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FOR THE YEAR

1889-90.



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ABBREVIATIONS.

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 Ah. C.
 A. E.
 Ah. M. S.
 Ah. M.
 A. M. H.
 Alf. B.
 Ak.
 Am.
 A. P.
 B. H.
 B. K.
 B. C.
 B. S.
 B. M.
 B.
 Bh.
 Bis.
 B. E.
 B. P.
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 Ch.
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 C. R.
 D. S.
 D.
 Dh.
 Dhu.
 E.
 E. S.
 F. C.
 F.
 F. G. A.
 F. G. J.
 G. A.
 G.
 G. C.
 G. K.
 I.
 I. F.
 J. C.
 J. E.
 Ahmedabad High School.
 Ahmednagar High School.
 Ahmednagar College.
 Ambika English School, Ahmedabad.
 Ahmednagar Mission High School.
 Ahmedabad Irish Free-press Mission High School.
 American Mission High School, Bombay.
 Alfred High School, Bhuj.
 Akola High School.
 Amroli High School.
 Anglo-Portuguese School, Bombay.
 Bombay High School.
 Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad.
 Baroda College.
 Baroda High School.
 Belgam London Mission High School.
 Belgam Sardars' High School.
 Bhavnagar High School.
 Bishop's High School, Poona.
 Bombay English School.
 Bombay Private English School.
 Bombay Ripon High School.
 Branch High School.
 Byramjee-Jeejeebhoy High School, Teana.
 Chandanvadi High School, Bombay.
 Cathedral High School.
 Cathedral Girls' School, Bombay.
 College of Science, Poona.
 Clare Road Convent School, Byculla.
 Dajiraj High School, Wadhwan.
 Deona College.
 Deonar High School.
 Dhule High School.
 Elphinstone College.
 Elphinstone High School.
 Ferguson College, Poona.
 Fort High School.
 Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
 First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Jamshandi.
 General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
 Grant Medical College.
 Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
 Grammar School, Karachi.
 Indore High School.
 Indian Female Normal School, Girgaum.
 John Canton High School.
 John Elphinstone High School, Alibag.

K.	Karwar High School.
K. M.	Karaghi Mission High School.
Kat.	Katniwar High School, Rajkot.
L.	Government Law School.
M. E.	Methodist Episcopal High School, Poona.
M. H.	Maratha High School.
M.	Miraj High School.
M. K.	Mission High School, Kolhapur.
N. J.	Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi.
N.	Narzal High School.
N. S.	Nasek High School.
N. W.	Nawanagar High School.
N. E.	New English School, Poona.
N. E. B.	New English School, Belgium.
N. E. A.	New English School, Ahmedabad.
N. E. S.	New English School, Satara.
N. E. Sa.	New English School, Sangli.
N. E. D.	New English School, Dhulia.
P. E.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
P.	Poona High School.
P. N.	Poona Native Institution.
P. T.	Private Tuition.
Pro. B.	Proprietary High School, Bombay.
R.	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
R. C.	Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
Rat.	Ratnagiri High School.
R. M.	Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
S. C.	Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.
S.	Satara High School.
Sav.	Savantvadi English School.
S. H.	Sangli High School.
Sc.	Scottish High School, Hyndia.
Sh.	Shikarpur High School.
Sho.	Sholapur High School.
S. A. C.	Sind Arts College, Karachi.
Sir C.	Sir Cowasjee Jehangher Navsari Zarthosti Madressa.
Sir J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
S. M.	Sind Madressa-ul-Islam, Karachi.
St. M. I.	St. Mary's Institution, Mazagon.
St. M. P.	St. Mary's School, Poona.
St. V.	St. Vincent's School, Poona.
St. X.	St. Xavier's College.
St. X. H.	St. Xavier's High School.
Su.	Surat High School.
Su. M.	Surat Mission High School.
U. S.	Upper Grade School, Hyderabad (Sind).
U. T.	University Training School.

1.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL 1, 1889, TO MARCH 31, 1890.

APRIL, 1903

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts at 4 1/2 P.M.
11	Thurs.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	First Term is over and first papers are sent
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	First Term is over and papers are sent

MAY, 1903

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs.	Second Term is over and papers are sent
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs.	
31	Fri.	

JUNE, 1903.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civ. Eng. begins.
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	Second Term in Medicine begins.
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	Queen Victoria's anniversary, 1837.
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	Last day of meeting in Bombay for the Homajee Carsetjee Dady
25	Tues.	Prize, and notifying new subject.
26	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	

JULY, 1903.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts at 4½ P.M.
11	Thurs.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	Last day of meeting in Bombay for the Karanjias Mulli, the Incorporated Harbormaster's Office, the St. George's Hospital, 1872, and the Ashburton 1889; and for notifying new proposals.
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.

AUGUST, 1907

1	Thurs.
2	Fri.
3	Sat.
4	Sun.
5	Mon.
6	Tues.
7	Wed.
8	Thurs.
9	Fri.
10	Sat.
11	Sun.
12	Mon.
13	Tues.
14	Wed.
15	Thurs.
16	Fri.
17	Sat.
18	Sun.
19	Mon.
20	Tues.
21	Wed.
22	Thurs.
23	Fri.
24	Sat.
25	Sun.
26	Mon.
27	Tues.
28	Wed.
29	Thurs.
30	Fri.
31	Sat.

Last day of awarding the Homage Cursetjee Dady Prize.

Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.

SEPTEMBER, 1907

1	Sun.
2	Mon.
3	Tues.
4	Wed.
5	Thurs.
6	Fri.
7	Sat.
8	Sun.
9	Mon.
10	Tues.
11	Wed.
12	Thurs.
13	Fri.
14	Sat.
15	Sun.
16	Mon.
17	Tues.
18	Wed.
19	Thurs.
20	Fri.
21	Sat.
22	Sun.
23	Mon.
24	Tues.
25	Wed.
26	Thurs.
27	Fri.
28	Sat.
29	Sun.
30	Mon.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.

Second Term in Medicine ends

Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends
First Examination in Medicine begins.

Second Examination in Medicine begins.
Last day of sending in Essays for the Marquise Limpe and Rao Sahib V. N. Medalik, C.S.I., Gold Medal, &c. for motivating new subjects. Ramdas Vaidya, Desai, Hormajee Canoo, Sir George Leonard Jacob, and Ashburner Prizes awarded.

Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.

OCTOBER, 1904

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts at 4½ P.M.
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.
31	Thurs.	

NOVEMBER, 1904

1	Fri.	First Term in Medicine begins.
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	Previous, First B.A., First B.Sc., and First and Second Examinations in Civil Engineering begin.
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	Second B.A., Second B.Sc., and L.C.E. (under old Rules) Examinations begin.
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil begins. Examinations for M.A., LL.B., LL.B. Honours, and Matriculation begin.
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	Examinations for L.M. & S. and M.C.E. begin; Manojkoo Limjee and Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Gold Medals awarded. Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	

I.

II.

DECEMBER, 1909

1	Sun	
2	Mon.	M.D. and University School Final Examinations begin. <i>Last day of announcing the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Herbert and LaTouche Scholarships, if vacant.</i>
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	<i>Annual Meeting of the Senate.</i>
15	Sun	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	<i>Christmas Day.</i>
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	<i>Last day for applying for the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Herbert and LaTouche Scholarships.</i>

JANUARY, 1910

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts at 4½ P.M.
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	<i>Last day of Applications for Degrees.</i>
12	Sun	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	<i>Admission to Degrees.</i>
22	Wed.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED, 1857.
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5 P.M.
30	Thurs.	
31	Fri.	

JULY 1ST, 1900.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	

AUGUST, 1900.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

II

Act.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

ACT No. XXII of 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the Assent of the Governor General on the
18th July 1857.)AN ACT to establish and incorporate a University
at Bombay.WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her
Majesty's subjects of all classes and
denominations within the Presidency

of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University

should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows (that is to say)—

1. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governor of Bombay, Incorporation.
- The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay *Ex officio*,
- The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex officio*,
- The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex officio*,
- The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,
- The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,
- EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,
- ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,
- C. MORREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex officio*,
- JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex officio*,
- The Reverend JAMES McDUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex officio*,
- PHILIP WILLIAM LEGETT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,
- The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SALESSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,
- SIR JAMES JEEJESSEE, Knight,
- METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education.

JESSEWATH SENESEBETHY, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

HOMAJIB HORNHURJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAU DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ESKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major-General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGOUSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSBOO MOORGAY, Cases of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BARKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who

may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint: and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being Chancellor shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be SIR WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinafter nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay

in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so

as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by

them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts,

Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows, by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate

whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate, and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

ACT FOR CONFERRING ADDITIONAL DEGREES

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

As Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT FOR CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES.

ACT No. I. of 1884.

AN ACT to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees by the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; and whereas the executive government of each of the said Universities is, by bye-laws made under the Acts establishing the same, vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and certain of the Fellows;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Act No. XXI. of 1875 (an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees) of 1875. is repealed.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to confer on that person the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law without requiring him to undergo any examination.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law.

III.

~~Hypothetical~~

L.—CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE AND OF THE FACULTIES.

1. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, the Syndics, and the Fellows of the University, according to sections III, IV, V, and VI of the Act of Incorporation, shall have seniority and precedence, first, in the order above specified down to the Syndics, and, secondly, according to their official precedence in the case of *ex-officio* Fellows, and, thirdly, in the case of other Fellows, according to the sequence of appointments.

2. The Senate may, for gross misbehaviour unfitting a Fellow in its opinion for his office, and after hearing such Fellow or any other Fellow nominated by him on his behalf, request that his appointment be cancelled under the provisions of section VII of the Act of Incorporation.

3. At a convenient time, soon after the appointment of any Fellow, the Syndicate shall, and at any subsequent time the Syndicate may, consider and recommend his appointment to one or more of the Faculties. Such recommendation shall be considered and adopted or rejected at the next following meeting of the Senate.

II.—THE FACULTIES.

4. There shall be four Faculties, namely, of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every member of the Senate shall be a member of one Faculty at least, and any member of the Senate may be a member of more than one Faculty.

5. Each Faculty shall meet ordinarily once a year, within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees, for the purpose of electing a Dean and Syndics for the year, and at other times when convened by the Dean, or as provided in Bye-law 8.

6. A meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean on the requisition of any three of its members. The Dean, or Senior Fellow present, shall be chairman at such Meeting, and the chairman shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

7. The office of Dean shall be vacated by the Dean's ceasing to reside in the City of Bombay for a period of more than three calendar months, or by his leaving the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three calendar months.

8. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct the Senior Fellow in Bombay belonging to the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to convene a Meeting of the Faculty for the election of a new Dean.

9. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III.—THE SYNDICATE.

10. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and ten of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions:—

Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.

Two by the Faculty of Law.

Two " " " Medicine.

Two " " " Civil Engineering.

11. It will be the duty of the Syndicate, subject to the revision and control of the Senate, to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other officers and servants of the University except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments, ~~as~~ as provided by any Bye-law; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; to consider proposals laid before it by members of the Senate, and from time to time to frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

12. The elections of Syndics shall take place within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

13. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow in the Syndicate.

14. The office of Syndic shall be vacated by the Syndic's being absent from three consecutive ordinary monthly meetings.

15. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct a Meeting of the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to be convened for the election of a new Syndic.

16. Four members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate. The Chairman at such Meetings shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

18. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

19. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

20. Subject to Bye-law 40, the decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposal may be brought before the Senate by any member of the Senate by way of Resolution at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, modify or overrule any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

21. No proposal shall be entertained by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered by the Syndicate, or submitted for a period of at least three months for consideration by the Syndicate.

IV.—BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

22. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed annually by the Senate within three weeks

after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

23. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

24. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means, and make recommendations, where necessary, to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finances of the University.

25. Members of the Board shall hold office until the next Annual Election. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Elections shall be filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

V.—THE REGISTRAR.

26. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Ordinary Annual Meeting. His term of office shall be two years, but the Registrar may be re-appointed.

27. The duties of the Registrar shall be as follows:—

- (a) To be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.
- (b) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all Meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Board of Accounts and Examiners, and to keep Minutes thereof.
- (c) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate.
- (d) To issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate and Board of Accounts.
- (e) To perform such other duties as may be from time to time prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in performance of his official duties.

28. The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 360 per month.

29. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding two months for any one term of office, or six months in all, on such terms as to salary as the Syndicate may think proper. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall be paid at such rate not exceeding the salary of the Registrar as the Syndicate may determine. If the Registrar shall overstay his leave, his appointment shall become vacant.

30. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

VI.—MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

31. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, unless for special reasons the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor otherwise directs.

32. Such proposals and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Bombay, and are in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, shall be entertained and debated in the Senate.

33. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fourth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from the Presidency, by the Syndicate.

34. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Fellows to the Vice-Chancellor.

35. A Convocation for Conferring Degrees shall be held on the Third Tuesday in January, and on such other graduation days as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

36. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next graduation day.

37. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty, respectively pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Science,

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

38. Nothing in the foregoing being held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.A. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

39. In special cases and at the discretion of the Syndicate, Candidates who have passed the Examinations may be permitted to take their Degrees *à absentia*.

40. Fourteen days before the day fixed for a meeting of the Senate the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all business to be brought before the Meeting and of the terms of all Resolutions to be then proposed, together with the name of the proposer of each, intimation in writing of which has previously reached him. Notice in writing of proposed amendments and the terms thereof and of motions for any change in the order of business as set forth in the statement, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar four clear days* before the day of meeting. The Registrar shall, two clear days before the day of meeting, forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all the motions and amendments; and no motion or amendment, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the Meeting, other than a motion for dissolution, adjournment, or suspension of the sitting, for passing to the next business on the statement, for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which shall be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal.

N. B.—The Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, a Fellow elected by the Meeting, presides at the meetings of the Senate. The Senior Fellow present shall take the chair for and until such election only. Six members of the Senate form a quorum, and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the Chairman, in case of an equality of votes, having a second or casting vote (Act XXII. of 1857, section IX).

* "Four clear days" means four days exclusive of the day on which notice reaches the Registrar and of the day of meeting. Thus, if the meeting is fixed for Saturday, the notice must reach the Registrar on Monday; if for Friday, the notice must reach him on Saturday.

VII.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

41. Each Fellow, before he takes his place, shall write his name on a slip of paper which shall be provided for the purpose at the entrance of the place of Meeting, and which he shall then deliver to the door-keeper.

42. At the expiration of half an hour from the time of Meeting, the Chairman shall take notice whether there are six Fellows present; and if there are not, the Meeting shall forthwith be dissolved. Such dissolution shall be recorded by the Registrar under the signature of the Chairman.

43. At every Meeting the business to be entertained shall, unless the Meeting shall by special vote otherwise determine, be taken in the following order:—

(1.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of the Chairman.

(2.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of any official of the University.

(3.) Any motion for a change in the order of business.

(4.) Any business and motions of which due notice has been given in the order in which such business and motions are entered in the statement of the business and motions to be brought forward subject to the provisions of this Bye-law and to Bye-law 49.

VIII.—RULES OF DEBATE.

(i.) *Motion.*

44. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word *That*.

45. Every motion of a Meeting must be seconded; otherwise it will drop. Any Fellow may second a motion, by saying "That motion is seconded by me," and may reserve his speech.

46. When a motion has been seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, which shall be done by the Chairman saying "The proposal is," and concluding in the terms of the motion.

47. When the proposal has been thus stated, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved simply in the affirmative.

tive or negative, or as proposed to be varied by way of amendment. When, before or after debate, no Fellow rises to speak to the motion, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

48. Not more than one proposal and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the Meeting at the same time.

49. A substantive proposal once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same Meeting, or at any adjournment thereof. A proposal substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part.

(ii.) Amendments.

50. Any proposal before the Meeting may be amended (1) by simply leaving out a word or words; (2) by leaving out a word or words and adding or inserting a word or words; (3) by simply adding or inserting a word or words.

51. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a proposal to a negative form, or would alter the first word.

52. No amendment shall be proposed which substantially raises a question already disposed of by the Meeting, or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

53. The order in which amendments to a proposal are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman with reference to their extent and mutual relation subject to Bye-law 43 (3) and (4).

54. An amendment may be moved by any Fellow who has not already spoken in the debate, and must be seconded in the same way as a motion; otherwise it will drop. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the part not so disposed of.

55. When an amendment has been moved and seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, and then the debate may proceed on the original proposal and the amendment together; but, so far as the question raised by the amendment is one on which he has not yet spoken, any Fellow may speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original question, or a previous amendment,

(iii.) Putting the Question; Further Amendments.

56. When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall put the question to the vote thus:—

If there is no amendment, the Chairman shall say "The proposal is," and conclude in the terms of the motion.

If there is an amendment he shall say "It has been moved," and state the motion; then he shall say "Since which it has been moved by way of amendment," and state the amendment; and then, if the amendment is one of the first two kinds, he shall put the question "Shall the words (or word) proposed to be left out be retained."

If the amendment is of the second kind, and the last-mentioned question has been resolved in the affirmative, the amendment shall drop. If the last-mentioned question has been negatived, the Chairman shall then put the question "Shall the proposed words be added" [or "inserted"].

If the amendment is of the third kind, the first question put shall be "That those words be there added" [or "inserted"].

57. If an amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and, subject to the foregoing Bye-laws, any other amendment duly notified shall then be proposed thereto.

58. If an amendment is carried, the proposal as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which the further amendments to the original proposal of which due notice has been given and so far as they shall be applicable, may be proposed subject to the foregoing Bye-laws; and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment.

59. No question shall be withdrawn from the decision of the Meeting without its unanimous consent; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion, and the Chairman, after an interval, announces that it is withdrawn.

(iv.) Adjournments, &c.

60. A proposal "That this Meeting be now dissolved" or "be now adjourned to (some specified time)" may

be moved at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the Meeting shall drop.

61. A proposal "That the debate be now adjourned" may be moved at the like time and in the like manner as the motion "That this Meeting be now adjourned," and if carried shall have the effect of postponing the debate till the next meeting. If it be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

62. No amendment shall be moved to a proposal under either of the two last preceding Bye-laws, except one for substituting a different time for that for which it is proposed to adjourn the Meeting or debate.

63. A Meeting or a debate renewed or continued after an adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

64. The motion "That the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement" may be made at any time, in like manner and subject to the same rules as one for adjournment. If such a motion be carried, the proposal under consideration and the amendment thereto shall not be further dealt with at the Meeting.

65. No motion for the dissolution or for the adjournment of the Meeting, or for the adjournment of the debate, or for the suspension of the sitting, or to pass to the next business, shall be made or spoken to during a debate by any Fellow who has spoken in the debate or shall be spoken to by such Fellow. Any such motion shall take the place of any question that may be before the Meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

66. When a motion of the class contemplated in the last preceding Bye-law has been brought forward and negatived, no other motion of that class shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall a debate be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same proposal discussed alone, or the same proposal and amendment discussed together, according to Bye-law 43.

(v.) *Miscellaneous.*

67. On each proposal, or proposal and amendment in debate, a Fellow may speak once, subject to the provisions of Bye-laws 54 and 65.

68. The Fellow who is first up, at the conclusion of a speech, has the right to be heard. In cases of competition the Chairman shall decide.

69. The mover of every original Resolution may reply upon the whole debate. But the mover of an amendment or of a dissolution or adjournment, or of the suspension of the sitting, or that the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement, has no right to reply.

70. No Fellow shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

71. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding a motion or amendment and of addressing the Meeting as any other Fellow. But he shall vacate the chair whilst he is addressing the Meeting, and the chair shall during such time be taken by the Senior Fellow present not being the Chairman.

72. Any Fellow may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another Fellow is addressing the Meeting, but no speech shall be made on such point of order. Such a call pronounced by the Chairman to be vexatious, and any interruption or obstruction to the progress of the business before the Senate so pronounced to be unseemly or unreasonable, shall be deemed a breach of order.

73. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any Fellow to order, and, if the Fellow so called to order shall in speaking disregard such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down and thereon another Fellow may speak. In the event of any contumacious disregard of a ruling or call to order by the Chairman, he may request the Fellow so offending to leave the Meeting, and on such requisition the Fellow named by the Chairman shall be suspended from his functions as a Fellow during the Meeting, and shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

74. Any motion standing in the name of a Member who is absent from a Meeting may be brought forward by any other Member.

(vi.) *Voting.*

75. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Senate by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative, or by sitting and rising, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

76. Any Fellow may then demand a Division, except on a motion of the kind contemplated in Bye-laws 60 and 61.

77. The Chairman shall thereupon appoint four Tellers, two on each side; and shall give such directions for effecting the Division as he shall consider expedient.

78. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be begun, every Fellow who was present at the putting of the question and desires to vote, shall signify his vote by giving to the Tellers for the side of the question upon which he intends to vote, a paper stating his name.

79. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be closed, the Tellers shall state in writing the numbers on each side, sign the statement, and hand it to the Chairman, together with the papers (in two separate bundles) containing the names of the several voters on each side, whereupon the Chairman shall declare the result of the Division to the Meeting, and the Division Lists shall be recorded in the Minutes.

80. If, after a Division has been taken, five Fellows present shall in writing demand a scrutiny, the Chairman shall appoint two or more Fellows to act with the Tellers as Scrutineers; and such Scrutineers shall thereupon withdraw and compare the numbers with the names and such names with the list of the Senate for the time being, and shall report the facts found by them to the Chairman, who shall thereupon declare the result to the Meeting, and such declaration shall be conclusive.

81. Pending the scrutiny, the Chairman may, in his discretion, either suspend the sitting, or call for such business as may, in his opinion, be most conveniently proceeded with. Business thus entered on, shall be proceeded with; but on its disposal the regular order of subjects, if it have been departed from, shall be resumed.

IX.—ELECTIONS.

82. Elections by the Senate shall be conducted according to the rules hereinbefore provided, subject to the modification prescribed by the Bye-laws next following.

83. No Candidate shall be put in nomination at any Meeting of the Senate for a seat on the Board of Accounts or as Registrar or at any Meeting of a Faculty for the office of Dean of such a Faculty, or Syndic, unless a proposition for his nomination in writing, signed by the intending proposer and seconder, shall have been handed in to the University office at least four clear days previously. And the University Registrar shall, two clear days before the Meeting, forward to every Member of the Senate or Faculty, as the case may be, a list of the proposed nominations.

84. In all cases of contested election, the election shall be by ballot by means of voting papers. In case of a contested election amongst more than two candidates for a single appointment, the candidate who has the smallest number of votes on a first ballot shall be withdrawn, and another ballot between the remaining candidates shall then be taken; and so on until the number of candidates is reduced to two, when the final ballot between these two shall be taken. In case of a contested election for more than one appointment, each Fellow shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are appointments to be filled, but shall not give more than one vote for one person.

X.—ENDOWMENTS.

85. A Statement of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

XI.—UNIVERSITY TERMS.

86. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November, and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the Second

Term shall commence on the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

87. Terms can be kept only by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

88. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms:—For the First Term, eighty days; for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, sixty days; and for the Second Term in that of Medicine, seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his matriculation, attend sixty days during that same term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that term.

89. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept terms.

90. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their terms.

91. To keep a term at a College or Recognized Institution, an Undergraduate must go through the full course of study at that College or Institution prescribed for such term to the class to which such Undergraduate then belongs.

Regulations.

In the following Regulations the pronoun "he" and its derivations are used to denote either sex, the male or the female.

I. THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year at Bombay and at such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate, commencing on the first Monday in December.

2. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar one month before the Examination. (Vide Form A.)

3. One month before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (Vide Form B.)

4. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on any subsequent occasion on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

5. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

i.—English.

As at Matriculation.

ii.—French, German, Latin, Portuguese, or one of the Indian Vernaculars.

(1) As at Matriculation.

(2) Reading aloud and translating or explaining a passage from some standard author.

(3) Writing to dictation.

iii.—Arithmetic—One paper.

II.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

N.B.—Every Candidate will be required to satisfy the Examiners in two of the optional subjects, and no one will be examined in more than three.

i.—English.—Two papers.

ii.—Second Language (two papers): one of the following

Gujarati.	Hindustani.	Persian.
Marathi.	Sindhi.	Portuguese.
Kannaree.	Arabic.	French.

German.

N.B.—In English and the Second Language Candidates will be examined in books prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the date of the Examination.

iii.—History and Geography.—(Two papers). Text-books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the date of the Examination.

History.—England and India.

Geography.—Physical, Political and Commercial, with special reference to Great Britain, India and the Colonies.

iv.—Mathematics.—Two papers.

Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive; and Euclid, Books I—IV with deductions.

v.—Natural Philosophy.—Two papers.

N.B.—Candidates must satisfy the examiners in (a) and in one of the following (b), (c) and (d) to be selected by the Candidate.

(a).—Elementary facts of Chemistry with the laws of chemical combination.

Text-Book :—Roscoe's *Lectures in Elementary Chemistry* to end of Lesson XVII.

(b).—The Elements of Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, experimentally treated.

Text-Book :—Ganot's *Popular Natural Philosophy*, Books I.—III.

(c).—Experimental Laws and Elementary Principles of Heat.

Text-Book :—Ganot's *Popular Natural Philosophy*, Book V.

(d).—Experimental Laws and Elementary Principles of Electricity and Magnetism.

Text-Book :—Ganot's *Popular Natural Philosophy* Books VII and VIII.

vi.—Biology.—Two papers.

(a).—The Elements of Zoology and Animal Physiology :—

<i>Test-Books</i>	Vertebrata (Macalister), London Science Class Book.
	Invertebrata (Macalister), London Science Class Book.
	Physiology (Dr. M. Foster), Science Primer.

(b).—The Elements of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

Text-Book :—Oliver's *First Book of Indian Botany*, Part I and the following natural orders (Part II):—

Dicotyledons:—(1) *Anonaceae*, (2) *Cruciferae*, (3) *Malvaceae*, (4) *Leguminosae*, (5) *Cucurbitaceae*, (6) *Rubaceae*, (7) *Compositae*, (8) *Apocynaceae*, (9) *Asclaphadaceae*, (10) *Labiata*, (11) *Euphorbiaceae*. Monocotyledons: (1) *Palmaceae*, (2) *Liliaceae*, (3) *Gramineae*.

vii.—Outlines of Political Economy.—Two papers.

Text-Book :—Rogers' *Manual of Political Economy*.

viii.—Agriculture.—Two papers.

N.B.—Candidates to be examined in this subject at centres selected by the University.

Soils.—The different kinds of soil, variation in their composition, texture and condition.

Active and dormant constituents: conditions regulating the conversion from a dormant to an active condition. Conditions regulating the barrenness and fertility of soils.

Substances found in plants. Source from which these are obtained. Exhaustion of the land.

The essential differences between good and poor land.

Manure.

The necessity for manure.

The production and waste of manure.

Conditions regulating the application of bones as manure.
Composition of bones, economical use.

Fish as manure, composition of fish.

Saltpetre. The essential elements of manure.

Lime and marl as manure. Action of phosphates of lime as fertilisers.

General principles guiding the selection of manures.

Tillage operations. Reasons for ploughing. Changes produced in the soil by tillage and their influence on the growth of crops.

Drainage of land when advisable and its mode of action.

Tillage implements, indigenous and improved.

Suitability of soils to different crops.

Rotation of crops; its uses. Good and bad systems of rotation.

Period of highest nutritive value.

Chemical changes in the ripening of grain, roots and fodder crops.

Influence of climate on the perfection of growth attainable.

Systems of harvesting and gathering crops.

Ensilage.

Combined influence of soil and climate on the system of husbandry, composition of seeds, fodder, milk and wool.

Conditions affecting the vital power of seeds, their character and quality. Pedigree influence.

Live Stock.—Best kinds of stock for various purposes. Principles regulating the breeding of stock.

Special aptitude of various breeds for different conditions of soil and climate.

Conditions which influence the quality of wool, the quantity and quality of milk and its duration of flow.

How to increase the proportion of butter and curd in milk. Proportion of cream and butter and methods of testing the quality of milk.

Food of cattle.—Chemical constituents of different varieties. Influence of shelter in economising food.

Drainage of land.—Respective actions of water in motion and when stagnant.

Irrigation.—Relative advantages of various systems in distributing water. Quantity required for various classes of soils. Quantity of crops grown under its use.

Orchards and fruit-grounds.

Influence of soils and climate on varieties of crops grown successfully.

The preservation of fruit.

Grafting.—Its effects, methods and importance.

Diseases of farm crops and fruit trees.

Injurious insects and prevention of their ravages.

Farm buildings, desirable arrangement of.

Botany.

General characters of flowering plants.

Organs of nutrition and reproduction.

Tissues of plants.

Structure of roots, stems, leaves, contents, and growth of cells.

Food of plants.

Absorption, transpiration and assimilation.

Germination. The plantlet, its parts.

The root, its varieties.

The stem, its modifications.

Buds and branches, their arrangement.

Leaves. Duration, position, insertion, shape.

Inflorescence, its varieties.

The flower. Its structure, functions and development of whorls as shown in *Cruciferae*, *Malvaceae*, *Ranunculaceae*, *Guttiferae*, *Scitagineae*, *Umbelliferae*, *Cucurbitaceae*, *Chrysomelaceae*, *Gramineae*.

Structure of Sepals, Petals, Stamens and Pistil as illustrated by local examples of the above orders.

The Pollen and Ovule. Structure and fertilization.

The fruit. Its structure and dehiscence.

Aggregate fruits. Simple fruits. Fruits of several carpels, combined and free.

The seed. Its testa, albumen and embryo.

Surface covering and appendages of plants. Classification Orders, genera, species, varieties.

Physiology.

Absorption and evaporation of water.

Respiration and transpiration.

Practical description of plants.

Text Books :—

Wrighton's Agriculture.

Hooker's Science Primer—Botany. (Examples in illustration should be taken from Indian and not English plants.)

Warrington's Chemistry of the Farm.

(ix.)—Drawing.

(a).—Geometrical Drawing and Linear Perspective.

(b).—Drawing from the Flat and from Models.

This Course corresponds to the 2nd Grade Drawing of the Sir J. J. School of Art and includes :—

1. *Practical Linear Geometry*, with the use of scales and Drawing Instruments.

2. *Linear Perspective*.

3. *Free-hand Drawing* from flat examples.

4. *Free-hand Drawing* from Models.

Each Candidate will be required to—

1st.—Solve on paper questions in Geometry showing a knowledge of the construction of figures up to problem 105 of Burchett's Geometry, omitting the following :—

Nos. 6, 13, 16, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 45, 56, 58, 59 and 60.

2nd.—Solve questions in Perspective showing the use of vanishing and measuring points used in horizontal planes, and to represent simple solids on the ground plane in any position.

3rd.—Copy in a given time a drawing of a piece of ornament in outline.

4th.—Draw in a given time in outline a group of models composed of two or more objects.

Geometry.—Burchett's (Senior) Practical Geometry with demonstrations published in English, Marathi and Gujarati.

Rawle's Practical Plain Geometry.

Carroll's Practical Geometry for Art Students.

Perspective.—Burchett (Senior) published in English and Gujarati.

Cartledge (Poynter's South Kensington Drawing Book, Parts I and II.

Text Books ... Free-hand Drawing.—Poynter's South Kensington Drawing Books :—

Elementary Free-hand—Books I and II.

Free-hand, First Grade—Books I to V.

Free-hand First Grade—Plants. Books I and II.

Free-hand, Second Grade—Sets I to III.

Model Drawing.—Nesbitt and Brown—Hand-book of Model and Object Drawing.

The principal models and the order in which they should be practised are as follows :—

Various rectangular blocks, prisms, pyramids, cylinder

specimens of rectangular section, simple pots, boxes, toys and other similar objects.

These are to be drawn first singly and in simple positions, afterwards in any position, and grouped three or four together.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined viva voce in English.

7. On the fourth Monday in December the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in the order of merit, with the total number of marks obtained by each Candidate, and the name of his school.

8. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (Vide Form C.)

II. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year at Bombay and at such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate,* commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar one month before the Examination. (Vide Form D.)

3. One month before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (Vide Form E.)

4. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

5. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I.—LANGUAGES.—Two papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	French.	Hindustani.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Persian.
Latin.	Marathi.	Sindhi.
Hebrew.	Gujarati.	
Arabic.	Canarese.	

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing (1) one or more passages for paraphrase, with, as an alternative, one or more passages for translation into English in the following vernacular languages, viz.:—Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese.

* The following places have been appointed by the Syndicate:—
Panaji, Belgaum, Ahmednagar, and Kozee.

+ The attention of students intending to study Medicine is drawn to the fact that the Examining Bodies of the United Kingdom, which recognize the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, require a certificate that the Candidate passed in Latin.

Hindustani, Sindhi and Portuguese; (2) questions in grammar; and (3) an exercise or exercises in composition.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from and into English and questions in grammar.

II.—MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1st.—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules. Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

2nd.—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III.—ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—One paper.

Elementary History of England and India, and Elementary Geography.

IV.—ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.—One paper.

(a) The parallelogram of forces, and composition of parallel forces, with experimental proofs. The mechanical powers, the straight lever, the common balance, wheel and axle, the three systems of pulleys, the inclined plane, the wedge, the screw. Easy problems on the above.

(b.)—Chemistry with easy problems. Text-book, "Rescue's Chemistry," one of Macmillan's Science Primers; and

(c.)—Astronomy. Text-book, "Lasker's Astronomy," one of Macmillan's Science Primers.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified.

7. On the Fourth Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in the order of merit, with the total number of marks obtained by each Candidate, and the name of his school.

8. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (Vide Form F.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

9. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass three subsequent examinations: the first to be called the Previous Examination, the second the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and

the third the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

A B.—A Bachelor of Science may obtain the Degree of B.A. on passing the Examinations in Languages of the First and Second B.A. Examinations.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

10. The Previous Examination will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

11. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept two terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form G.

Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts. (Vide Form G.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (Vide Form H.)

14. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

- I. Languages.
- II. Mathematics.
- III. Logic.
- IV. History.
- V. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.
Greek.	Hebrew.	French.	

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper and a *vice versa* Examination. The paper in English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The paper in the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versa*. The paper on each language

will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.
2. Euclid, Books I—IV and VI, with deductions, and Definitions of Book V.

III.—LOGIC—One paper.

Logic.—The subjects treated of in Fowler's *Deductive Logic*. The Examination will comprise essay questions in Logical Analysis.

IV.—HISTORY—One paper.

Ancient History.

A definite period will be notified by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE—One paper.

Elementary Experimental Physics.—Heat. Energy. Conservation of Energy. Atmospheric Pressure. Boyle's law. Air-pump. Barometer. Hydrostatic Pressure. Specific Gravity. Temperature. Thermometers. Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases. Charles' Law. Fusion and Solidification. Vaporisation, definition of Maximum Tension. The Kinetic theory of Gases. Ebullition. Hygrometry. Conduction. Specific Heat. Latent Heat. Radiation. Dew. Mechanical theory of Heat. General Principles of Heat-engines.

* N.—Text-book prescribed:—Larden's *School Course on Heat* (pp. 1-129, 160-249, 260-292). Sampson Low, 1882.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vis-à-vis* in languages.

16. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

17. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

18. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form I.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an Examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University, or partly at one and partly at the other, as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid Examinations.

19. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts. (*Vide Form I.*)

20. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide Form J.*)

21. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

22. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

- I. Languages.
- II. Mathematics.

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.
Greek.	Hebrew.	French.	

Candidates will be examined in books to be presented by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vis-à-vis* Examination. The papers on English will contain *pass*

sages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versa*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers:

1. Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.
23. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vice versa* in Language.
24. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.
25. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (Vide Form K.)

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

26. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

27. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. under the N.B. to Regulation 18, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form L.

28. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts. (Vide Form L.)

29. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (Vide Form M.)

30. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

31. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.

II. One of the following groups to be selected by the Candidate:—

- A. Language and Literature.
- B. History and Political Economy.
- C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
- D. Mathematics.
- E. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGE—Two papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.
Greek.	Hebrew.	French.	

Candidates will be examined in books in each language to be prescribed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper. The paper on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versa*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—GROUPS—Four papers.

A.—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

- (a.) *English*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.
- (b.) *Second Language*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

B.—HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(a.) *Political Economy*.—One paper; *Smith*: *Wealth of Nations*; *Fawcett*: *Manual of Political Economy*.

(b.) *History of India* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries down to the overthrow of the Peshwas. One paper: *Elphinstone*: *History of India*; *Muir*: *History of British India*.

(c.)—One of the following:—

(1.) *History of Rome*, from the earliest times to the close of the Republic. Two papers: one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Religion.

(2.) *History of Greece*, from the Persian invasion to the taking of Corinth. Two papers, as above.

(3.) *History of England*, from the Restoration to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. Two papers, one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Science.

C.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(a.) *Logic*.—Two papers: *Fowler*: *Deductive and Inductive Logic*; *Muir*: *Books I, II, and III*.

(b.) *Moral Philosophy*.—Two papers: *Sidgwick*: *Methods of Ethics*; *Butler*: *First part of the Analogy, and Sermons*.

D.—MATHEMATICS.

(a.) *Pure Mathematics*.

(a.) *Conic Sections treated Geometrically and Analytically* not including abridged notation. One paper.

(b.) *Differential Calculus*: One paper.—Differentiation of Functions of one variable; Successive Differentiation; Taylor's Theorem; Evaluation of Indeterminate Functions; Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. *Integral Calculus*.—Integration of Functions of one variable.

(b.) *Applied Mathematics*.

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Dynamics*: One paper: *Laws of motion*; *Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion*; *Falling Bodies*; *Projectiles*; *Collision*; *the Pendulum*.

(2)—*Hydrostatics*: One paper: *Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids*; *Specific gravity*; *Floating Bodies*; *Rotating Liquid*; *Tension of vessels containing Fluids*; *Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines*.

(3)—*Optics*: One paper: *Reflection and Refraction of Rays at Plane and Spherical Surfaces*, not including *Absorptions*; *Refraction through Prisms, Plates and Lenses*; *the Eye*; *Telescopes*.

(4)—*Astronomy*: One paper: *The more elementary parts so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation*.

E.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Elementary Physics*: Two papers: a and a practical examination as for First B.Sc.

(2)—*Inorganic Chemistry*: Two papers: a and a practical examination as for First B.Sc.

(3)—*Structural, Morphological, and Systematic Botany*: Two papers and a practical examination.

The subjects prescribed for General Biology for the First B.Sc. Examination with the addition of the following:—

Flowering plants; their Parts; the Leaf; Stem; Buds and Branches: the various forms and the duration of Plants; the Root and underground Stem; Inflorescence; the Flower; Calyx; Corolla; Stamens and Pistil; the Fruit and Seed; Cells and their contents; Forms and sizes of cells; general properties and structure of the Cell-wall; the kinds of cells and their connection with each other; Surface covering and appendages of Plants; Principles of Classification; a general knowledge of the characters, distribution, properties, and uses of the following Natural order:—*Annonaceae*, *Craigeae*, *Malvaceae*, *Aspidaceae*.

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Leguminosae, Myrtaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Solanaceae, Rubiaceae, Compositae, Apocynaceae, Convolvulaceae, Labiatae, Amentaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Scitamineae, Orchidaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Palmarum, Araceae and Gramineae.

A general knowledge of the two Cryptogamic orders—*Filices and Fungi*.

Additional text-books recommended: Oliver's Text-Book of Indian Botany, Bentley's Manual of Botany.

(4)—*Zoology and Physiology*: Two papers and a practical examination. The subjects proscribed for General Biology for the First B.Sc. Examination with the addition of the following:—

A general knowledge of the classes in the Animal Kingdom, Principles of Zoological Classification, Distribution of Species, Development, Recognition, and Description of Preparations. General knowledge of the structure of a Mammalian animal, with the minute structure and chemical constituents of the most important tissues. The Vascular System and the circulation of the blood and the lymph. Respiration and the sources of loss and of gain to the blood. Alimentary, motion and locomotion, voice and speech. Sensation and sensory organs, including sight, hearing, and smell, taste and touch. Nervous system, Irritation, Death.

Additional text-books recommended:

Huxley's Physiology.

Bell's Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

32. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified.

33. On the Fourth Thursday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates, in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (Fide Form N.)

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

35. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science must have passed the Previous Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and the other the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

N.B. (1)—Masters of Arts who shall have passed the examination for their degree prior to the end of 1887, and who in the Examination for B.A. have passed in Greek C, D, or E, or the subjects in the opinion of the Senate equivalent thereto when the examination was held, and who in the examination for the Degree of M.A. have passed in Branch 3 or 4 of that Examination, may obtain the Degree of B.Sc. on passing an examination in such of the subjects prescribed for that Degree as in the opinion of the Senate shall be properly complementary to those in which the Candidates have already passed, regard being had to the rules prescribed for the Final Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. But Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed or be eligible for prizes.

N.B. (2)—A Bachelor of Arts may obtain the Degree of B.Sc. on passing (a) the final examination for B.Sc. and (b) such portions of the First B.Sc. Examination, the subjects of which are not included in the examinations he has already passed.

I.—FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

36. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay commencing on the first Monday in November.

37. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form O.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an examination in Arts corresponding in the judgment of the Senate, to the Previous Examination at

this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University or partly at one and partly at the other as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid examinations.

33. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts. (*Vide* Form O.)

39. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form P.)

40. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

41. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. MATHEMATIC—Two Papers.

Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

2. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Differences between Mechanical Mixture, Solution, and Chemical Combination. Outlines of Crystallography. Formation of Crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the Melting-point and the Boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between Elementary and Compound Substances. Laws of Chemical Combination. Equivalent Weights of the Elements. Multiple Proportions. The Atomic Theory. Atomic Value (Quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular Weights. Relation between the Density of a Gas and its Molecular Weight. Abnormal Densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of Gases by Volume. Compound Radicals. Atomic and Molecular combination.

Meaning of Chemical symbols, formulae, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double-decomposition. Nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Capacity of Saturation of Acids and Bases. Nomenclature.

Relation between Atomic Weight and Specific Heat. Faraday's Electrolytic Law. Principles of Spectrometry-Analysis. Diffusion of Gases.

Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. The combinations of the last four elements with Hydrogen.

Oxygen. Ozone. Water and Peroxide of Hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of Chlorine. Chlorates and Hypochlorites.

Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid and the Sulphates. Sulphurous Acid and the Sulphites. Chlorosulphuric Acid.

Nitrogen. The Atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its salts. The oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid and Nitrates. Nitrous Acid and Nitrites.

Phosphorus. Phosphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid and the Phosphates. Chloride and Oxychloride of Phosphorus.

Arsenic and its oxides. Arsenuretted Hydrogen. Arsenious Acid and its salts. Arsenic Acid and its salts. The Sulphides of Arsenic. Detection of Arsenic.

Antimony, its oxides and sulphides. Antimonuretted Hydrogen. Chlorides of Antimony. Compounds of Antimonic Oxide. Detection of Antimony.

Boron. Boracic acid and the Borates.

Carbon. Carbonic oxide and Carbonic acid. The Carbonates. Carbon Oxy-sulphide. Sulphocarbonic

Acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of Flame. Coal-gas. Davy Lamp. Principles of Illumination.

Silica. Silicified Hydrogen. Silicon Chloride. Silicon Chloroform. Silica and the Silicates.

Potassium. Sodium. Silver.

Calcium. Strontium. Barium.

Aluminium.

Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.

Lead.

Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.

Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.

Platinum.

The chief Compounds of these Metals with the more important Acid radicals. The detection of these Metals, and their Compounds, in powder, or in solution.

Text-book recommended—Watt's Inorganic Chemistry.

(3). EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS: 2 Papers and a Practical Examination.

PAPER I.—GENERAL PHYSICS, ACOUSTICS, AND HEAT.

The Laws of Motion considered experimentally.

Energy—varieties of Energy. Conservation and dissipation of Energy.

Universal Attraction—its laws.

Laws of Falling Bodies. Atwood's Machine.

General Characters of Liquids.

Compressibility of Liquids—the Piezometer, the Hydraulic Press. Artesian Wells.

Principle of Archimedes. Specific gravity.

Statement and illustration of the laws of Capillary Phenomena.

Pressure of the Atmosphere. Barometer. Fortin's and Gay Lussac's barometers and the Aneroid. Barometric corrections. Determination of heights by the barometer.

Compressed Air Manometer. Bourdon's Steam Gauge.

Balloons.

Air-pump—Sprengel's Air-pump.

Lifting and forcing Pumps.

Sound and Noise.

Cause of Sound.

Propagation of Sounds.

Causes influencing intensity of Sound.

Velocity of Sound in Gases. Doppler's principle.

Velocity of Sound in Liquids and in Solids.

Reflexion of Sound. Echoes and Resonances.

Refraction of Sound.

Measurement of the number of Vibrations.

Properties of Musical Tones.

Perception of Sounds. The Ear.

Interference of Sound. Beats.

Vibration of Strings. Sonometer. Laws of Transverse Vibrations. Nodes and Loops.

Wind Instrument. Mouth and Reed Instruments.

Shut and open pipes, and tones produced by them.

Nodes and loops of pipes. Formulae relative to pipes.

Kundt's experiments.

Vibrations of Rods, Plates and Membranes.

Lissajou's graphic method, Leon Scott's Phonautograph, Edison's Phonograph.

König's manometric flames.

Temperature—Thermometers.

Expansion of Solids. Coefficient of Expansion and methods of determining it.

Harrison's gridiron pendulum and Graham's mercurial pendulum. The Compensating balance.

Expansion of Liquids—apparent and real. Dulong and Petit's methods for the determination of coefficient of absolute expansion of liquids. The weight thermometer. Maximum density of water.

Expansion of Gases. Gay Lussac's method for the determination of coefficient of expansion of Gases.

The air-thermometer. Absolute scale of Temperature. Relation between Pressure, Volume, and Temperature.

Change of State. Latent Heat. Fusion, Solidification.

Vaporization. Condensation. Laws of Fusion, Solution. Change of volume in melting and in solidification. Effect of pressure on the melting point. Regelation. Retardation of Solidification.

Freezing Mixtures.

Freezing Mixtures.

Freezing Mixtures.

Vapours—saturated and non-saturated vapours. Maximum Tension. Tension in two communicating vessels at different temperatures. Conditions affecting the rapidity of Evaporation.

Ebullition and its laws. Kinetic theory of Gases as explaining ebullition and evaporation.

Influence of Pressure on the boiling point. Measurement of heights by the boiling point.

Cold due to evaporation.

Wollaston's Cryophorus. Carre's Ice-machine. Liquefaction of Vapours. Distillation.

Dalton's laws of mixture of Gases and Vapours. Spheroidal State.

Density of Vapours. Gay Lussac's method of determining it.

Hygrometry. Dew-point. Hygrometers of Daniell, Regnault, and Mason. Use of August's formula.

Conductivity of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.

Convection. Land and Sea Breezes. Trade Winds.

Radiation—its laws. Causes which modify the intensity of radiant heat. Theory of Radiations. Laws of Reflection. Identity of absorbing and radiating powers. Kirchoff's experiment.

Causes affecting the formation of dew.

Sensible Heat. Unit of Heat. Calorimeters of Black and of Lavoisier and Laplace. The methods of cooling and of melting.

Determination of Latent Heat of Fusion by the method of mixtures. Latent Heat of Steam. Regnault's formula.

Relation between Heat and Work. Joule's equivalent. Mechanical, Physical, and Chemical sources of Heat.

PAPER II.—LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

Theories of Light.

Laws of propagation of Light.

Images produced by small apertures.

Methods of Roemer and of Fizeau for the determination of the Velocity of Light and the general principles of the methods of Foucault and of Bradley.

The photometers of Rumford, Bunsen, and Wheatstone.

Laws of Reflection at plane surfaces. Single images produced by mirrors. Hadley's Sextant.

Reflection at spherical surfaces. Foci of mirrors and Formation of images.

Laws of single Refraction. Index of Refraction. Total Reflection. Critical Angle. Mirage.

Transmission of Light through transparent media with parallel faces.

Prisms. Conditions of emergence.

Spherical Lenses. Foci and Formation of images.

Decomposition of White Light. Solar Spectrum.

Single Prism Spectroscope. Explanation of the dark lines of the Solar Spectrum.

Chromatic aberration. The general principles involved in the construction of achromatic lenses and direct-vision spectroscopes.

Structure of the Eye.

Properties of Magnets.

Magnets and magnetic substances.

Magnetic Induction.

Magnetic Shell.

Methods of Magnetisation.

Directive Force of the Earth's Magnetism. Mariner's Compass.

Magnetic Elements and the general principles of the methods of their determination.

Development of Electricity by friction.

Electrical Attraction and Repulsion.

Bennett's and Bohnenberger's Electroscopes.

Laws of Electric Action. Coulomb's Torsion Balance.

Distribution of Electricity on conductors. Electric density. Action of points.

General explanation of the Laws of capacity and potential.

Condensers. Leyden Jar.

Electrophorus.

Cylinder and plate electric machines.

Electric Discharge.

General principle of the construction of Thomson's Quadrant electrometer. Lane's and Harris' Cist Jars.

Lightning discharge. Return shock. Lightning Conductors.

Galvani's experiment.

Volta's pile and crown of cups.

Polarization of Electrodes. Local action.

The principal Batteries in use, *viz.*, those of Smee, Daniell, Menotti, Grove, Bunsen, Le Clanche, and the single fluid bichromate element. The dry pile. Grove's Gas Battery. Plante's Secondary Battery.

Electromotive Force. Strength of currents. Resistance.

Ohm's Law and its application in the arrangement of the cells of a battery.

Heating, luminous and chemical effects of a current.

Anions and Kations. Faraday's Fundamental Laws of Electrolysis. Faraday's Voltameter.

Magnetic effects of the current.

Crested's experiment. Ampere's rule.

Astatic Needle.

Sine and Tangent Galvanometers.

Nobili's Astatic Galvanometers.

Principle of Thomson's Reflecting Galvanometer.

The two fundamental laws of the action of linear currents, parallel and oblique, on one another.

Electric Shell. Solenoid.

Ampere's theory of Magnets and Electro-magnets.

Induced currents. Lenz's Law.

Rheunkoff's Coil. Bell's Telephone. Hughes' Microphone.

Clarke's Magneto-electric Machine. Siemen's H-armature. Gramme's Ring.

Principle of Dynamo-electric Machines.

Practical Examination.—"On the construction and use of apparatus."

N.B.—Text-book recommended—Ganot's Treatise on Physics.

4. GENERAL BIOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Structure, appearances under the microscope, functions and life-history of simple Unicellular Plants, such as Sacccharomyces and Protococcus as types of vegetable life.

Structure and form, movements, growth, in Pasteur's fluid, relation to putrefaction and power of resisting desiccation of Bacteria.

Structure, functions, and life-history of Pencillium, Mucor, or some other simple Fungus.

Structure, functions and life-history of Chara or Nitella.

Morphology, histology, and history of the reproduction of a Fern.

Morphology and histology of a Flowering Plant; structure of a flower: homologies of leaves and floral organs; histology of ordinary vegetable tissues, such as epidermis, parenchyma, fibro-vascular tissue, and their arrangement in the stem and leaves.

Growth of a Flowering Plant, formation of wood and bark; nature of campium.

Reproduction of a Flowering Plant; structure of ovule; methods of fertilization; development of ovule in the seed; germination; homology with the reproductive organs of the Fern.

General principles of Vegetable Nutrition; chemical constituents of plants; food of plants and its sources; action of green parts of plants; structure and vital processes of the stem and root; nature and flow of sap.

Structure, functions and life-history of the following animals as types of some of the chief divisions of the Animal Kingdom:—Amoeba, Vorticella, Actinia, Starfish, Earthworm, Lobster or Crayfish, Spider, Beetle, Oyster, Snail, Frog.

General history of chief animal tissues:—Blood; pavement, columnar, ciliated and glandular epithelium; connective tissue; cartilage; bone; muscle; nerve fibres and nerve cells.

Text-books recommended:—

Huxley and Martin's Biology.

Hendley's Elementary Course of Botany.

Nicholson's Manual of Zoology.

42. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two

Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

43. A certificate will be given to those who pass the examination. (*Vide* Form Q.)

II.—SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

44. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the second Monday in November.

45. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. under the N. B. to Regulation 37, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form R.

46. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts. (*Vide* Form R.)

47. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form S.)

48. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

49. Candidates will be examined in three of the following nine subjects, one at least of which must be chosen from among Nos. III—VIII:—

I.—PURE MATHEMATICS—Three Papers.

- (1)—*Algebra*: Binomial and Multinomial Theorems. Scales of Notation. Exponential and Logarithmic Series. Convergence and Divergency of Series. Inequalities.

Plane Trigonometry.—Properties of Triangles. Associated Circles of a Triangle. Summation of Series which do not involve exponential functions.

Spherical Trigonometry.—As far as Solution of Triangles.

- (2)—*Classical Statics*: Treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.

- (3)—*Differential Calculus*: Differentiation of Functions of one variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's Theorem. Evaluation of indeterminate Functions. Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. Tangents and Normals of Plane Curves.

Integral Calculus: Integration of Functions of one variable. Rectification and Quadrature of Plane Curves.

II.—APPLIED MATHEMATICS—Three Papers.

- (1)—*Analytical Statics*.—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers. *Elementary Hydrostatics*.

- (2)—*Elementary Dynamics*.

Dynamics of a Particle.—Rectilinear, Parabolic and Elliptic Motion. Central Forces.

- (3)—*Elementary Geometrical Optics*.

Astronomy.—The more elementary parts, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

III.—EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS: Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

(N.B.—Treated mathematically as well as experimentally so far as the mathematics of the First B.Sc. Examination are applicable.)

ACOUSTICS.

Production and Propagation of Sound. Numerical Evaluation of Sound. Modes of Vibration. Analysis of Vibrations. Constitution of Sounds. Consonance, Dissonance, and Resultant Tones.

HEAT.

Thermometry. Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases. Calorimetry. Fusion and Solidification. Evapora-

tion and Condensation. Ebullition. Quantitative measurements relating to Vapours. Hygrometry. Conduction of Heat. Radiation. Steam and other Heat engines.

LIGHT.

Propagation of light. Reflection. Refraction. Mirrors and Lenses. Vision and Optical Instruments. Dispersion. Spectrum Analysis. Colour Wave Theory. Interference. Polarisation and Double Refraction.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Introductory Phenomena. Induction. Measurement of Electrical Forces. Electrical Machines. Potential. Condensers. Electrometers. Atmospheric Electricity. Magnets. The Magnetic Elements and their determination. Galvanic Batteries. Galvanometers. Electro-Chemistry. Ohm's Law. Relation between Electricity and Heat. Electrodynamics. Induction of Currents. Diamagnetism. Applications of Electricity. Electrical and Magnetic Units.

Practical Examination in use of apparatus and determination of constants generally as in Glasse's and Shaw's Practical Physics. (Longmans, 1885.)

IV.—CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and Organic.

Two papers and a practical examination.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

The subject as for the First B.Sc. treated more fully and with the addition of the following:—

PERIODIC LAW OF ELEMENTS. CONSTITUTION OF SALTS.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES of the methods adopted in ascertaining the atomic weights of elements.

Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine. The combinations of these elements with one another and with oxygen. Oxyacids of Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine, and characters of their salts.

Sulphur—its compounds with Hydrogen, Chlorine, and Oxygen. Oxyacids of Sulphur and general characters of their salts.

Nitrogen—its compounds with Hydrogen, Oxygen, Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine.

Phosphorus—its compounds with Hydrogen, Oxygen, Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine. Oxyacids of Phosphorus and general characters of their salts.

Arsenic—its compounds with Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine.

Silicon—its compounds with Fluorine and Hydrogen.

Antimony, Lithium, Molybdenum—The chief compounds of these metals with the more important acid radicals.

A general knowledge of the methods by which the following are estimated:—

Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Sulphuric Acid, Carbonic Acid, Silicic Acid, and Nitric Acid. Potassium, Sodium, Ammonium, Silver, Calcium, Aluminium, Magnesium, Lead, Manganese, Iron, Copper, Mercury, Gold and Platinum.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Detection and estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Sulphur in Organic Compounds. Calculation of empirical formulae from percentage composition. Determination of molecular weight of organic bodies. Compound Radicals. Mode in which the atoms are supposed to be united in the molecular type. The Valency of Compound Radicals in Relation to the Valency of the Constituent Atoms. Saturated and Non-saturated Compounds.

Isomerism. Metamerism. Polymerism. Homologous series. Classification of the Carbon Compounds.

The general action of Chlorine, Nitric acid, Sulphuric acid, Chromic acid, Nascent Hydrogen, Potash, and the Chlorides of Phosphorus, on the principal groups of Carbon Compounds.

Fermentation. Decay.

Synthesis of the following:—Urea. Ethyl Alcohol. Tartaric acid. Alizarine.

Derivatives of the series $C_n H_{n+2}$.

Marsh-gas. Ethyl hydride. A special knowledge of Methyl and Ethyl Alcohols and their chief deriva-

tives, particularly Ethens, Acetic Aldehyde, Formic and Acetic acids, with Acetone and Isopropylalcohol, will be required; also a general acquaintance with the higher Alcohols and their chief derivatives.

The Ethylamines. Tetramethylammonium. Cacodyl. Zinc methyl. Silicon ethyl.

Ethylene and its chief derivatives. Glycol. Glycolic acid. Lactic acid. Glyoxal. Oxalic acid. Succinic acid. Malic acid. Tartaric acid. Citric acid.

Cyanogen and its compounds. Prussic acid. Cyanides and double Cyanides. Cyanic and Cyanuric acids. Sulphocyanides. Urea.

Uric acid. Guanidine. Glycocyanine. Glycocyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

Glycerine and Allyl Alcohol, their chief derivatives. Constitution of Fats and Oils. Erythrite. Mannite. Glucose and Levulose. Cane-sugar. Milk-sugar. Cellulose. Starch. Glycogen. Dextrine.

Aromatic compounds. Benzene. Toluene. Phenol.

Cressol. Hydroquinone. Sescuin. Pyrocatechin.

Pyrogallic acid. Oil of Bitter Almonds. Benzylalcohol. Benzoic acid. Benzophenone. Hippuric acid.

Salicylic acid and Isomeric acids. Oxymallic acid.

Colic acid. Phthalic acid and Isomeric acids. Styrol

(Cummaric alcohol). Nitrobenzene. Aniline. Toluidine.

Benzonitrile. Diazobenzene and its compounds. Naphthalene.

Anthracene. Oxanthraquinone. Alizarine.

Indigo and Indol. Cymene. Camphor and Terpenes.

Glycosides. Amygdaline. Salicine. Tannins.

Alkaloids. Conine. Nicotine. Morphine. Strychnine.

Quinine. Cinchonine.

Taurine. Lecithin. Choline. Albumen. Fibrin. Caseine.

Practical Examination.

Qualitative Analysis—Substances will be given for analysis containing not more than two Acids and two Bases, Organic or Inorganic, but not more than one organic acid and one organic base. The Inorganic acids and bases to be those embraced in the First B.Sc. Practical Examination; the Organic acids and bases to be selected from the following list:—

Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Crates, Gallates, Tamates, Cyanides, Double Cy-

anides, Alcohol, Starch, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphine, Quinine, Strychnine.

V. BOTANY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

HISTOLOGY.

The structure of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of Protoplasm. The nature and mode of origin of the contents of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of the Cell-wall, and the mode in which it is added to. The Formation and Growth of Plant tissues by Cell-division. The Development of the Epidermal, Fibro-vascular, and Fundamental tissues from Primitive tissue.

MORPHOLOGY.

The distinguishing structural characters, geographical distribution, and the properties and uses of the following Natural Orders:—

Anonaceae, Cruciferae, Malvaceae, Guttiferae, Meliaceae, Rutaceae, Ampelidae, Anacardiaceae, Leguminosae, Lythraceae, Passifloraceae, Cuscutaceae, Myrtaceae, Combratceae, Rubiaceae, Compositae, Apocynaceae, Acanthaceae, Convolvulaceae, Solanaceae, Labiatae, Verbenaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Aranthaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Amarantaceae, Urticaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Aristolochiaceae, Cycadaceae, Orchidaceae, Zingiberaceae, Magnoliaceae, Musaceae, Amarillidaceae, Liliaceae, Palmaceae, Araceae, Cyperaceae, Gramineae, Filices, Marsiliaceae, Lycopodiaceae, Musci, Fungi, Algae, Fucaceae, Saccharomycetes, Schizomycetes.

The principles and practice of Classification.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The ultimate constituents of Plants. Composition of the Plant in successive stages of growth. The Materials of Plant-food; their general nature; the organs by which they are absorbed. Rotation of crops. Ascent of the Crude Sap. Respiration. Transpiration. The Descending Sap. Assimilation or general nature of the changes by which the Food Materials are converted into the various vegetable

Tissues. Influence of Light and Temperature upon Plants. Increase of the Plant Movements and special directions in Plants and their different parts. Vegetable irritability and Movements of Climbing Plants. General Phenomena of Sexual Reproduction; various modes in which flowers are fertilized. The intercrossing of Plants and its effects. Dimorphism and Trimorphism. Dichogamy. Germination. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and dissect (microscopically when necessary) Plants or parts of Plants placed before him, selected with reference to their typical character as representing their respective natural orders; and to write descriptions of them.

VI.—ZOOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The principal facts of Structure and Development in the following Genera and Orders—

GENERA.

<i>Homo.</i>	<i>Blatta.</i>
<i>Erinaceus.</i>	<i>Scorpio.</i>
<i>Sus.</i>	<i>Tegenaria</i> (or any spider).
<i>Ovis.</i>	<i>Oniscus.</i>
<i>Columba.</i>	<i>Cyclops.</i>
<i>Gadus.</i>	<i>Delephila.</i>
<i>Lepus.</i>	<i>Lambricus.</i>
<i>Canis.</i>	<i>Canis.</i>
<i>Rana.</i>	<i>Hirudo.</i>
<i>Bucconia.</i>	<i>Testudo.</i>
<i>Limax.</i>	<i>Echinus.</i>

ORDERS.

<i>Primates.</i>	<i>Edentata.</i>
<i>Chiroptera.</i>	<i>Marsupialia.</i>
<i>Cetacea.</i>	<i>Mammalia.</i>
<i>Perissodactyla.</i>	<i>Struthionidae.</i>
<i>Proboscidea.</i>	<i>Sauria</i> (Archosaurs).
<i>Sirenia.</i>	<i>Lacertilia.</i>

ORDERS—continued.

<i>Aphidia.</i>	<i>Lepidoptera.</i>
<i>Chelonia.</i>	<i>Diptera.</i>
<i>Oracodilia.</i>	<i>Myriapoda.</i>
<i>Pterosauria.</i>	<i>Cirripedia.</i>
<i>Ichthyosauria.</i>	<i>Annelida polychaeta.</i>
<i>Urodela.</i>	<i>Trematoda.</i>
<i>Gnathostoma.</i>	<i>Pteropoda.</i>
<i>Dipnoi.</i>	<i>Cestodes.</i>
<i>Elasmobranchii.</i>	<i>Nematodes.</i>
<i>Marsipobranchii.</i>	<i>Rotifera.</i>
<i>Pharyngobranchii.</i>	<i>Turbellaria.</i>
<i>Cephalopoda.</i>	<i>Crinoida.</i>
<i>Brachiopoda.</i>	<i>Calamiterata.</i>
<i>Polysa.</i>	<i>Porifera.</i>
<i>Tunicata.</i>	<i>Infusoria.</i>
<i>Coleoptera.</i>	<i>Radiolaria.</i>
<i>Hemiptera.</i>	<i>Gracilaria.</i>
<i>Hymenoptera.</i>	<i>Foraminifera.</i>

The Affinities of these Groups, and their place in Classification. Meaning of the terms Species, Variety, and Race. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine, dissect, and describe such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him, selected from the previous list of Genera; and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write descriptions of them.

VII.—ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Chemical Composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of the economy.

The several processes to which the Food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general; chyloferous and lymphatic Absorption.

The Blood, its organic and chemical constitution; phenomena and mechanism of Circulation.

Respiration, its mechanical and chemical actions; effects of its suppression.

Temperature of the Body ; production and regulation of Animal Heat.
 Secretion and Excretion ; construction and operation of Secreting Apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the Urinary, Cutaneous and Pulmonary excretions.
 Muscular and other Contractile substance ; phenomena presented by acting Contractile substance.
 Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.
 The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice and Speech.
 Constitution and Functions of Nervous System. Distinction of Motor and Sensory Nerves or Nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by Nerves in action. Influence on Contractile Tissue.
 Functions of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglia. Sensation, Voluntary Motion, Reflex Action. Inhibitory Action. Influence of Nervous System on Heart and Blood-vessels, and on Secreting Organs.
 Organs of the Senses and their functions.
 Reproductive Organs and their functions.
 Changes produced in the Ovum by impregnation. Outline of the Development of the Embryo and its Envelopes.
 Nutrition of the Fœtus. Changes which occur at Birth in the Fœtus and in the Parent Lactation.
 Changes which take place with Age in the Proportions of the Body ; in the Skeleton ; in the Dentition ; and in the Reproductive Apparatus.
 Differences between Man and Woman other than in the Reproductive Organs.
 Sanitary Decay.
 Somatic and Molecular death.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared (1) to examine and describe Microscopical specimens of Animal tissues and organs ; (2) to make Microscopical preparations of Animal tissues and organs ; (3) to prove his practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood, urine, and glycogen. Also to show his practical acquaintance with the most important Apparatus used in studying the Physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

VIII.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The Earth as a planet. The Earth's form, size, and motions. Measurement and mapping of the Earth's surface.

The Atmosphere ; its composition, height, pressure, and temperature. The Moisture of the Air. Movements of the Air.

The Sea ; its saltness, depth, and temperature. The great Sea Basins. The Ice of the Sea. The movements and offices of the Sea.

The Land—Mountains, Plains, and Valleys. Movements of the Land. The Waters of the Land. Work of Running Water. Frost, Snow, Glaciers.

The Geographical Distribution of Plants and Animals. Diffusion of Plants and Animals, Climate. Migration and transport. Changes of Land and Sea.

The Crust of the Earth. Interior or nucleus. Existence of internal heat. Probable condition of the Earth's interior. Age of the Earth and Measures of Geological Time.

General Chemical Constitution of the Earth's crust. Rock-forming minerals. General characters of Rocks. Classification of Rocks. Volcanoes—Volcanic products. Geographical and Geological Distribution of Volcanoes. Volcanic action and its causes. Earthquakes—geological effects, distribution and origin. Secular upheaval and depression. Hypogene causes of change in texture, structure, and composition of Rocks. Effects of heat. Metamorphism. Effects of pressure. Influence of the Atmosphere in destroying and forming Rocks. Action of Rain, Springs, Rivers, Terrestrial Ice, and Oceanic Waters. Denudation and deposition. The part taken by plants and animals in preserving, destroying, or originating geological formations. Stratification and its accompaniments. Joints—Inclination and curvature of Rocks, Cleavage, Dislocation. Eruptive Rocks as part of the structure of the Earth's crust. Crystalline Schists. Ore deposits. Unconformability. Organic remains. Uses of Fossils in Geology. Geological Divisions—Archæan, Azoic, or Eozoic. Palæozoic or Primary. Mesozoic or Secondary. Cainozoic or Tertiary. Post-tertiary or Quaternary.

The Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene ; Pleistocene, and Recent Formations. The composition, distribution, economic products, and characteristic Fossils of these formations.

The relation of European and Indian formations. The geology and petrology of the Crystalline and Metamorphic Series of India. The Deccan and Malwa Traps. Intertrappean beds. The Coal-bearing Series of India. General geology, petrology, and paleontology of the Coal fields of India.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be expected to identify and describe specimens of the principal Rocks, and of the Fossils characteristic of the Formations above enumerated.

IX. LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and subsidiary operations.
The Senses.
The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will.
The Theories of Ethics.

50. On the Fourth Monday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

51. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (Vide Form T.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

52. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

53. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts; and should he pass the Examination in any one of the undermentioned branches, he will be admitted to the degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

54. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination (Vide Form U.)

55. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (Vide Form V.)

56. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

57. The Examination will comprise the following branches:—

- I.—Languages.
- II.—History and Philosophy.
- III.—Mathematics.
- IV.—Physical Science.
- V.—Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES.—Six papers.

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following:—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, French and Persian.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set:—

1st and 2nd. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidates, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3rd and 4th. Similar questions on the Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, French or Persian books taken up by the Candidates. Into one of these papers, when the subject chosen is Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian, questions on Indian Palaeography will be introduced as alternative to some other part of the paper, such part to be determined by the Examiners.

5th. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versa*.

6th. Original English Composition* in Prose or Verse.

II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.—Six papers.

1st and 2nd. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Ethnology.

3rd. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy

4th. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5th. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6th. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

- (a.) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.
- (b.) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III.—MATHEMATICS.—Six papers.

1st. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2nd. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3rd. Newton's Principia, Book I., §§ I.—III., and Astronomy.

4th. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5th. Statics and Dynamics.

6th. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV.—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.—Six papers.

(a) EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—(3 papers and a practical examination) as at the Second Examination for the degree of B.Sc., with the addition of the following:—

General Physics:—

Gravitation. The balance. Principles of Kinetics. Laws of Falling Bodies. The Pendulum. Energy. Elasticity. Friction. Fluid Pressure. Hydrostatic instruments. Specific Gravity. Capillarity. Barometer. Barometric variations. Boyle's law. Air-pumps. Efflux of Liquids.

Heat:—Thermodynamics, Terrestrial temperatures and winds. Description and use of Meteorological instruments.

Electricity:—Electro-optics.

(b) CHEMISTRY—3 papers and a practical examination as at the Second Examination for the degree of B.Sc., with the addition of the following:—

Selenium, Tellurium, Rubidium, Cesium, Beryllium, Thallium, Yttrium, Cerium, Didymium, Indium, Gallium, Tungsten, Uranium, Titanium, Zirconium, Vanadium, Tantalum, Niobium, Palladium, Iridium, Rhodium, Ruthenium, Osmium.

The chief compounds of the above metals with the more important acid radicals.

*Practical Examination:—*As at the Second Examination for the degree of B.Sc., with the addition of Volumetric Analysis, the examination to include Acidimetry, Alkalimetry, Water Analysis, and the determination of Chlorine, Iodine, Sulphurous Acid, Hydrogen Sulphide, Arsenious Acid, Iron, Copper, Silver, and Urea.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.—Six papers.

- (i) *Zoology*: 2 papers and a practical examination.
- (ii) *Botany*: 2 papers and a practical examination.
- (iii) *Physical Geography and Geology*: 2 papers and a practical examination.

or,

Animal Physiology: 2 papers and a practical examination.

Treated more fully than at the Second Examination for the degree of B.Sc.

56. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

59. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*vide Form W.*)

III. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended, for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (Vide Form X.)

4. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a sum of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (Vide Form Y.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

There will be six papers, namely—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.
7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

8. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange and publish in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

9. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (Vide Form Z.)

HONOURS.

10. The Examination for Honours in Law will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

11. The Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours Examination.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (Vide Form A.A.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (Vide Form A.B.)

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects:—

- (a) Roman Civil Law.
- (b) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.
- (c) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

Three papers will be set, one in each subject (a), (b), and (c); each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

16. The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class, unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

IV. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine recognized by this University.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass three Examinations, of which the first and second may be passed at the same time.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

3. The First Examination in Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

(a). Of having passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

N.B.—An Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids will be held each year along with the Previous Examination. A Candidate who has passed the Previous Examination shall be exempted from this Examination.

(b). Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least one University year.

(c). Of having attended the following Courses:—

In Chemistry	{ One Course of at least 70 Lectures.
In Botany	{ One Course of at least 30 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry.	{ One Course of instruction of three months.
In Materia Medica	{ One Course of at least 60 Lectures.

In Practical Pharmacology.

{ One Course of instruction of at least three months, producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (Fide Form A.C.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (Fide Form A.B.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
2. Botany.*
3. Materia Medica, and Practical Pharmacy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in Chemistry and in Botany shall be exempted from the examination in these subjects at the First Examination in Medicine, and Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in one only of these subjects shall be exempted from Examination in such subject.

9. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination of the Candidates will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

* In Systematic Botany the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders:—

Anonaceae, Cruciferae, Capparidaceae, Malvaceae, Tiliaceae, Guttiferae, Meliaceae, Aurantiaceae, Vitaceae, Anacardiaceae, Leguminosae, Lythraceae, Passifloraceae, Cucurbitaceae, Myrtaceae, Combretaceae, Rubiaceae, Compositae, Apocynaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Convolvulaceae, Solanaceae, Atropaceae, Labiatae, Verbenaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Amaranthaceae, Moraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Aristolochiaceae, Cyadaceae, Orchidaceae, Zingiberaceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Liliaceae, Palmaraceae, Araceae, Cyperaceae, Gramineae, Filices, Fungi, Algae.

10. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two classes, viz., a First Class arranged in order of merit and a Second Class arranged in alphabetical order.

11. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide Form A.E.*)

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

12. The Second Examination in Medicine will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the second Monday after 12th September.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have produced certificates to the following effect:—

1. Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two years.
2. Of having qualified for admission to, or having passed, the First Examination in Medicine.
3. (a) Of having attended the following Courses:—

In Anatomy	... ..	{ Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	... ..	{ Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.

- (b) Of having been engaged in dissection for two terms in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

14. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide Form A.F.*)

15. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide Form A.G.*)

16. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Second Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

17. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.

2. Physiology and Histology.

18. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination of the Candidates will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

19. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two classes, viz., a First Class arranged in order of merit and a Second Class arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide Form A.H.*)

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery will be held annually in Bombay commencing on the Fourth Monday of November.

22. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of passing the Second Examination.

N.B.—A Candidate who is a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of a recognized Indian University, or who is legally qualified to practise Medicine and Surgery in the United Kingdom and who desires to obtain the degree of L.M. & S. of this University, will be required to pass the final Examination for the degree of L.M. & S. only.

23. Each Candidate must, subsequent to passing the Second Examination, have attended the following courses:—

In Medicine	... ..	{ Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Surgery	... ..	{ Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	... ..	{ Two Courses each of at least 60 Lectures.

In Diseases of the Eye ...	{ One Course of at least 25 Lectures,
In Pathology	{ One Course of at least 30 Lectures,
In Hygiene	{ One Course of at least 20 Lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.	{ One Course of at least 50 Lectures,
In Operative Surgery ...	{ One Course of at least 25 Lectures,

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject, during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in Hospital for six months and have conducted Midwifery cases, or have conducted at least six labours (Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified Practitioner in Medicine), and have attended hospital practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, *viz.*—

(a.) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk) with lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance;

(b.) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(c.) Three months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary.

24. Each Candidate will be required to produce reports of six Medical and of six Surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, respectively; the said reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery; and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the Head of the College in which he has studied.

25. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AI.)

26. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AJ.)

27. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

28. No Candidate will be permitted to appear at the Examination unless he has completed his twenty-first year, or will have attained that age before the fixed date for the annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

29. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology and Therapeutics.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

30. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

31. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the wards of a hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording and treating cases of disease, investigating the pathology of disease, microscopy, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

32. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of surgical operations on the dead body.

33. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two classes, *viz.* a First Class arranged in order of merit and a Second Class arranged in alphabetical order.

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AK.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

35. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

36. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it; and must produce a certificate of his having attended a course of 39 Lectures in Comparative Anatomy.

37. Each Candidate must produce testimonials, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

38. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*vide* Form A.L.)

39. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*vide* Form A.M.)

40. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including--

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.
4. Comparative Anatomy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in Zoology, shall be exempted from the examination in Comparative Anatomy for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

41. The Examination will be (a) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (b) oral, (c) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (d) practical, in a dissecting-room.

42. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

43. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*vide* Form A.N.)

V. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay, or have passed an Examination in some University recognized by the University of Bombay which will be considered at least equivalent to the Previous Examination.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass three Examinations, the first to be called the First Examination, the second the Second Examination in Civil Engineering, and the third the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination in Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the first Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of having kept two terms in a School or College recognised in Civil Engineering by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—Candidates who have passed the 2nd B.A. or 2nd B.Sc. Examinations of the University of Bombay or of some University recognized by it will be permitted to appear for the First Examination in Civil Engineering without attendance at a School or College recognised in Civil Engineering.

Those who have passed the 2nd B.Sc. will (at their option) be required to satisfy the Examiners in Subject III only. A similar concession will be allowed to Candidates who have passed the 2nd B.A., provided they have passed in Subject E (1) at their B.A. Examination.

Candidates who have passed the 1st B.A. or 1st B.Sc. Examinations will be allowed to appear for the First Examination in Civil Engineering after attending for one Term (i.e. the Second Term of the year) at a School or College recognized in Civil Engineering. Those who have passed the First B.A. Examination will be required (at their option) to satisfy the Examiners in Subjects II and III only; those who have passed the First B.Sc. Examination in Subject III only.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar six weeks before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.O.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 15, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form A.P.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate from presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—MATHEMATICS.

(Two Papers.)

Trigonometry and Logarithms (*as in the First Examination for B.A.*).

Statics (*as in the First Examination for B.A.*).

II.—EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

General Physics, Heat, Acoustics.

One Paper and a practical Examination.

As for 1st B.Sc. pages 60-62.

III.—ENGINEERING.

1.—Surveying and Levelling. One Paper.

Construction of scales. Representative fraction. Diagonal scales. Surveying by the chain only. Cross staff. Field book. Prismatic compass. Surveying compass.

Plane Table. Method of plotting surveys. Levelling. Corrections for earth's curvature and for refraction. The Y and dumpy levels and their adjustments. Levelling field books. Bench-marks. Plotting the work.

2.—The Nature, Production, and Uses of the Materials of Construction. (One Paper.)

(a).—Classification of the Materials of Construction.

Solid materials—Stone, Brick, Wood, Metals. Cementing Materials—Mortars, Cements, Mastics, Glue. Protecting Materials—Plasters, Paints, Solutions of Salts, Bituminous substances.

(b).—Of the Structure and Chemical Constituents of Natural Stones.

Structural characters of rocks. The unstratified rocks. Stratified rocks. Characteristics of laminated structure, compact crystalline structure, slaty structure, granular crystalline structure, compact granular structure, porous granular structure, conglomerate structure. Characteristics of various fractures.

Chemical constituents of stones—Silica, Alumina, Lime, Magnesia, Potash, Soda, Carbonic Acid.

The predominant minerals of stones—Quartz, Felspar, Hornblende, Augite, Mica, Chlorite, Carbonate of Lime, Dolomite.

(c).—Classification of Building Stones.—Their characteristic qualities.

Silicious stones.—Granite and Syenite, Gneiss and Mica slate, Greenstone, Trap, and Basalt. Talc, Chlorite slate, Soapstone, Quartz rock, Hornstone, Flint, Hornblende slate, Sandstone, Silicious sandstone, Calcareous sandstone. Argillaceous stones.—Porphry, Clay slate.

Calcareous Stones.—Marble. Compact limestone. Granular limestone. Magnesian limestone or Dolomite.

Strength and durability of Stones.—Testing durability of stone.

Preservation of Stones.—Bituminous matters. Drying oil. Silicate of Potash. Silicate of lime. Artificial stones.

(d).—*Quarrying Stones*.—Mode of conducting quarrying operations in India.—Blasting.

(e).—*Bricks*.—Characteristic qualities of clay for bricks. Porcelain clay or Kaolin.

Summary of the processes of brick-making. Characteristic qualities of good bricks.

Classification of the process of making bricks. Selection of brick earths. Pure clays. Marls. Leams. Fire-clays. Baked bricks distinguished from burnt or vitrified bricks. Colors of bricks. Yellow bricks. White bricks. Red bricks. Blue bricks.

Preparation of brick earths.

Tempering the brick earth.—By spade labour and treading. By grinding between rollers. By grinding in a pug mill or pugging.

Moulding bricks.—Slop moulding. Sand moulding.

Moulding bricks for ornamental purposes.

Sizes and shapes of bricks.

Drying bricks.

Burning bricks. In clamps. In kilns.

(f).—*Cementing Materials*.—*Limes*.—*Cements*.—*Mortars*.—*Concretes*.—*Plasters*.—Classification and characteristics of limes. Rich limes, poor limes, slightly hydraulic limes, eminently hydraulic limes.

Varieties of limestone suitable for mortars and cements. Chalk. Limestones used in India. Tufa. Limestone boulders. Kunker.

Testing limestone. Lime should be used fresh. Proportions of gravel and sand. Natural hydraulic limes. Artificial hydraulic mortars. Puzzolanas, natural and artificial. Trass.

Strength of mortars. Adhesion of mortars. Lime burning. Lime kilns. Intermittent kilns. Perpetual kilns.

Slaking lime. Forming mortar. Applying mortar. Grouting.

Hydraulic cements, natural and artificial. Roman cement. Pasley's cement. Portland cement.

Concrete. Beton. Materials as aggregates for mortars and concretes. Lime and cement setting. Preparation of concrete. Lime concrete. Portland cement concrete. Machinery for mixing mortars and concretes. Concrete building by frames and by blocks. Superiority of Portland cement concrete. Concrete arches. Plasters. Lime-plaster. Gypsum. Glue. Animal glue. Marine glue.

(g).—*Wood*.—Structure of wood. Cellular tissue. Vascular tissue or woody fibre. Pith. Medullary rays. Silver grain. Sap. Sapwood. Heartwood. Structure of a branch. Knots.

(h).—*Felling Timber*.—*Seasoning Timber*.—*Durability of Timber*.—*Causes of decay in Timber*.—*Preservation of Timber*.—Age of trees proper for felling. Season for felling.

Seasoning timber. Natural seasoning. Drying timber. Water seasoning. Steaming and boiling timber. Smokedrying, scorching and charring timber. Seasoning by the extraction of sap. Seasoning by hot air.

Durability of timber.

Causes of decay in timber, namely.—Continued dryness, continued wetness, alternate dryness and moisture, continued moisture with heat, rot, dry rot, wet rot. Destruction of timber by marine animals; by ants.

Preservation of timber.—By good ventilation and obviating moisture. By the use of oil paint. By the application of tar boiled with powdered chalk.

When kept wet with salt water.

Bethell's process of creosoting. Boucherie's process of injecting sulphate of copper.

Measurement of timber.

(i).—*Varieties and Production of Iron*.—General ideas relating to the following subjects:—Sources and Classes of iron. Iron ores. Impurities of iron. Cast iron. Wrought or malleable iron. Steel and Steely iron.

Metallurgy of iron. The products of iron smelting. Cast iron. Malleable or wrought iron. Steel. Durability, corrosion and preservation of iron.

9. On the fourth Monday in November, Examiners will publish a list of successful candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class being arranged in order of merit and in the Pass in alphabetical order.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

10. The Second Examination in Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the first Monday in November.

11. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of having kept two terms in a School or College recognized in Civil Engineering by the University of Bombay subsequently to passing the First Examination.

N.B.—Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering under the rules in force before 1888-89 and who desire to avail themselves of the new regulations may, provided they have passed the Previous Examination, appear for the Second Examination in Civil Engineering.

But in order to pass this examination the candidates must also pass in Subject II (Experimental Physics) of the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

12. Candidates must apply to the Registrar six weeks before the Examination. (Vide Form No. AQ.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 15, for which a receipt will be given. (Vide Form AR.)

14. Candidates who have passed the 1st B.Sc. or who have passed the 2nd B.A. in subject E (2) will (at their option) be exempted from the examination in Inorganic Chemistry.

15. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—MATHEMATICS.

(Three Papers.)

(1.) *Dynamics*.—As in Second B.A., page 55.

(2.) *Hydrostatics*.—As in Second B.A., page 55.

(3.) *Euclid and Mensuration*.—Euclid, Book XI to proposition XXI.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Inorganic Chemistry (Two Papers and a Practical Examination) as for 1st B.Sc., pages 58—60.

III.—ENGINEERING.

(Three Papers.)

Examination of Drawings and Surveys.

1.—Foundations and Masonry.

(One Paper.)

(a).—*Design and Execution of Foundations*.—Importance of slight and uniform settlement. Various modes of attaining that object. Action of water on foundations. Various conditions dependent on nature of bearing strata.

Dry foundations. Rock, gravel, sand. Mixed strata of rock and clay. Bearing stratum underlying soft ground of considerable depth. Crust of good ground overlying soft substratum.

Foundations on good natural bottom under water. Piled foundations. Timber piling. Cast and wrought iron piling. Iron screw piles. Hollow cast iron cylinders. Brick wells as employed in India. Sand pump. Solid foundations laid under water. Pierre perdue. Random blocks of beton. Beton laid in caissons lined with tar-

paulin. Solid masonry built on the natural bottom by divers. Solid masonry in cribs.

Foundations on sites where the water can be temporarily excluded. Solid masonry sunk in caissons on a bottom dredged out and levelled with beton. The same on a piled bottom. Solid masonry built in a cofferdam.

Land foundations on artificial bottom. Consolidation of soft ground by driving piles. Platforms of fascines, timber or concrete, forming floating foundations.

Foundations under water on an artificial bottom. Cofferdams. Fascine beds.

Importance of ascertaining the character of bearing strata. Trial pits. Borings.

Mechanical construction of foundations. Piling—Planking. Use of sand, concrete and beton. Pile driving.

(1).—*Masonry*. *Stone masonry*.—Ashlar. Block in course. Coursed rubble. Common rubble. Rubble backing. Strength of a mass of masonry as depending on size of stone, the bond and accuracy in dressing. Bonding. Headers and stretchers. Quoins. Direction of beds in battering walls. String courses and copes. Pointing.

Mechanism for moving large stones. Instruments used in building. Mensuration of masonry.

Brick-work.—General principles of brick-work. Bond. Operations of brick-laying. Mortar joints. Fine joints. Lime putty. Scaffolding. Precautions against settlement. Joining new work to old. String courses and copes. Stone quoins. Labour of ordinary brick-work. Mensuration of brick-work.

Plastering—Tools used in plastering. Method of applying plaster.

2.—Water-supply, Irrigation and Harbours.

(One Paper.)

Measurement and storage of water. Rainfall and evaporation. Rates of maximum, mean and minimum rainfall. Available rainfall. Estimation of supply from a given catchment basin. Flood discharge. Measurement of flow of streams. Purposes and capacity of storage reservoirs. Selection of site and preliminary survey. Construction of reservoir dams. Earth dams. Puddle wall and trench. Proportions. Action of waves on the dam. Pitching slope. Earth dams faced with masonry. Masonry dams. Conditions to be attended to in designing a masonry dam. Most economical form. Kind of masonry employed. Appendages of reservoirs. Outlet pipes or culverts. Water-tower and sluices. Waste Weir.

Water-supply of Towns.

Sources of water for town supply. Quality of water most suitable. Demand in relation to population.

Supply from natural streams. Construction of conduits. Forms and dimensions of conduits. Open and covered conduits.

Storage of water when the supply is limited. Construction of reservoirs. Separation of flood waters.

Pumping arrangements when the source of supply is at an insufficient elevation to command the town by gravitation. Cornish and Rotative engines. Stand pipe, air vessel, service reservoir. Covered service reservoirs.

Filtration of water. Natural filters. Ordinary construction of English filter beds. Scotch system of filtration. Distribution of water.

Determination of diameter of pipes. Forms of pipe employed. Sluices and stop valves. Hydrants. Means of discharging air pipe aqueducts. Balancing and reflux valves. Pipe track. Laying pipes.

Works of Irrigation.

Well irrigation. Tank irrigation. Canal irrigation. Primary conditions.

Irrigation of deltas in Southern India. Irrigation by interception of head waters of rivers as in Italy and in Upper India. Estimation of discharge available. Capacity of canal. Head works. Intersecting weirs and sluices. Slope of bed and width of channel. Alignment of the canal. Foundations for canal works. Superficial and undersunk foundations. Dams. Weirs. Falls. Rapids. Locks. Crossing torrents. Diversions. Aqueducts. Inlets. Level crossings. Superpassages. Regulating bridges. Escapes. Distributing channels. Modes of bringing water to the surface of the ground. Measurement of irrigating water. Modulus of discharge. Reservoirs as sources for irrigation canals. Effects of irrigation on the country. Its relation to health.

Harbours.

Groins. Break-waters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

3.—Earth-work and Roads.

(One Paper.)

(a).—*Earth-work*.—Preliminary arrangements to be undertaken by the Engineer. Preparation of plan and sections. Practical stability of earth-work. Of excavation in rock.

Mensuration and setting out of earth-work. Base or formation level. Sides or slopes. Half breadths. Computation of the volume of a piece of earth-work. Simpson's rule for volumes. Prismoidal formula. Use of tables in such computations. Setting out. Centre line. Side widths. On side-long ground. Use of the beryl, plumbrule, clinometer, mason's level, and boning staves.

Execution of Earth-work. The tools and implements used. Use of baskets in India. Cost of earth-work. Boring. Cuttings. Equalization of cuttings and embankments. Side cuttings. Spoil banks.

Embanking and puddling. Preferable materials for embankments. Embankments formed in one layer. In two or more thick layers. Settlement of em-

bankments. Embanking in side-long ground. Foundations of embankments. Punning. Trimming slopes.

(b).—*Roads*.—Fair-weather roads in districts liable to inundations. Permanent roads. Resistance of vehicles on roads variously paved. Rolling gradients. Staking out the centre line. Formation. Breadth and cross section. Earth-work. Culverts and drains. Road metalling. Rolling. Paving with stone blocks. Maintenance and repairs. Hill roads.

4.—Practical Work.

N.B.—The class will be divided in the College into parties of about 5 or 6 students and each party will be required to complete a chain and compass Survey of a selected portion of the district near the College of about half a square mile as also a line of levels of about 2 miles in length. The plotted Survey and Section with the survey and level books of the same are to be submitted to the Examiners.

The Survey and Section and the field books will be duly authenticated by the Principal of the College.

5.—Engineering Drawing.

Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *one* drawing executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate:—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____

Principal of the _____

Date _____

*Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

Each Candidate will also be required to draw to scale a simple building from data.

4 hours to be allowed for the work.

16. On the third Wednesday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Passes, the names in each Class being arranged in order of merit and in the Pass in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

17. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay commencing on the second Monday in November.

18. No Candidate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College recognized in Civil Engineering by the University of Bombay subsequently to passing the Second Examination in Civil Engineering, nor unless he shall produce a 2nd Grade Certificate in Drawing from the Bombay School of Art, or a certificate which may appear to the Syndicate to be of equal value.

19. Candidates must apply to the Registrar six weeks before the Examination. (Vide Form A.S.)

20. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 25, for which a receipt will be given. (Vide Form A.T.)

21. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

22. Candidates who have passed the 1st B.Sc. or the 2nd B.A. Examination in E (2) may (at their option) be exempted from the examination in Light, Electricity and Magnetism.

Candidates who have passed the 2nd B.Sc. Examination in Subject VIII of that examination may similarly be exempted from the examination in Geology.

23. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—Experimental and Natural Science.

II.—Civil Engineering.

III.—One of the following to be selected by the Candidate:—

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

- A. Conic Sections and Differential and Integral Calculus.
- B. Optics and Astronomy.
- C. Mining and Metallurgy.
- D. Architecture.
- E. Mechanical Engineering.
- F. Botany and Forestry.

I.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

(Two Papers.)

1.—Light, Electricity and Magnetism.

(One Paper and a practical Examination.)

As for 1st B.Sc., pp. 62-64.

2.—Geology.

(One Paper.)

The Earth's crust. Geological agencies and their work. Rocks, their nature, origin and general subdivisions. Rock-masses, their conditions, structure and arrangement. Dykes and Veins. Stratification; its nature and forms. Position of strata, natural and dislocated. Dip, Strike, Fault, and their importance in well-sinking and mining. Formations and systems. The origin and classification of stratified rocks. Relative age and positions of the various formations. Characteristic fossils of the chief formations. Chief industrial products of the different formations. Central Heat. Volcanoes. Formation of Coal. Principal Coal fields of India. Distribution of the stratified and Igneous Rocks in India. Mode of constructing Geological Maps and Sections.

II.—ENGINEERING.

(Five Papers.)

Examination of Drawings and Project.

1.—Surveying.

(One Paper.)

The Theodolite. The Vernier. Adjustments of the theodolite. Everest's theodolite. Transit theodolite.

Construction of scaffolds, staging and gentries. Common bricklayer's scaffolds. Scaffolds for stone buildings. Scaffolds for large works in masonry. Traveller. Wellington. Staging for works in the sea.

- (b). *Strength of Materials*.—Pressure, Tension. Transverse strain. Factor of Safety. Deflection. Stability of Retaining-walls. Roofs. Graphic determination of Strains.

4.—Railways.

(One Paper.)

Status of existing railways in India. Survey and choice of line. Gradients and curves. Resistance of railway trains on a level straight line. On curves and steep gradients.

Formation of roadway. Earth-works. Formation level. Base. Culverts. Regulations about bridges. Level crossings. Fencing. Mile posts. Gradient posts. Permanent way of railways. Gauge of railways. Ballast. Timber sleepers. Rails. Chairs. Rail joints, fish joints. Cast-iron sleepers. Wrought iron sleepers. Cant of rails. Elevation of outer rail on curves. Sidings. Switches and crossings. Turn tables. Railway stations. Design and arrangement. Classification. Terminal stations. Intermediate stations. Selection of site. Details of terminal stations. Approaches, roads and yards. Position of principal buildings. Platforms. Engine shed. Water tanks and water cranes. Ticket platforms. Junction stations. Goods stations. Signals. Rolling stock of railways. Carriages. Goods wagons. Brake.

The Locomotive Engine. History of the development of the Locomotive Engine. Idea of adhesion. The tubular boiler. The blast pipe. The link motion.

Train resistance. Tractive power. Adhesion. Express and coupled engines. General description of ordinary engines. Goods engines. Augmentation of the evaporative power and utilisation

of the entire weight for adhesion. Limit of load on wheels. Fatigue of rails. Description of engines for exceptional circumstances. Engines for heavy inclines. Engines for exceptionally heavy trains on moderate inclines. Engines for narrow gauge lines. Double traction. Facile engines.

Principal organs of locomotives. Necessity of simplicity in their construction. Boiler. Grate. Smoke-consuming arrangements. Tubes. Accessories of the boiler-feeding apparatus. Cylinders and pistons. Distribution of steam. Reversing. Expansive working. Forms of link motion. Steam jet. Steam brake. Framing. Axle boxes. Springs. Axles. Wheels. Effects of curves on wear of tires. Provision for reducing the effect of sharp curves. The tender. Kam-section scoop.

5.—Specification and Estimating.

(One Paper.)

A Specification and Estimate of a simple building to be drawn up in regular form from data.

N.B.—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6.—Engineering Drawing.

Each Candidate will be required to exhibit one Drawing executed by him in an allotted hour subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

* 7.—Project.

The student will be required to make a survey for a portion of a road, railroad, or canal through some district of country in the neighbourhood of the College; to select the line; to make a traverse and run the needful levels, with cross sections along the line selected; to lay down the line in plan and sections; and finally to prepare a general estimate of the work, including type drawings of the works to be undertaken.

All drawings submitted to the Examiners to bear the following certificate:—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____
of _____^{by} _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____

Principal of the _____

Date _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering _____

III.—ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE.

A.—CONIC SECTIONS AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS. (Two Papers.)

As in Second B.A., page 54.

B.—OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY. (Two Papers.)

*Same as Papers 3 and 4 in (b) of Section D in Second
Examination for B.A., pages 55.*

C.—MINING AND METALLURGY. (Two Papers.)

1st. Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers. Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations. Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings. Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of Security to be adopted in Shafts. Pillar and Stall and Long wall systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2nd. Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace Materials. Clays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, *viz.*—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron smelting. Manufacture of Steel. Copper smelting. Refining and toughening crude Copper. Zinc smelting.

Treatment of Mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of Silver from Lead ores. Pattinson's process.

D.—ARCHITECTURE.

(Two Papers.)

- 1st. The Classic Orders. Gothic Architecture.
- 2nd. Characteristics of the Sarracenic and Hindu Architecture.

E.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(One Paper and Practical.)

Description and Construction of the Elementary Pieces of Machines.—Shafting. Couplings. Clutches. Friction Clutches. Plummer blocks or Pedestals. Wallboxes; Brackets; Hangers; Footsteps. Tooth-gearing. Spur wheels. Racks. Bevil wheels. Worm gearing. Modes of fixing drums and pulleys upon shafts. Cranks. Eccentrics. Cams. Connecting rods.

The Steam Engine.

- (a). *Fuel and Combustion.*—Theoretical evaporative power of fuel. Products and residue of combustion. Air necessary for combustion. Kinds of fuel used in generating steam. General construction of boiler furnace. Waste of heat by chimney.
- (b). *Properties of Steam.*—Saturated, superheated, and supersaturated steam. Relations of density, pressure and temperature of saturated steam. Total heat of evaporation. Work done by expansion. Action of steam in cylinder of engine. Representation of action of steam by indicator diagram. Work of steam on piston. Employment of condenser.
- (c). *General description of the Steam Engine.*—The Boiler. Rivetted work. Considerations on the form of boilers. Boilers with external and internal furnaces. Land Boilers. Locomotive boilers. Water-tube boilers. Appendages of boilers. Superheaters. Flues and chimneys.

Rate of evaporation in boilers. Heating surface and grate surface per cubic foot of water evaporated.

(d). *Action of steam in the Cylinder.*—Advantages and disadvantages of expansive working. Compound engines. Ordinary slide valve. Lap and lead. Cut-off by lap on valve. Double slide valves for earlier cut-off.

(e). *Condensing and Non-condensing Engines.*—Arrangement of condenser for jet condensation. Functions and arrangement of air-pump. Quantity of injection water. Surface condensation. Need of surface condensation in steam navigation. Loss of heat by blowing off. Incrustation of boilers. Forms of surface condensers. Air-pump and circulating pump.

(f). *Transmission of movements.*—Beam engines. Parallel motion. Pumping and rotative engines. Vertical, inclined and horizontal direct acting engines.

(g). *General description of principal types of engines.*—The Cornish engine. The beam engine. The horizontal direct acting engine. The non-condensing horizontal engine. The portable engine. The locomotive engine.

Description and Construction of Workshop Machinery.—Planing, shaping, and slotting machines. Lathes. Boring, Drilling, Screwing, Punching and Shearing Machines. Description of belts and pulleys. Open and crossed belts. Train of pulleys. Rounding of pulley. Shafts not in one plane; conditions that belt may be used. Guide pulleys. Speed cones. Stepped speed cones. Straining or tension pulley. Fast and loose pulley. Reversing motion by belting.

2nd. *Practical.* Candidates will be examined practically in one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:—

1. Fitting.
2. Smith's Work.
3. Carpentry.

F.—BOTANY AND FORESTRY.

(Two Papers.)

1.—Botany, Structural and Systematic.

In Systematic Botany the characteristics, properties, uses and distribution of the following Natural Orders:—

Anonaceae, Capparidaceae, Malvaceae, Rutaceae, Sapindaceae, Meliaceae, Rhamnaceae, Anacardiaceae, Leguminosae, Lythraceae, Myrtaceae, Cactaceae, Rubiaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Apocynaceae, Bignoniaceae, Cordiaceae, Boraginaceae, Labiateae, Verbenaceae, Acanthaceae, Santalaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Urticaceae, Coniferae, Cycadaceae, Amarillidaceae, Palmae, Cyperaceae, Gramineae.

Recognition of Specimens.

2.—Forestry.

Direct utility of forests,—as providing for the wants of man in all stages of civilization. Indirect utility of forests,—as affecting climate, as controlling the distribution and storage of rainfall, and in preventing floods and the formation of torrents. General aims of sylviculture,—as aiding and not forcing natural laws. Struggle for existence,—the factors affecting the growth of trees in masses, and the consideration of their combined influence on forest vegetation. The bearing of the above on forest working as suggesting various cultural operations. Definition of technical terms used in forestry. Consideration of cultural operations required in an ideal forest. Biology of the principal local forest trees,—characters and values of their wood as timber. Treatment of forests,—general principles. Rules for the location of coupes. Various systems of treatment. Treatment as High Forest. Treatment as coppice. Treatment as coppice under Standards. Irregular or selection system (Jardinage). Artificial regeneration,—collection and storage of seed, systems of plantation, nurseries, selection of species in relation to soil and climate. Measurement and conversion of timber, use of instruments, &c.

Organization of Forests.—General principles. Survey of the forest area. Differentiation. Formation of compartments, selection of groups, &c. Valuation of Stock. Determination of annual yield. Choice of the system of treatment, considerations on which it should be based. Choice of rotation, —considerations on which it should be based (exploitability). Working plan. Working plans of conversion. Tentative working-plans. The Forest Act.

TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

In Civil Engineering—

The Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering.

The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.

Raukine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II, Chapter I, and section I of Chapter II.)

Clarke's Principles of Graphic Statics.

In Geology—

Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology.

Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department.)

In Mining and Metallurgy—

Bloxam's Metals; their Properties and Treatment.

Collins' Coal Mining.

In Architecture—

Parker's Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture.

Ferguson's History of Architecture, Part III, Book I to V, inclusive.

24. The practical Examination will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidate's practical ability in E of Subject III of Regulation 23.

25. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class being arranged in order of merit and in the Pass in alphabetical order.

26. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (Vide Form AU.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

27. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

28. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

29. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (Vide Form AV.)

30. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (Vide Form AW.)

31. In the Examination, each Candidate will be required to submit, with due authentication, the working-drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

32. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (Vide Form AX.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

V.

The University, 1889-90.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable DONALD JAMES
MACRAY, LORD REAT, A.D., G.C.L.E.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

1. The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.

DEANS.

2. *In Arts*—Itao Sahab V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.

In Law.—Vacant

3. *In Medicine*.—Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton, M.D.

4. *In Engineering*.—Major-General J. White, R.E.

SYNDICS.

5. Charles Chambers, F.R.S. ...

6. James Jardine, M.A. ...

7. The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. ...

8. The Honourable John Scott ...

9. The Honourable John Jardine, C.S. ...

10. Badrudin Tyabji ...

Faculty.*

	A	L	M	E
1. The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.	A	...	...	E
2. <i>In Arts</i> —Itao Sahab V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.	A	L	...	E
3. <i>In Medicine</i> .—Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton, M.D.	A	...	M	...
4. <i>In Engineering</i> .—Major-General J. White, R.E.	A	...	...	E
5. Charles Chambers, F.R.S. ...	A	...	...	E
6. James Jardine, M.A. ...	A	L	...	E
7. The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. ...	A	L	...	...
8. The Honourable John Scott ...	A	L	...	...
9. The Honourable John Jardine, C.S. ...	A	L	...	...
10. Badrudin Tyabji ...	A	L	...	...

11. Edaljee Nashirvanjee, G.G.M.C. } *In Medicine*
 12. J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C. }
 13. T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I. ... } *In Engineering*
 14. H. I. B. Hargrave, M.A., C.E. ... }

FELLOWS.

Ex-officio.

15. Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., *Commander-in-Chief*.
 16. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A., *Chief Justice*, 1867.
 17. The Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., *Bishop of Bombay*.
 18. The Honourable J. B. Richey, C.S., B.A., C.S.I.
 19. The Honourable Sir Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., K.C.I.E.
 20. K. M. Chatfield, M.A., *Director of Public Instruction*, 1886.
 21. T. B. Kirkham, *Educational Inspector, Central Division*, 1866.
 22. P. Peterson, M.A., D.Sc., *Acting Principal, Elphinstone College*.

Faculty.

	A	L	M	E
11. Edaljee Nashirvanjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
12. J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
13. T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.	A	L	...	E
14. H. I. B. Hargrave, M.A., C.E.	A	...	...	E
15. Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., <i>Commander-in-Chief</i> .	A	...	...	E
16. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A., <i>Chief Justice</i> , 1867.	A	L	...	...
17. The Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., <i>Bishop of Bombay</i> .	A	...	...	...
18. The Honourable J. B. Richey, C.S., B.A., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
19. The Honourable Sir Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., K.C.I.E.	A	L	...	...
20. K. M. Chatfield, M.A., <i>Director of Public Instruction</i> , 1886.	A	L	...	...
21. T. B. Kirkham, <i>Educational Inspector, Central Division</i> , 1866.	A	L	...	...
22. P. Peterson, M.A., D.Sc., <i>Acting Principal, Elphinstone College</i> .	A	L	M	E

* Not gazetted.

* A stands for Arts, L for Law, M for Medicine, and E for Civil Engineering.

23. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., *Principal, Dacca College, 1864.*
 24. W. Gray, I.M., *Principal, Grant Medical College.*
 Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I., *Principal, College of Science.**

1862.

25. The Honourable Lytstall Holysake Bayley.
 Rao Sahib Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.

1863.

- The Honourable Sir Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., K.C.I.E.
 The Honourable James Bellet Richey, C.S., B.A., C.S.I.
 26. The Honourable Herbert Mills Bridwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.
 27. Sir Munguldas Nathooobhey, Knight, C.S.I.

1864.

28. Dadabhoj Nowrojee

Faculty.

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A	L	...	E
A	L
A	L	...	E
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A	L	...	E
A	E
A

29. The Reverend Dhanjibhoj Nauroji.
 30. George Morison Macpherson, C.S., M.A.
 Robert George Oxenham, M.A.
 31. Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee.
 32. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
 33. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.
 34. Sardar Venayakrao Vasudevji.

1865.

35. Dhunjeebhoj Framjee Patel.
 36. Karsandas Madhavdas.
 37. Munchejee Byramjee Cola, M.D.
 38. Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E.
 39. Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.
 40. Premchand Roychand.

1866 (April).

- Kyle Mitford Charfield, M.A.
 41. William Dymock, B.A.
 42. Dosabhoj Framjee, C.S.I.
 43. William Albert East, C.S., B.A.
 44. Abraham Nickson Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I.
 45. Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamsap.
 46. Colonel George Adolphus Jacob.
 T. B. Kirkham.

Faculty.

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A	L

	Faculty.			
47. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama.	A
48. Shamsul Ulama Dastur Peshotat Byramji Sanjana, M.A., Ph.D.	A
49. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhaskar, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S., C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
50. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	A	...	...	...
51. Rao Bahadur Vasudev Pandurang.	A	...	...	...
52. The Reverend Charles Gilder.	A	...	...	...

1867.

The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.	A	L	...	...
53. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.M.G.	...	...	...	E
54. Isidore Bernadotte Lyon, M.B.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.	A	...	M	E
55. The Honourable Pherozshah Mer- vanji Mehta, M.A.	A	L	...	...
56. John George Moore, C.S.	A	...	...	...
57. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.	A	...	...	...
58. Satyendranath Tagore, C.S.	A	L	...	...
59. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel.	...	L	...	...

1868 (January).

60. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.	...	...	...	E
61. C. E. Fox, M.A.	A	L	...	...
W. Gray, L.M.	A	...	M	E
62. Khanderto Chimanmao Badarkar, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
63. J. Macpherson, B.A.	A	L	...	...
64. Ranchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.	...	L	...	...
65. Shantaram Narayan.	A	L	...	...
66. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...

1868 (December).

67. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
68. Rao Saheb Bhikaji Amrit Chobhe, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
69. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
70. James Burgess, C.I.E., LL.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.	A	...	...	E
71. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S., C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
72. Rao Bahadur Daji Nilkant Nagar- kar.	...	...	...	E
73. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A., D.D.	A	...	...	...
74. Govind Vithal Kurkarny, B.A.	A	L	...	E
75. H. P. Jacob.	A	...	M	...
John Pinkerton, M.D.	A	L	...	...
76. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A.	...	...	...	...
77. James Scorgie, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	A	...	...	E
78. The Reverend D. A. F. de Rozario de Souza.	A

1869.

79. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.	A
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1870.

80. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	M	...
81. Colin Browning, M.A.	A
82. The Reverend J. G. Cooper.	A	L
83. C. F. Farran, B.A.	A	...	...	...
84. T. P. H. Macarney Filgate.	...	...	...	E
85. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.	...	...	...	...
86. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E

Faculty.

87. Nagindas Tulsidas Marjundis, B.A.
LL.B. A L
88. Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji. ... L
89. Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E. A
90. The Honourable Hakimulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B. A L
91. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E. A
Major-General J. H. White, R.E. A E

1871.

92. G. M. Stewart. A
93. G. Atkinson, B.A., Sergeant-at-Law. ... L
94. Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E. A E
Edaljee Nashirvanjee, G.G.M.C. ... M
95. J. Flynn. A
96. Chester Macnaghten, M.A. A
97. Colonel G. L. C. Morewether, R.E. ... E
98. John Nugent, C.S. A L
99. Sidney Smith, M.D. ... M
100. Moreswar Atmaram Tarkhad, F.G.S. A

1872.

- Charles Chambers, F.R.S. A E
101. Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar. A L
The Honourable John Jardine, C.S. A L
102. Nanabhoj Byramjee Jogjeebhoy. A
103. Janshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia. A
104. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A. A L
105. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A. A
106. Ardesir Framji Moos. A

Faculty.

107. Sir Henry Morland, Knight, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E. A E
108. The Honourable Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B. A L
109. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay. A
110. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, J.M. ... M
111. Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia. A E

1873.

112. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao. A
113. The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A. A L E
114. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E. A
115. The Reverend Narayan Sheshadri, D.D. A
116. Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A., LL.B. A L
117. Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, M.D., L.M. ... M
118. Javerilal Umashankar Yajnik. A

1874.

119. J. Anderson, K.L.S. ... M
120. Sir Andrew Paul de Andrade, K.S.G., G.G.M.C. A ... M
121. J. K. Bythell. A
122. James MacNabb Campbell, C.S., C.I.E. A
123. J. Gerson Da Cunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ... M
124. J. Temperley Gray, L.R.C.P. Lond., A.K.C. A ... M
125. W. E. Hart, B.A. A L E
126. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A. A
127. H. E. M. James, C.S. A
128. Rao Bahadur Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar. E

1878.

167. Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
168. Philip Clement De Souza, L.M.	A	...	M	...
169. Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.	...	L	...	...
170. Jamsheджи Navroji Unwala, M.A.	A	...	...	...
171. The Reverend C. F. H. Johnston, M.A.	A	...	...	E
172. The Right Reverend N. Pagani, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
173. Yashwant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
174. George Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.	...	...	M	...

1879

175. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., LL.B.	...	L	...	...
176. E. B. Carroll, Mem. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	H
177. Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
178. Joseph Ezekiel.	A	...	...	...
179. The Reverend F. X. Pihus, S.J., S.T.P.	A	...	...	...
180. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Reademoney.	...	...	...	E
181. F. G. Selby, M.A.	A	...	...	...
182. The Reverend H. C. Squires, M.A.	...	...	...	...
183. F. Chambers.	A	...	...	E
184. Riaz G. Walton, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.	...	...	...	E
185. Grattan Geary.	A	...	...	...

1880.

186. J. Griffiths.	A	...	..	E
187. Rao Bahadur Jayasatyabedhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar.	A	...	...	...

Faculty.

188.	D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.	A	...	M	E
189.	F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., C.I.E.	A	...	...	E
190	T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc.	A	...	...	E
191.	Rao Bahadur Vihram Ramji Ghole.	...	...	M	...

1881.

192. Arthur Barrett, B.A.	A	...	...	...
193. Cowasjee Navrojee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
194. Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
195. Fardunji Mancherji Dastar, M.A.	A	L	...	...
196. T. Hart-Davies, C.S.	A	L	...	...
197. J. D. Inverarity, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
198. C. Joyns, M.D., F.K.Q.C.P.	...	...	M	...
199. Kavasji Dadabhai Naugumwala, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.L.C.	A	...	...	E
200. H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.A.	A	L	...	...
201. Michael Macmillan, B.A.	A	...	...	...
202. Mancherji Navroji Banaji	A	...	...	...
203. J. W. Orr, M.A.	A	L	...	...
204. Pestonji Mancherji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
205. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.	A	...	...	...
206. Matthew H. Starling, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
207. Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., M.D.	...	...	M	...
208. E. H. R. Langley, B.A.	A	...	M	...

1882

209. H. Curwen.	A	...	...	...
210. The Reverend F. Dreckmann, S.J.	A	...	...	E
211. G. W. Forrest, B.A.	A	...	...	...
212. Major W. H. Haydon, R.E. Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E

Faculty.				
213. Kaikhosru Navroji Kabraji.	A	...	...	...
214. Mancherji Mervanji Bhownagri, C.I.E.	A	L	...	...
215. Shivshanker Govindram.	A	L	...	...
216. J. M. Sleater, Mem. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
217. Rao Bahadur Tirmalrao Venkatesh Inamdar.	A	L	...	...
218. Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...

1883.

219. J. Adams.	...	...	...	E
220. T. Blaney.	...	...	M	...
221. R. M. Branson.	A	L	...	...
222. Desabhai Nasarvanji Wadia, M.A.	A	...	...	...
223. E. McG. H. Fulton, C.S.	A	L	...	...
224. Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	...	...	M	...
225. H. Littledale, B.A.	A	...	...	E
226. G. E. Ormiston, M.I.C.E.	...	...	...	E
227. Rastamji Mervanji Patel, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
The Honourable John Scott.	A	L	...	...
228. Temuji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M.	...	...	M	...

1884.

229. Mahadev Chimnaji Apte, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
230. Rao Bahadur Mahadev Vasudev Barve, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
231. Pritamdas Parsumal Chandanani, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E

Faculty				
232. Jagannath Sadashivji Hate, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
233. Surgeon-Major D. N. Parakh, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	...	...	M	...
234. Rao Saheb Sitaran Vishvanath Patwardhan, B.A.	A	...	...	...
235. Kavasji Jamshedji Sanjana, M.A.	A	...	...	...
236. Willoughby Woodward, M.A.	A	L	...	...

1885.

237. Pandurang Balibhadra.	...	L	...	...
238. C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M.	A	L	...	...
239. Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai Desai.	A	...	...	...
240. Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar.	A	...	...	...
241. Abdulla Meerai Dharamsey, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
242. Ardesir Pestonji Kama, L.M. & S.	...	...	M	...
243. Rao Saheb Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, B.A.	A	...	...	...
244. Khan Bahadur Barzorji Edalji Modi, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
245. Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
246. Edward Charles Ozanne, C.S., M.R.A.C.	A	...	...	E
247. Signor O. S. Pedraza	A	...	...	...
248. Sir Bhagvat Singhji Sagramji, K.C.I.E., LL.D., Thakur Sahib of Gondal.	A	...	...	...
249. The Rev. R. A. Squires, M.A.	A	...	...	E
250. Sitaram Vishnu Sukthankar, L.C.E.	...	...	...	...

1886.

251. J. A. Da Gama, L.M.	...	...	M	...
252. Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, M.D., B.Sc. B.A.	A	...	M	...

Faculty

253. Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatkar, L.C.E.	...	...	...	F
254. Khan Bahadur Dosabhai Pestonji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
255. R. H. Gunion, B.A....	A	...	...	...
256. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mahomed Munshi.	A	...	...	...
257. Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Barrister-at-Law	...	L	...	...
258. Harkisondas Narottamdas	A	...	...	...
259. Khan Bahadur Navroji Dorabji Khadavalala, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
260. The Reverend J. Mayr, B.J.	A	...	...	...
261. Uttamram Narbheram Mehtaji	A	...	...	...
262. J. Moureath, M.A., C.S.	A	L	...	...
263. Kavajji Bejanji Sethna, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...

1887

264. Yaman Shivram Apte, M.A.	A	...	...	...
265. H. Barry, M.A.	A	L	...	...
266. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, B.A.	A	...	...	...
267. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, L.M.	...	...	M	...
268. The Reverend A. G. Cane, M.A.	A	...	...	...
269. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
270. Professor James Darmesteter	A	...	M	...
271. J. F. Gonsalves, L.M.	...	...	...	...
272. Behramji M. Malabari	A	...	...	...
273. Colonel W. Merriman, R.E.	...	...	...	E
274. Jivanji Jaushidi Melli, B.A.	A	...	...	...
275. Gokaldas Kalfundas Parakh, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
276. Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B.A.	A	...	...	...
277. The Reverend R. Scott, M.A.	A	...	...	E
278. R. A. Sterndale	A	...	...	...
279. Fardunji Kavajji Tarapurvala, B.A., L.C.E.	A	...	...	E

1888.

280. Gangadhar Anant Bhat, L.C.E.	A.	...	...	E
281. Burjorji Byramji, L.M. & S.	...	...	M.	...
282. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, M.A., C.S.	A.	L.	...	...
283. Surgeon W. K. Hatch, M.B. & C.M. (Aberd.), F.R.C.S.	...	...	M.	...
284. Sulemani Shamsuddin Jivakhan, L.M.	...	...	M.	...
285. Kavajji Edalji Kanga	A.	...	...	...
286. Wasudev Jagannath Kirtikar	A.	L.	...	...
287. Surgeon R. Manser, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.	A.	...	M	...
288. Rev. Ganpatrao R. Navalkar	A.	...	...	...
289. Rev. R. L. Page	A.	...	...	...
290. The Honourable H. J. Parsons	A.	L.	...	...
291. The Honourable Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Knight.	A.	...	...	E.
292. The Most Rev. Dr. G. Porter	A.	...	...	...
293. Balvantrao Ramchandra Sahastra-buddhe, B.A.	A.	...	...	...
294. Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel	...	...	M.	...
295. Rastamji Dhanjibhai Sethna, B.A., LL.B.	A.	L.	...	...
296. Manekshah Johangirshah Taleyarkhan, B.A., LL.B.	A.	L.	...	...
297. Mervanji Nasarvanji Wadia, B.A....	A.	...	...	...

1889

298. E. H. Aitken, Esq., B.A.	A.
299. Surgeon-Major S. O'B. Banks, F.R.C.S.I. M.K. & Q.C.P.I.	M.	...
300. E. Gasselin	A.
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303. Khan Sahib Ali Mahomed Husanali, B.A., LL.B.	A.	L.
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305. Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar, Esq., B.A., LL.B.	A.	L.

1889

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306.	Shantaram Vinayak Kantak, L.M.	M	...
307.	Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.	A	L
308.	Dr. Dominick A. deMonte, L.M. & S., M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M.F.S.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.	M	...
309.	W. E. H. Nimmo, L.C.E.	...	...	B	...
310.	E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
311.	Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
312.	Ardashir Framaji Vakil, B.A., LL.B.	A	L
313.	Surgeon-Major T. S. Wair...	A	...	M	...
314.	J. E. Whiting, M.A., M.I.C.E.	A	...	E	...

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The Honourable Mr. Justice Scott	...	
The Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, C.S.	...	} <i>Syndics in Law.</i>
Badrudin Tyabji	...	
Edalji Nashirvanji, G.G.M.C.	...	} <i>Syndics in Medicine.</i>
J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.	...	
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.	...	} <i>Syndics in Civil Engineering.</i>
H. I. B. Hargrave, M.A., C.E.	...	
Peter Peterson, M.A., D.Sc., Registrar	...	<i>Secretary</i>

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 Harkisondas Narottamlas.
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Peter Peterson, M.A., D.Sc.

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 1862. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.B., D.C.L.
 1867. The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, M.A., D.C.L., G.C.S.I.
 1872. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., C.I.E.
 1877. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 1880. The Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 1885. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE DONALD JAMES MACRAT, LORD BEAT, LL.D., G.C.I.E.

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 1863. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
 1865. The Honourable Alexander Kinloch Forbes, C.S., Judge of the High Court.

1865. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
 1868. The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
 1870. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.
 1879. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A.,
 F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.
 1879. Surgeon-General William Guyer Hunter, M.D.,
 F.R.C.P.
 1890. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D.,
 F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.
 1885. The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A.,
 C.S.I.
 1886. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D.,
 F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.
 1888. THE REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.

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I.—DEANS IN ARTS.

1859. Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
 1862. July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
 1863. Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
 1863. Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A.
 1869. Jan., Kyle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
 1873. Jan., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
 1876. Jan., The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A.,
 F.R.G.S.
 1876. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
 1879. April, James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.
 1880. Jan., William Wordsworth, B.A.
 1881. Jan., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.
 1881. July, The Rev. John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D.
 1882. Jan., The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S.,
 M.A., C.S.I.
 1882. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
 1883. Feb., The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S.,
 M.A., C.S.I.
 1885. Feb., William Wordsworth, B.A.
 1887. Nov., J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.
 1888. Aug., The Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood, C.S.,
 M.A., LL.M.
 1889. BAO SAHAB V. N. MANDLIK, C.S.I.

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0. July, Arthur James Lewis.
 11. Jan., William Loudon.
 32. Jan., James Fraser Hors, M.A.
 36. Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
 38. Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George
 Tucker, C.S.
 1. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
 72. Jan., The Honourable James Sewell White, B.A.
 73. Jan., The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B.
 74. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
 76. Mar., The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
 2. Jan., The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A.
 1. 4. July, The Honourable C. F. Farran, B.A.
 1885. Feb., The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A.
 46. Sept., The Honourable C. F. Farran, B.A.
 8. Feb., THE HONOURABLE F. L. LATHAM, M.A.

III.—DEANS IN MEDICINE.

38. Mar., B. P. Rooke, M.D.
 190. Oct., John Peet, M.D.
 175. Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
 5. Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
 186. June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
 37. April, Frank Savignac Stedman.
 8. Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
 69. Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
 0. Jan., Alexander Wright.
 1. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
 2. Jan., Alexander Wright.
 4. Jan., William Thom.
 7. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
 30. Jan., Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.,
 F.M.S.
 82. Jan., William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P. Edin.,
 C.I.E.
 82. June, Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.
 84. Jan., A. N. Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.I.I.
 85. Feb., Henry Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.,
 F.M.S.
 86. Aug., H. V. Carter, M.D.
 88. Jan., I. B. Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.S.
 99. Jan., SURGEON-GENERAL J. PINKERTON, M.D.

IV.—DEANS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1858. Feb., The Honourable Arthur Mallet, C.S.
 1860. Aug., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Eng.
 neers.
 1862. Jan., Colonel H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
 1862. Sept., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Eng.
 neers.
 1863. June, Colonel Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
 1863. April, Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
 1865. Oct., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
 1867. Jan., Major-General C. W. Trevenhoore, R.E., C.B.
 1868. Jan., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
 1868. April, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Trevor, C.S.I., R.E.
 1869. Jan., The Honourable Major-General Sir Michael
 Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E.
 1879. Jan., Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.
 1879. Feb., Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
 1881. Jan., F. Muthew, Mem. Inst. C.E.
 1882. June, Lieut.-General J. A. Fuller, C.I.E., R.E.
 1885. Jan., The Honourable Major-General C. J. Merriman,
 C.S.I., R.E.
 1885. Feb., Major-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.
 1885. June, A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.
 1886. Dec., Major-General W. W. Goodfellow, R.E., C.B.
 1887. April, Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S.
 Mem. Inst. C.E.I.
 1889. Jan., Major-General J. H. White, R.A.

REGISTRARS.

1858. Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
 1862. Nov., Robert Haines, M.B., *Officiating*.
 1863. Nov., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
 1866. July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.I.
 1867. April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A., *Officiating*.
 1868. Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.I.
 1868. Sept., James Taylor.
 1874. May, Peter Petersen, M.A. Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll.
 Oxon., *Officiating*.
 1874. Sept., The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
 1877. June, PETER PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc. Edin.; B.A. Ball.
 Coll., Oxon.

HONORARY DEGREE OF LL.D.

1884.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon,
 K.G., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., P.C.

GRADUATES.*

M.A.

1865.

College.†

Branch.

Ramte, Mahadev Govind	.....E.	History.
Wagle, Bal Mangesh	.....E.	History and Political Economy.

1866.

Bapat, Janardan Vinayak	.....E.	History and Philosophy.
Bhingat, Govind Ramchandra	.....D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhandarkar, Ramkrishna Gopal E. & D.		English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dhanraj Atanaraj	.....E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Fathak, Vithal Narayan	.....F.G.A.	History and Philosophy.

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji JivrajE.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
--------------------------	---------	--

1868.

Pathak, Shapurji HormajiE.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
--------------------------	---------	--

Second Class.

Mankar, Ganpatrao Amritrao	.....D.	History and Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pandurang	.....E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dadabhai Sorabji	.....E.	History and Philosophy.
Patel, Ratanji Mervanji	.....E.	Latin.
Sayani, Rahimtulah Muhammad E.		English and Latin.
Unvala, Jamshedji Navroji	.....E.	Latin.

* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname, in order
 of age.

† For the names of colleges and Schools, see List of Abbreviations.

‡ A. for Honours and G. for M.D.S.

§ With Honours, Class II.

1869.

College.
First Class.Bhat, Gangeswar Anant D. Mathematics and Natural
Philosophy.

Second Class.

Bhaskar, Keshavnji Rastamji. E. History and Philosophy.
Bhat, Bhemaji Balaji E. English and Latin.
Bhat, Pharamdas Marwadi. E. History and Philosophy.

1870.

First Class.

Bhat, Keshavnji Anant. E. Mathematics and Natural
Philosophy.
Bhat, Anantaji Sakarshi. E. English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Bhat, Yashwanth Desai. E. Mathematics and Natural
Philosophy.
Bhat, Keshavnji Trilok. E. English and Sanskrit.

1871.

Second Class.

Bhat, Hemraj Jhangirji. E. English and Latin.

1872.

Second Class.

Bhat, Yashwanth Vasudev. E. English and Sanskrit.
Bhat, Bhemaji Balaji. E. English and Latin.
Bhat, Rajaji Vasudev. E. English and Sanskrit.

1873.

Second Class.

Bhat, Kashinath Balwant. E. English and Sanskrit.
Bhat, Desaiji Narayanji. E. English and Latin.

1874.

Second Class.

Bhat, Shivram Parshuram. D. English and Sanskrit.
Bhat, Ganesh Ramchandra. E. English and Latin.
Bhat, Vithal Bhat. E. Natural Sciences.
Bhat, Vishnu Moreswar. D. English and Sanskrit.

1875.

College.
First Class.

Bhat, Thomas. St. X. English and Latin.

Second Class.

Bhat, Michael. St. X. English and Latin.

1876.

Second Class.

Bhat, Shridhar Ganesh. D. History and Philosophy.
Bhat, Dinshah Pestanji. E. English and Latin.
Bhat, Damodar Ganesh. D. Ditto.
Bhat, Govind Vasudev. E. Natural Sciences.

1877.

First Class.

Bhat, Fardunji Mancherji. E. Mathematics and Natural
Philosophy.
Bhat, Vithal Vishnu. E. Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Bhat, Ganpat Salashiv. E. English and Latin.

1878.

First Class.

Bhat, Kavasji Dadabhai. E. Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Bhat, Phiroze Hoshang. D. English and Persian.

1879.

First Class.

Bhat, Kavasji Jamshedji. D. Mathematics.

College.	Branch.
Second Class.	
Nagode, Kallabhai Kewaji.....E.	Natural Sciences.
Pass.	
Agarwal, Harnish Hari.....E.	Mathematics.
1880.	
Second Class.	
Ayaz, Vaman Shivram.....D.	English and Sanskrit.
Malvi, Manoklal Sakarlal.....E.	Natural Sciences.

1881.

Second Class.

Wadia, Framji Rastamji.....E.	Natural Sciences.
Pass.	

Angekar, Krishnaji Maheshwar.....E.	Natural Sciences.
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1882.

Second Class.

Bhosalekar, Shridhar Ramkrishna E.	English and Sanskrit.
Dastur, Dhanjishah Homasji.....E.	Natural Sciences.
Katig, Sureshji Maraji.....St. X.	English and Persian.
Pass.	

Agarwal, Gopal Ganesh.....D.	History and Philosophy.
Malvi, Tribhuvandas Narottamdas. St. X.	English and Latin.
Sanjana, Mancherji Kharshodji... F.G.A.	Ditto.

1883.

First Class.

Vaidya, Chintaman Vinayak.....E.	Mathematics.
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Second Class.

Jayakar, Sundarrao Gajanan.....F.G.A.	Natural Sciences.
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College.	Branch.
Pass.	
Antia, Janshedji Morvanji.....F.G.A.	English and Persian.
Dole, Mahadev Yashwant.....D.	Natural Sciences.
Wells, Devji Brijlal.....F.G.A.	History and Philosophy.

1884.

First Class.

Wagle, Krishnaji Balvant.....E.	Mathematics.
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Pass.

Mistri, Jijibhai Postanji.....St. X.	English and Persian.
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1885.

First Class.

Kanga, Mancherji Kavasji.....E.	Natural Sciences.
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Second Class.

Kuka, Moherji Nasarvanji.....E.	English and Persian.
Gokhale, Mahadev Vishnu.....E.	History and Philosophy.
Vaidya, Lakshman Ramchandra.E.	English and Sanskrit.

Pass.

Dalvi, Anandraso Sadashev.....St. X.	Natural Sciences.
Deshpande, Ramchandra Han-	
mant.....D.	History and Philosophy.
Gajjar, Tribhuvandas Kallandas.E.	Natural Sciences.
Gole, Mahadev Shivram.....D.	Ditto.

1886.

First Class.

Masanji, Adarji Mernosji.....F.G.A.	Natural Sciences.
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Second Class.

Naik, Bhimbhai Jivanji.....E.	Mathematics.
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Pass.

Dhekue, Bapu Narayan.....D.	Mathematics.
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1887.

College.

Branch.

First Class.

Fatehsah, Pestanji Jamsaji.....E. History and Philosophy.

Second Class.

Athavale, Ramkrishna Sakharan.E. Mathematics.
 Mokta, Darashah Bejanji St. X. English and Latin.
 Mokta, Damubhai Dayabhai E. Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Kuter, Bejanji Navroji St. X. English and Persian.
 Setlona, Dara Shapurji D. History and Philosophy.

1888.

JANUARY.

First Class.

Bhatji, Framji Kavasji E. History and Philosophy.

Second Class.

Arte, Raghunath Narayan E. Mathematics.
 Pathya, Damodar Ganesh E. History and Philosophy.

Pass.

Susti, Hormasji Edalji E. English and Persian.
 Vasa, Digabji Hirjiabhai E. Natural Sciences.

MARCH.

Pass.

Bhagvat, Ramchandra Balkrishna...D. Natural Sciences.

1889.

First Class.

Surveyor, Nasarvanji Fakirji...E. Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Mokta, Mani Nandshankar.....E. History and Philosophy.
 Mulla, Dushah Fardunji E. English and Persian.

Pass.

Arte, Bhaskar Ramchandra.... D. English and Sanskrit.
 Javer, Navroji Palanji..... St. X. English and Latin.

B.A.

Name	Second Language	1	2	3	College
1862					
<i>Second Division.</i>					
Modak, Vaman Abaji	Marathi	Physical Geography with its influence on History	.....	.....	E.
1863.					
<i>Second Division.</i>					
Bedarkar, Khanderao Chimanrao	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Madhgekar, Rameshchandra Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....	E.
Marphatia, Nagichand Tolabhai	Gujarati	Chemistry, Botany & Electricity.	Ditto	.....	E.
1864.					
<i>Second Division.</i>					
Kothare, Giridharlal Dayabhai	Ditto	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	.....	E. & D.
Kurto, Mahadev Moreswar	Marmari	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F. U. A.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Modi, Kaikhorn Ehalji ...	Gujarati	Physical Geo- graphy, & Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy. Ditto	.....	E.
Munshi, Mansukhlal Magadhal ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....	E.
*Shiroff, Hormasji Rafanji ..	Ditto	Chemistry, Heat & Elec- tricity.	Ditto	.....	E.
1865.					
<i>First Division.</i>					
Panjabi, Chularnall Kunanmall ..	Persian	Optics & Ae- ronomy.	Dynamics & Analytical Hydrostatics.	Geometry.	E.
<i>Second Division.</i>					
Bal, Keshav Bapuji ..	Marathi	Political Eco- nomy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Dattiya, Motilal Ramprasad ..	Gujarati	Physical Geo- graphy, &c.	Ditto	History	E.
Ghoswala, Arisair Pranjji ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Jazar, Shirtram Bhikaji ..	Marathi	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
1866.					
<i>Second Division.</i>					
Koliyar, Ratanshah Fagadshah ..	Gujarati	Physical Geo- graphy.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Mohla, Tishkudas Atmanam ..	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
1866.					
<i>Second Division.</i>					
Gadgil, Janardas Sakharum ..	Marathi	Chemistry, Heat & Elec- tricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	E.
Garul, Dhandu Shanaro ..	.....	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Kane, Mahadev Velm ..	.....	Ditto	Optics & Ae- ronomy.	Ditto	E.
Naik, Balvant Sitaram ..	Marathi	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Paranjayee, Shivram Bapuji ..	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Thakur, Rafaji Bapuji ..	Ditto	Political Eco- nomy.	Ditto	History	E.
Udas, Yashwant Anandras ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
1867.					
<i>First Division.</i>					
Parakh, Gokuldas Kalmush ..	Persian	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Ae- ronomy.	Ditto	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
<i>Second Division.</i>					
Asholkar, Lakshman Yeshu	... Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Dynamics & Philosophy	Hydrostatics.	E.
*Bumel, Bhimaji Peshaji	... Latin ...	Political Economy.	Ditto	History	E.
Bhojvan, Alunad Taksandhe	... Sindhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gini, Doraji Fdaji	... Gujarati ...	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Godbole, Kashinath Ramchandru	... Marathi ...	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	D.
Kunte, Anna Moreshwar	... Sanskrit ...	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto	E.
Marathe, Kashinath Balkrishna	... Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Oka, Ramchandru Govind	... Marathi ...	Ditto	Optics & Acoustics	Ditto	D.
Sabhe, Narayan Vissak	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Vakharkar, Balwant Bhikaji	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto	D.
<i>1898</i>					
<i>First Class.</i>					
Apte, Mahadeo (Chitambar)	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Optics & Acoustics	Ditto	E.
Deshmukh, Krishnarao Gopal	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Futurlihan, Sitaram Vishvanath	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
<i>Second Class.</i>					
Bhavsandekar, Gajanan Krishna	... Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral History	History	E.
Bhedwar, Phirozshah Dadabhai	... Gujarati ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Acoustics	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnarao Antoba	... Marathi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Davlatjoda, Choudulal Mathurandna	... Latin ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral History	History	E.
Dhurundhar, Sadashiv Vishvanath	... Marathi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	E.
Dubash, Janshedji Khasshedji	... Gujarati ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Acoustics	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Kathavate, Anaji Vishnu	... Sanskrit ...	Ditto	Logic & Moral Political Economy.	History	D.
Kher, Krishnaji Narayan	... 4. Ditto ...	History	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Madgavkar, Dinanath Vishnu	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Political Economy.	E.

* Passed B.A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II, in 1897.

Nalkarni, Ghanashyam Nilkanti...

Nanavati, Manakji Nasarvanji ...

Nanavati, N. gadus Narottamdas

Palliyee, Hari Gopal

Phadke, N. char Gadolkar

Sonant, Vamdeo Gopal

Thakar, Shripad Balaji

Vilajji, Framji Bhatnagar

1869.

Second Class.

Jatar, Ramdas Bhaskar

B.

Optics & Astronomy
HydrostaticsAnalytical
Geometry

Marathi

Optics & Astronomy
HydrostaticsOptics & Astronomy
HydrostaticsOptics & Astronomy
HydrostaticsOptics & Astronomy
Hydrostatics

Talyarkhan, Maneksinh Jhangjushah, Latin

Chemistry,
Heat and
Electricity

Logic & Metaphysics

Ditto

B.

1870.

Second Class.

Ajjavkar, Adayut Narayan

D.

Dynamics & Analytical
GeometryOptics & Astronomy
HydrostaticsOptics & Astronomy
HydrostaticsOptics & Astronomy
HydrostaticsOptics & Astronomy
HydrostaticsOptics & Astronomy
HydrostaticsOptics & Astronomy
HydrostaticsOptics & Astronomy
Hydrostatics

Angul, Ramchandra Govind

D.

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Barve, Anandram Sakharan

F. C. A.

Political Economy
HistoryPolitical Economy
HistoryPolitical Economy
HistoryPolitical Economy
HistoryPolitical Economy
HistoryPolitical Economy
HistoryPolitical Economy
HistoryPolitical Economy
History

Chitambar, Subodh Chintaman

E.

Dynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
Geometry

Bhosle, Ramchandra Gopal

D.

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Jadhav, Dayabai Motiram

E.

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Joshi, Ganesh Parashuram

D.

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Kadkar, Hanu Bhangoda

E.

History

History

History

History

History

History

History

History

Khosla, Narayan Bhangoda

D.

Dynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
GeometryDynamics & Analytical
Geometry

Kole, Barzari Jankoji

E.

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1872.					
<i>Second Class.</i>					
		1	2	3	
Bhanup, Gopal Vinayak	Sanskrit.	Political Economy.	Logical Moral History Philosophy		D.
Chiplunkar, Vithals Keshavn	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		D.
Dhanjavan, Vasudev Krishnadas	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jannappa, Prasad Manoharji	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Analytical Hydrostatics	Geometry.	E.
Kirtane, Keshav Vasant	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral History Philosophy		D.
Kirtkar, Jambhvan Sashiraji	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		St. X.
Limbay, Gopal Venkatesh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Mirsa, Sadikali Fakhim	Arabic	Ditto	Ditto	Hydrostatics & Hydraulics	E.
O Shaughnessy, Simon	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	History	St. X.
Thakur, Ganesh Panchabhai	Sanskrit.	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

1873.

Second Class.

Bhandarkar, Shivram Vitthal	Ditto	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Cana, Mervanji Manoharji	Latin	Logical Moral Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydraulics.	E.
Dadi Barjarna, Framji Navroji	Ditto	Philosophy, money.	Hydraulics.	E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Geometry.	St. X.
Gharpure, Damodar Govind	Sanskrit	History	Logical Moral Philosophy.	D.
Gokhale, Rameshchandra Vishnu	Ditto	Political Economy.	Ditto	E.
Inamdar, Venkatesh Ramnangad	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	F. G. A.
Jambharia, Bejanji Manikji	Latin	Dynamics & Hydraulics.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	Sanskrit	History	Logical Moral Philosophy.	D.
Karnakar, Vitthal Bhaji	Ditto	Philosophy	Ditto	E.
Khanbete, Jhambhwar Keshavn	Latin	Philosophy	Ditto	E.
Kharbar, Bapuji Malipat	Ditto	Philosophy	Ditto	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Scheduled Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kirloskar, Sakharan Ramchandra	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	Ditto	History	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Pandit, Vinayak Mahadev	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Patwardhan, Keshav Vishwanath	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Ranade, Shankar Moro	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Sane, Govind Gangadhar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Calculus.	B.
Sane, Kashinath Narayan	Ditto	History	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	B.
Tharapurvala, Farlanji Kuvraj	Latin	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	B.
1874.				Differential & Integral Calculus.	
<i>First Class.</i>					
Apte, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.

Alpevala, Dadaabhai Jamshedji	Latin	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Dalal, Hiralal Narottamdas	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Deshmukh, Raghunath Gopal	Sanskrit	Ditto	History	Differential & Integral Calculus.	B.
Garagi, Prabhakar Prameshwar	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.
Godbole, Narayan Balchandra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Jog, Pradipal Narayan	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Balwant Narayan	Ditto	Ditto	Political Economy.	History	D.
Joshi, Bhaskar Mahadev	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto	Ditto	E. & S. N.
Karve, Ganeshji Baburao	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Kulkarni, Balaram Ganesh	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Kulkarni, Ganesh Ramchandra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Dharap, Narayan Krishna	Sanskrit	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Gunjkar, Ganesh Bhikaji	Hebrew	Political Economy.	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	F.C.A.
Hambnis, Govind Moreswar	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Huligolkar, Krishnarus Madhav	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Indapurkar, Vaman Gopal	Persian	Ditto	History	Ditto	D.
Karundikar, Raoji Balaji	Sanskrit	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kavathekar, Vitthal Lakshman	Latin	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto	D.
Khargut, Mervanji Festanji	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Kirtikar, Vitthal Khandarus	Sanskrit	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Lamaye, Hari Vaman	Ditto	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto	E.

Mudle, Krishnaji Sadashiv	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Chemical Physics.	Ditto	E.
Pandval, Dvarkanath Sakharamji	Ditto	Ditto	History	Ditto	E.
Sathe, Gopal Moreswar	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.
Tipnis, Raghunath Shivram	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Vasvani, Tekchand Udhavdas	Persian	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Wadia, Mervanji Nasarvanji	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	History	E.
1876.					
<i>First Class.</i>					
Dalal, Tribhuvandas Lakshmidas	Sanskrit	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
<i>Second Class.</i>					
Akre, Anaji Ramchandra	Ditto	Political Economy.	Ditto	History	D.
Bhat, Damodar Dinanath	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	School Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Chhatre, Nilkanth Vinayak	Sanskrit	Differential & Physical Calculus	Inorganic Chemistry	Inorganic Chemistry	D.
Chiplunkar, Lakshman Krishna	Latin	Physics	Ditto	History	D. & F. G. A.
Dalal, Alarji Mandarji	Persian	History	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Desai, Khandubhai Indrajji	Sanskrit	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto	Inorganic Chemistry	E.
Gandhi, Jivaji Dinabhaiji	Latin	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy	History	E.
Hogan, Daniel Frederick	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Chemistry	Chemical Physics	St. X.
Kojarkar, Govind Balkrishna	Ditto	Ditto	Political Economy	History	E.
*Marathe, Krishnaji Sadasaib	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
*Oshkar, Morechvar Narayan	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Romanini, Hinaldo	Ditto	Ditto	Chemical Physics	Analytical Geometry	St. X.

Sorani, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit	Differential & Dynamics	Ditto	E.
Tripathi, Govardhan Madhavram	Ditto	Integral Hydrostatics		E.
Upasani, Shridhar Balkrishna	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	History	D.
		Ditto	Ditto	
		Ditto	Ditto	
Bhandarkar, Vasudev Gopal	Latin	History	Logic & Moral Philosophy	E.
Chandavarkar, Narayan Ganesh	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Desai, Madhavlal Harihal	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Gokhale, Krishnaji Vishnu	Latin	Dynamics & Analytical Geometry	Political Economy	E.
Jambhekar, Gangadhar Bhimnag	Sanskrit	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Differential & Integral Calculus	D.
Kanga, Farluji Manakji	Latin	Ditto	Chemical Physics	St. X.
Kathavate, Manohar Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto	History	E.

First Class.

1877

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Mulla, Faizullahabai Lukmanji ...	Arabic	Dynamics & Analytical Hydrostatics	Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Pavji, Raoji Bhavanrao ...	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	E.
Tilak, Bal Gangadhar ...	Ditto	Dynamics & Analytical Hydrostatics.	Geometry.	Ditto	D.
<i>Second Phase</i>					
Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrulin	Persian	History	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Bhatavdekar, Vishnu Krishna	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	E.
Chavhal, Ramchandra Shridhar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Dessi, Fardunji Palanji ...	Persian	Differential & Analytical Integral Calculus.	Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Desai, Sakarlal Durgaram	Sanskrit	History	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Dechaunkli, Lakshman Gopikarn	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
<i>Third Phase</i>					
Enti, Barjorji Ardesir ...	Persian	Chemical Physics.	Physiology	Ditto	E.
Gimi, Rastanji Mancherji	Latin	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Gedbole, Hari Ganesh ...	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	D.
Gola, Siddheshvar Bhaskar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Kanitkar, Govind Vasudev	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Khimjian, Fazel Manji ...	Latin	History	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Kothare, Gajanan Bapuji	Persian	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
McAfee, Frank L.	Latin	Political Economy.	Political Economy.	History	E.
Mirza, Abbas Ali Beg ...	Persian	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	F.G.A.
Moshi, Jivaji Janshedji	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Pedhaji, Goolraj Dadasji	Latin	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Potapaga, Savarji Mervanji	Persian	History	Ditto	Ditto	F.G.A.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Pandit, Ganesh Gopal ...	... Sanskrit	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Political Economy.	Political Economy, Chemical Physics.	E.
Pandit, Ghaneshwar Narayan ...	... Ditto	History	Political Economy.	Political Economy.	E.
Rele, Gangaram Bagesha ...	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	E.
Rohankhadkar, Hari Ramchandra	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Political Economy	D.
Rowe, Paul Valentine ...	... Latin	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics.	Hydrostatics	St. X.
Yach, Masakji Shapurji	... Persian	History	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Yyas, Dhireswar Vashvanath	... Sanskrit	Chemical Physics	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Wagle, Shivram Sitaram	... Latin	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
<i>First Class.</i>					
Vaidya, Shrotharwar Vidyal	... Sanskrit	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

1873.

Second Class.

Bhadbhade, Baghunath Gangadhar	... Ditto	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Bhagwat, Dattatraya Vishnu	... Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	History	D.
Dharanishi, Abdulla Morali	... Persian	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Durva, Harilal Haradrai	... Sanskrit	Ditto	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Khaparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna	... Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	History	E.
Khare, Daji Abaji	... Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kirtane, More Vaman	... Latin	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History	D.
Mutholkar, Rangesh Narasinh	... Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Setlwa, Kavasji Bejanji	... Ditto	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry	Physiology	E.
Setlwa, Rastanji Dhanjibhai	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Shahani, Dayaram Chitmal	... Persian	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
<i>Pass.</i>					
Bengori, Raghavendra Pandurang	Sanskrit	Dynamics & Political Economy.	History	...	E. & D.
Contractor, Kharsheedji Nasarvanji	Persian	Physiology	Political Economy.	Ditto	E.
Dahol, Ratsujit Manchaji	Latin	Ditto	Chemical Physics	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Dalvi, Sitaram Yashwant	Sanskrit	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D. & F. G. A.
Damnia, Gulabchand Motichand	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	History	E.
Gandhe, Lakshman Gansh	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Gakhale, Gopal Ramchandra	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.
Joshi, Sakharam Vasudev	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E. G. A.
Kelkar, Govind Narayan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy	D.

Master, Feroji Damunji	Latin	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Master, Sorabji Ratanji	Persian	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Chemical Hydrostatics	Physics.	E.
Malye, Krishnaji Vasudev	Sanskrit	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History	E. & D.
Munshi, Motilal Magdhal	Latin	Physiology	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Pathak, Kashinath Bapu	Sanskrit	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Sabnis, Raghunath Venkaji	Ditto	Chemical Physics.	Ditto	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Sharangrani, Krishnaji Vinayak	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto	History	E. & D.
Tambe, Yashwant Balal	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E. & F. G. A.
Vad, Ganesh Chinnaji	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1878.			
<i>First Class.</i>			
*Shanban, Henry Frank	Latin	Language and Literature	St. X.
<i>Second Class.</i>			
Akhumd, Ali Muhammad Hasan Ali	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Bapat, Shankar Bhaskandra	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bharucha, Hormaji Korbadiji	Persian	Mathematics	E.
Dave, Vithalji Keshayji	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. & D.
Desai, Kantabaji Kallabji	Latin	History and Political Economy	E.
Drekar, Balwant Abaji	Latin	Language and Literature	St. X.
Dunn, Michael	Sanskrit	ditto	D.
Jathar, Bhaskar Yashwant	Latin	Mathematics	D.
Joshi, Vibhuti Raoji	Persian	History and Political Economy	D.
Mirskar, Raghuvendra Shrinivas	Persian	ditto	E. & St. X.
Moti, Jijibhai Eklaji	Latin	Mathematics	E.
Munshi, Dadabhai Kharbhesji	Sanskrit	ditto	E.
Nadkarai Shivram Sedashiv			

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Pantla, Krishnasankar Hirabankar	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Patelkar, A. man Narayan	Latin	Ditto	E.
Shukla, Dwijat Unnissayyar	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Trevedi, Kamabhaikar Pransibankar	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
<i>Pass.</i>			
Apte, Mahadev Sitaram	Ditto	ditto	D.
Barnes, Hart Mahadev	Ditto	ditto	E.
Chavhal, Mahadev Prasad	Latin	ditto	D.
Dave, Rattiram Durgaram	Sanskrit	ditto	E.
Digandari, Talaya	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Dobter, Nansubhai Behadaji	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Gedde, Parasuraman Vaidya	Latin	Mathematics	E.
Kapadia, Dhanoo Murali	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Kirt, Anant Vithaji	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Mansurkar, Gopesh Sahabaji	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Masani, Nanturaji Karaji	Persian	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Molha, Vankundram Mammadkhan	Sanskrit	ditto	E.
Nariman, Doralaji Maharashaji	Latin	ditto	E.
Natu, Kallimchhi Gangadhar	Ditto	ditto	E.
Natu, Prindank Gangadhar	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E.
Patilkar, Pandurang Shrinagar	Latin	Mathematics	E.
Sansetti, Vasudeo Mahadev	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Vaidya, Balaramkhan Narayan	Persian	ditto	D. & E.
Vaive, Hoshingaji Haraji	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Wagle, Mahadev Govind			E.

* Passed M. A. Examination of 1878 in second Class, French I, Languages, English and Latin

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1880.			
<i>Second Class.</i>			
Cama, Rudram Kharchodji	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Chitra, Dattaram Balwant	Sanskrit	Ditto	E. G. A.
Daravala, Jambhodji Edalji	Persian	Mathematics	E. G. A.
Dave, Kevadarav Mavji Morebhar	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E. & D.
Deshpande, Lakshman	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Dravid, Venkatesh Krishna	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E. G. A.
Dwivedi, Manilal Nabhilal	Persian	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Gadgil, Fostanj Muncherji	Latin	History and Political Economy	E.
Goswami, Lewis	Persian	Ditto	E.
Jambhar, Yashodaji Yashodaji	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. G. A.
Javeri, Balabhai Manoharam	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Karnadkar, Balkrishna Peshuram	Sanskrit	Mathematics	D.
Karnadkar, Venkatesh Balwant	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Muzumdar, Nandkrishna Hasmal	Ditto	Ditto	E. & D.
Nagarikar, Ramchandra Datt	Latin	Mathematics	E.
Nanjiani, Karamshi Badam	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Phalok, Narayan Gopal	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
<i>First Class.</i>			
Sahasrabudhe, Ganpat Balaji	Persian	Mathematics	St. X.
Sanjana, Tondaji Narayan	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Serani, Vinayak Krishnaji	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
<i>Pass.</i>			
Agashe, Keshav Jambhar	Persian	History and Political Economy	D.
Bhargad, Balaji Abaji	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Beli, Hingmash Sakharim	Ditto	Language and Literature	E.
Dave, Shriharish Tulashankar	Ditto	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Debnashe, Ramchandra Narayan	Ditto	Language and Literature	E.
Ditrikar, Narayan Venkaji	Persian	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Engambar, Tachibansa Nandkrishaji	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Gadgil, Venkatesh Rajlal	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
Gokhale, Ramchandra Bapji	Ditto	Ditto	D. & E.
Kaka, Narayan Balaramji	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
Kundlikar, Mahesh Keshav	Ditto	Language and Literature	E.
Maidkar, Narayan Lakshman	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Moshi, Chintaman Tukaramji	Ditto	Mathematics	St. X.
Parulkar, Visham Anant	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Parulkar, Varan Bhatiji	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Phadke, Ramchandra Shankar	Ditto	Mathematics	F. G. A.
Sadhe, Manohar Anant	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Satavale, Morlal Tribhuvandas	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Schima, Fostanj Kevaji	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Vakil, Manoharshivan Jivanram	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Wadia, Hirji Fostanj	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1881.			
<i>Second Class.</i>			
Divatia, Nardurao Bhojanath...	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E.
Dole, Mahadev Yashwant	Ditto	Mathematics	D.
Kangs, Manakji Dorabji	Latin	Ditto	E.
Kulkar, Ganesh Pandurang	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Merchant, Festabji Dadabhai	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Pai, Nagesh Vishvasanth	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Pandit, Chhaganlal Harilal	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Puntambekar, Venkatesh Damodar	Ditto	Mathematics	D.
Vakil, Rustam Ramnashah	Latin	History and Political Economy	E.
<i>Pass.</i>			
Apte, Govind Shrilalhar	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
Bakre, Ramchandra Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Bhalbhadre, Lakshman Gangadhar	Ditto	Natural Sciences	D.

Copet, Navroji Hormazji	Persian	Language and Literature	E.
Islak, Ichharao Bhagvandas	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Jastur, Darabhai Peshotan	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Joshi, Gopalji Gopalbhai	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E.
Joshi, Madan Gadpatram	Latin	History and Political Economy	E.
Joshi, Ukar Ajibhai	Ditto	Ditto	F. G. A.
Jayram, Ramaji Malji	Ditto	Ditto	F. G. A.
Godbole, Ramchandra Parshuram	Ditto	Natural Sciences	D.
Godbole, Subhashe Mahadaji	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Godvada, Balaji Ramchandra	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Kumbhar, Ramchandra Lalchallai	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Mohda, Mohanram Nityaram	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Mirza, Nasarwanji Ferozi	Persian	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Patwardhan, Vishnu Anant	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Pavri, Faridji Islami	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Raj, Narayan Gopal	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
Sane, Balkrishna Ramchandrar	Latin	History and Political Economy	D.
Sareyis, Gokaldas Yashwanth	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Shirgavkar, Ramchandra Raghunath	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
1882.			
<i>Second Class.</i>			
Elharucha, Jivaji Kavayji	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.

Damle, Shrihar Harwar	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Doer, Dinkar Ajitlal	Persian	History and Political Economy	E. G. A.
Joshi, Morar Vishwanath	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Nariman, Munajf. Khazalaji	Latin	Ditto	E.
<i>Post.</i>			
Rhindavkar, Pralokhar Ramkrishna	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Riarvani, Harechandra Vishwanath	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Bhule, Balkrishna Vishna	Sanskrit	Mathematics	D.
Dange, Ganesh Vishna	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Parvavala, Kharshodaj Framji	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Doer, Janshodaj Ramji	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Joglekar, Vasudev Jagji	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E. G. A.
Joshi, Ganesh Balwant	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Joshi, Madheshwar Dhanubhai	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Judge, Janetram Nanabhai			

Kelkar, Hari Vaman	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Kelkar, Vasudev Balkrishna	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Khote, Dyakramath Ramuxath	Ditto	Mathematics	E. G. A.
Lolkate, Aharaj Janashodaj	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Lole, Mahadev Venkatesh	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	D.
Lole, Vishnu Kashinath	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Modi, Graharnal Bhagabhai	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Nate, Ramchandra Bagbhunath	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. G. A.
Sanjona, Jhangoor Barji	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	St. X. & E.
Sanzori, Dhanu Moroka	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Shroff, Kharsodaj Dhanuphai	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	D.
Sohni, Venkatesh Abaji	Ditto	Mathematics	E.
Sonaw, Dinkar Bhaskar	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Sule, Balkrishna Balwant	Latin	Mathematics	E.
Vijayakar, Narayan Moraji	Ditto	Natural Sciences	St. N. & E.
<i>1883.</i>			
<i>First Class.</i>			
Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
<i>Second Class.</i>			
Cama, Jhangier K. R.	Latin	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Chavan, Bascham Dhanubhai	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Chitale, Govind Venkatesh	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Chitnis, Madhar Khandreso	Porto	ditto	E.
Pharva, Nishay Harwood	Porto	Mathematics	E.
Dikshit, Hafi Sitaram	Porto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. & F. G. A.
Gokhale, Narayan Vishnu	Latin	ditto	D.
Joglekar, Ramchandra Narayan	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
Joglekar, Venuday Ramchandra	Porto	History and Political Economy	E.
Khare, Ganesh Narayan	Porto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Lachar, Shantji Anant	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Nadgar, Madhar Marthan	Porto	History and Political Economy	E.
Phadke, Narayan Lakshman	Sanskrit	Mathematics	D.
Phansikar, Ram-lalanda Ballal	Porto	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Tata, Doraji Janshodaji	Latin		
Pags.			
Akhund, Vaji Muhammad Hasanali	Persian	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Arin, Anandhar Duddhar	Porto	History and Political Economy	E.
Atkavankar, Anandhar Mangesh	Sanskrit	ditto	D.
Bargali, Tribhuk Ganesh	Porto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	

Bardolekar, Ganesh Krishna	Porto	History and Political Economy	D.
Bhida, Krishnaji Narayan	Porto	ditto	E. & D.
Bhimoria, S. Raji Prasad	Persian	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Blakeman, William Alfred	Latin	History and Political Economy	E.
Chandolekar, Narayan Govind	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E.
Chitade, Balakrishna Narayan	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.
Dastur, Basaji Pabaji	Persian	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Ghodli, Gopalal Merilkar	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Jambhakar, Hari Bhimrao	Porto	ditto	D.
Kale, Govind Ramchandra	Porto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Karnadkar, Damodar Krishna	Porto	Language and Literature	E.
Karavalkar, Krihnavaji Sadashiv	Porto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Laghate, Govind Balwant	Porto	History and Political Economy	E.
Lalvani, Vastanal Uttamchand	Persian	Language and Literature	E.
Maverikar, Bhaskar Dhanndev	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Mehol, Vaikunthaji Anandaji	Porto	Mathematics	E.
Mohile, Hari Atmaram	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
More, Vinayak Madhavrao	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Mundale, Ramchandra Ganesh	Latin	ditto	St. X.
Pandit, Vishwanath Nilkanth	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Patel, Janshodaji Kavalaji	Porto	Natural Sciences	E.
Pharavkar, Shankar Ramchandra	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Potank, Balwant Madhavo	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Ramare, Yashwant Nagesh	Porto	History and Political Economy	D.
Saibude, Venuday Narayan	Porto	Natural Sciences	D.
Sapre, Dattatraya Sadasiv	Porto	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Sethay, Vithvenath Narayan	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Subedar, Rajbunnath Sitaram Taskar, Parsuram Bakriddina Thakar, Uttamram Dinuram Uwala, Ardour Framji Vad, Vilhal Appaji Yakil, Ockhavram Nanalalai	Sanskrit Ditto Ditto Latin Sanskrit Ditto	History and Political Economy Ditto ditto Ditto ditto Languages and Literature History and Political Economy Natural Sciences	D E P. G. A. E. D. E.
<i>January, 1884.</i>			
Dashmuki, Morshwar Gopal, B. Rayende, Yajunath Kasiath Wadia, Jamshettiji Rustamji	Sanskrit Ditto Latin	Natural Sciences Languages and Literature Natural Sciences	E D E
<i>First Class.</i>			
Bengali, Shrikrishna Khander	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D
<i>Second Class.</i>			
Bharucha, Framji Dombaji Bhute, Vidyadhar Vaman Bilimoria, Arbhaj Jahanshahi Chitara, Shashur Melhar Joshi, Balwant Narayan Davar, Mercantji Shavakdash Deshpande, Dhanraj Lakshman Ketkar, Keshar Sushashy Khandekar, Shankar Dattatraya Khar, Dhanraj Nilambar Kiladar, Gopal Lakshman Kirkree, Krishnaji Bhaji Kirtane, Ramchandra Pimpalak Kola, Hiraji Kanaji Kojhar, Shivanji Hanumanth Oltkar, Hari Ramkrishna Sakadityala, Morwanji Nankhal Vachran, Tejibram Khomchand	Persian Sanskrit Persian Sanskrit Ditto Sanskrit Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Persian Sanskrit Ditto Ditto Ditto Persian Sanskrit Persian Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy Languages and Literature History and Political Economy Mathematics History and Political Economy Natural Sciences Ditto Languages and Literature Ditto Mathematics Languages and Literature History and Political Economy Ditto Languages and Literature History and Political Economy Ditto Mathematics Natural Sciences History and Political Economy	D. D. E. E. D. E. E. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. E. G. A. E. E. E. E.
<i>Pass.</i>			
Bardola, Dilat Purshottam Bedgert, Euphrasie Bhojo Bhat, Mahadev Vaman Boyes, Bannaji Rustamji Dandia, Kanchibhoj Lalhar	Sanskrit Persian Persian Persian Sanskrit	History and Political Economy Ditto Languages and Literature Natural Sciences History and Political Economy	E. D. D. E. Sh. X.

Name.	Second Language	Selected Subjects.	College.
Dante, Mahadev Gangadhar	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Dasari, Mohar Hosang	Persian	Language and Literature	D.
Desai, Vaman Santokar	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Deshmukh, Vinayak Sakharam	Latin	...	D.
Deshmukh, Vinayak Sakharam	Ditto	Mathematics and Languages	D.
Desai, Pradyumn Narayan	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Desai, Ramchandra Venkatesh	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Desai, Nagesh Keshav	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Desai, Vithaynath Mahadev	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. G. A.
Desai, Kailashram Prayag	Persian	Ditto	E.
Desai, Baburam Keshavnath	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Desai, Jankarman Bhadrachari	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Desai, Narayan Pandurang	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Desai, Mangesh Anant	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Desai, Keshav Govind	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Desai, Mahadev Bhadrachari	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Desai, Mahadev Bhadrachari	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Desai, Mahadev Bhadrachari	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Desai, Lakshman Keshavnath	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Desai, Vithaynath	Ditto	Ditto	St. X.
Desai, Vithaynath	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.
Desai, Vithaynath	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.

Desai, Chinanath Harilal	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Desai, Ramchandra Shastri	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. G. A.
Desai, Durgadas Nataraj	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Desai, Hyder Karamchand	Persian	Language and Literature	E.
Desai, Sachdeva Ranginath	Sanskrit	Mathematics	D.
Desai, March, 1884.			
Desai, Narayan Daso	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D.
Desai, Venkatesh Bhimrao	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Desai, Vinayak Appaji	Latin	Ditto	E.
Desai, Vinayak Balaji	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Desai, Krishnamo Shrinivas	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Desai, Narayan Chintaman	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Desai, Gopal Ramchandra	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Desai, Pradyumn			
Desai, Anandachar, Govind Krishna	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
Desai, Govind Krishna	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Desai, Govind Krishna	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Desai, Govind Krishna	Ditto	Ditto	E. G. A.
Desai, Govind Krishna	Persian	Ditto	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1885.			
<i>First Class.</i>			
Tara, Morarji Ananaji ...	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
<i>Second Class.</i>			
Riano, Chintaman Gangadhar ...	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Rao, Lakshman Chintaman ...	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Dange, Vidina Narayan ...	Ditto	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Damkhanavala, Mervanji Peshwai ...	Persian	Ditto	E.
Desai, Gulabdas Vasanji ...	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Deshpande, Shankar Hanish ...	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Gandhi, Virchand Raghuji ...	Ditto	Mathematics	E.
Gokhale, Gopal Krishna ...	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Harikar, Chintaman Krishna ...	Ditto	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Kange, Peshwai Manaji ...	Latin	Ditto	E.
Karve, Dhondo Keshav ...	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
<i>Pass.</i>			
Monber, Sirajuddin Abdul Fattah ...	Persian	Language and Literature	E. X. X.
Mumdi, Kalkhesu Anbesir ...	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X. X.
Naik, Harichandras Sahadav ...	Ditto	Ditto	St. X. X.
Natu, Vashut Bhagwanth ...	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Nimashala, Jhangar Dorabji ...	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Nisal, Shivram Narayan ...	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E.
Parbhure, Vinayak Narayan ...	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Patel, Bapuji Sorsaji ...	Latin	Ditto	E.
Patil, Govind Appaji ...	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Petavardhan, Ganesh Vinayak ...	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Salhina, Dora Shapurji ...	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Sarani, Govind Krishna ...	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Thakore, Manilal Ajitlal ...	Ditto	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Vakharakar, Bhaskar Lakshman ...	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X. X.
Valekar, Peshwai Khanderao ...	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E.
Vijayakar, Dinkar Khanderao ...	Ditto	Mathematics	D.
Vyas, Raghuji Jaykrishna ...	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
<i>Pass.</i>			
Angul, Balwant Ramchandra ...	Sanskrit	Mathematics	D.
Apde, Mahadev Krishna ...	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Balgeri, Sramurao Nathar ...	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bhagwat, Sakharao Keshav ...	Ditto	Language and Literature	E.
Bhatavadekar, Ganesh Keshav ...	Ditto	Ditto	D.

Names.	Second Language.	School Subjects.	College.
Chavhal, Maladev Sitaram	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Chimale, Vignesh Ganesh	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Daid, Motilal Gangadhar	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Dadar, Harmanram	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D.
Dyavan, Harsadhar	Ditto	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Gadgil, Sadasiv Bapu	Ditto	Mathematics	D.
Gadgil, Vishon Gangadhar	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Gokhale, Ramchandra Hari	Persian	Language and Literature	E.
Gursing, Shivensud Nandan	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Hiramanik, Raskant Mapak	Ditto	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Jagdekar, Ganesh Venkatesh	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Joshi, Nalhar Bhikhabhai	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Joshi, Sakharan Ganesh	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Kanekar, Vamanrao Hari	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Karnatekar, Hari Bhikaji	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Kulkarni, Eknath Subhaji	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Lakshari, Harmanji Bapuji	Persian	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Mandlik, Shivram Gangadhar	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E.
Mangalvedekar, Rajwade Vibhal	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Mantri, Kesinath Jansindhan	Ditto	Ditto	E.

Master, Manoharshah Bamanji	Persian	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Mechakar, Vasudev Keshav	Sanskrit	Ditto	St. X.
Mulla, Nizamji Kuranji	Ditto	Mathematics	E.
Mule, Gangadhar Balchandra	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Ngarvela, Jemadarji Navroji	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E.
Nalk, Nagarji Dayabhai	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Parmanand, Jagannath Narayan	Persian	Language and Literature	F. G. A.
Patel, Dorabji Munshi	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Patel, Khureshi Sorabji	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Patwardhan, Gopalan Bhaskar	Ditto	Natural Sciences	D.
Patwardhan, Madhav Narayan	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Pender, Ardear Nesarvanji	Persian	Ditto	St. X.
Benar, Framji Ardear	Sanskrit	Ditto	St. X.
Badoghar, V. S. a. K. Lalani	Persian	Ditto	E.
Bale, Shantaram Ganesh	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Bhambhani, Yashwantrao	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
Sahane, Narsing Chhambhani	Ditto	Language and Literature	E.
Singh, Hari Ramchandra	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Varghese, Joseph Pappal	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E.
Yagnik, Medhavilal Javerlal	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Adani, Hirman Khensing	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.

1886.

Second Class.

Atr, Balldishina Narhar	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D.
Bakre, Vishnu Vinayak	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Bhattacharya, Vishnu Narayan	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Bhale, Ravi Jaganath	Ditto	Mathematics	D.
Chinnelgaud, Hanuman Venkatesh	Ditto	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Dabhalkar, Gopal Ramchandra	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Dalal, Balchandra Phandabhai	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Datta, Narayan Kadamodh	Ditto	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Deshi, Pandurang Anant	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Deshmukh, Lingajinath Varun	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Ghosh, Chandra Lal Majumdar	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Jaisankar, Madhuresh Kumbhar	Persian	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Karnik, Bhanu Abaji	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Khandekar, Rajendra Vishnu	Persian	Language and Literature	E.
Koyar, Ramchandra Kumbhar	Latin	Ditto	D.
London, Herbert Prakash	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Samant, Nanday Vitthal	Ditto	History and Political Economy	S. X.
Shah, Mahasidh Narayana	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Tate, Balaji Peshwa	Latin	Ditto	E.
Vaidhava, Anantadas Dwarakdas	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.

Vaknis, Dinkar Hari

Warden, Behramji Hirjiabai

Ditto
PersianDitto
DittoD.
S. X.

Poa.

Advani, Himmatling Gopal	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Apte, Chintaman Narayan	Sanskrit	Ditto	D.
Bapat, Mangaldev Sakarao	Ditto	Natural Sciences	D.
Bombaywala, Padmanab Adarji	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Dandekar, Anant Mahadev	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	S. X.
Dargadas, Khandaji Ratnaji	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Deshi, Gajendra Ganpatrao	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Deshi, Haribhai Jagajyoti	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Doshi, Nagnajal Satyaji	Persian	Ditto	E.
Doshi, Sakaraj Chintaji	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Deshmukh, Anantdev Narayan	Ditto	Ditto	S. X.
Deshmukh, Shantaji Bhoji	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E.
Ghoshkar, Lakshman Govind	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Golhar, Manojji Kaverji	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	D.
Gore, Gopal Shivram	Latin	History and Political Economy	D.
Hansen, Charles Manring	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D.
Hingdekar, Lakshman Narsinh	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Joshi, Ganesh Balwant	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Kalsalkar, Tejabai Vitthal	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Karjatkar, Sundar Jagannath	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Kulkarni, Vishnu Sahadav	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.

Names.	Special Languages	Scheduled Subjects.	College.
Kotval, Padmanji Sewaji	Persian	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Lalvani, Dattatraya Baskarjee	Ditto	Ditto	B.
Lele, Ramabharada Sankarjee	Sanskrit	Ditto	D.
Lunayee, Purshottam Rajarambhai	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Mejmondar, Saradchaji Vaidmal	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Mofak, Gopal Trimbal	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Modwedkar, Shrinivas Rajaram	Ditto	Language and Literature	E.
Nelagund, Nilkanth Annarao	Ditto	Mathematics	E.
Pandit, Itan Parshuram	Ditto	Language and Literature	E.
Parbhare, Sahelbis Gopal	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Patankar, Parshuram Narayan	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Patwardhan, Baghmathi Keshab	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Penses, Dattatraya Bhagubhai	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Petche, Anant Ramchandrabhai	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Paranik, Shankar Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Safre, Visham Vinayak	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Sodhaye, Shandhar Narayan	Ditto	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Shukla, Dattatraya Bhagwanji	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Zade, Mahadev Bhagwanth	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
		History and Political Economy	F. G. A.

1887.

First Class.

Bharla, Jalbhair Doreoji	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Joshi, Vinayak Vishnu	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Karve, Jankundabai Jethabhai	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Vijayakar, Shripad Khandarao	Latin	Natural Sciences	E.
Second Class.			
Autugavkar, Ganesh Balwant	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	D.
Ayres, Hari Sureshwar	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Bansaj, Bhandaji Balraj	Latin	Language and Literature	St. X.
Bhade, Vishal Khandarabhai	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Bhupkar, Visham Gopal	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Dalvi, Haribharad Kaxwanji	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Dollan, Bhandaji Suresh	Ditto	Ditto	St. X.
Harsari, Mohimmed Akbar Nazari	Latin	Mathematics	E.
Hartikar, Dattatraya Keshab	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Karve, Dattatraya Peshwaji	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Karve, Kalyan Narayanaji	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Lingajekar, Ganeshji Bhagji	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Mahar, Madhupal Nandharabhai	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Mahar, Narayana Gokuldas	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Narve, Dattatraya Narayan	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Om, Anandaji Tejprabhas	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Pandit, Krishnaji Narayan	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Scheduled Subjects.	College.
Reporter, Eladji Dapashah	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Trivedi, Pannalalshah Ratanshankar.	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Valara, Manterlalshah Pannaji	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Vasu, Lakshmal Achas	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
<i>Pass.</i>			
Akhund, Ghulam Muhammad Ghulam Ali.	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Argikar, Laksheban Bhimrao	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D.
Atre, Harimant Bapurao	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Bakshi, Govind Baji	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Bapat, Gopal Vaman	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Bariloli, Adesh Framji	Latin	Ditto	St. X.
Bhaskarhar, Hari Mohandas	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D.
Bharnava, Beharshi Phirozshahi	Persian	Ditto	D.
Bhat, Manoharan Mayaram	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Bhatwalekar, Pushottam Hari	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Chandorkar, Dinkar Trimblek	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Chavhal, Nilkanth Bhaskar	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Chavan, Odhavji Devji	Persian	Ditto	E.
Desai, Govindbhai Hathibhai	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.

Dorankhkar, Narayan Sudashiv	Ditto	Natural Sciences	D.
Dhadphale, Krishnaji Balvant	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Divecha, Navroji Relasav	Persian	Ditto	E.
Enkheil, Ezekiel Moses	Hebrew	Language and Literature	R. & F. G. A.
Ferreira, Desires J.	Ditto	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Ghandhi, Donabhai Kumbhaji	Sanskrit	Mathematics	D.
Godbole, Vinayak Asaji	Ditto	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Gogte, Raghunath Baji	Ditto	Mathematics	D.
Gupte, Lakshman Apaji	Latin	History and Political Economy	D.
Hate, Gajanan Harichandra	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	D.
Javalekar, Dattatraya Jagannath	Persian	Language and Literature	D.
Kadri, Shamsuddin Sayednia	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	D.
Kale, Govind Baji	Persian	History and Political Economy	D.
Kale, Govind Vithal	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Kanekar, Moreswar Keshav	Hebrew	History and Political Economy	D.
Kolinkar, Abrahim Aron	Latin	Language and Literature	D.
Koparkar, Ganesh Lakshman	Persian	Natural Sciences	D.
Kusaji, Suresh Narsing	Ditto	Mathematics	D.
Kundamdar, Lakshmi Ramnal	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Lajin, Venkat Anandras	Persian	Language and Literature	D.
Lata, Chaitram Chakradhar	Persian	History and Political Economy	D.
Lanjape, Hari Vithal	Sanskrit	Mathematics	D.
Blaxian, Adonar Homaji	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Mosand, Abneras Goparwan	Persian	Mathematics	D.
Moshi, Jakhimji M. Ram	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Moshi, Keshavnagar Keshavnagar	Persian	Language and Literature	D.
Nangarkar, Bhawanji Narayan	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Nulkar, Anantji Brijram	Ditto	Mathematics	D.
Oka, Gopabhai Vinayak	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Pudhye, Dattatraya Keshav ... Patwardhan, Damodar Ganesh ... Patwardhan, Narayan Ganesh ... Shastri, Jambhaji Govershankar ... Shinde, Vishnu Narayan ... Sutarra, Kankaji Minaji ... Tarapurvala, Katanji Jiraji ... Trevadi, Chintamani Shambhaji ... Wagle, Ganpatrao Kadamnathi ...	Sanskrit ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Persian ... Ditto ... Sanskrit ... Latin	Language and Literature ... Natural Sciences ... Ditto ... History and Political Economy ... Natural Sciences ... History and Political Economy ... Ditto ... Ditto ...	D. ... E. ... E. & G. ... D. ... St. X. ... St. X. ... E. ... St. X.
1888.			
JANUARY.			
<i>First Class.</i>			
Pestavele, Sorabji Dadaabhai ... Rababai, Shantarehab Hormasji ... Fakkar, Damodar Reghunath ... Sorabji, Cornelia ...	Persian ... Ditto ... Sanskrit ... Latin	Natural Sciences ... History and Political Economy ... Natural Sciences ... Language and Literature	St. X. ... E. ... P. G. A. ... D.
<i>Second Class.</i>			
Amarnath Bhukharvala, Mantrabhai Ka- sambhai.	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	E.

Bhandarkar, Vithal Sharan ... Bharucha, Rameshji Phiroozshah ... Bhedar, Dhanjishah Pestunji ... Berkar, Yashwant Balpatra ... Dadecanji, Ratamesh Keshasaji ... Deshmukh, Hari Pandurang ... Korgavekar, Keshinath Ramkrishna ... Limaye, Lalchandra Narayan ... Moghe, Vishnu Balwant ... Moghar, Ganpatrao Shivram ... Nilkhand, Ramnan Mahipatram ... Padi, Behramji Ratanji ... Padi, Chaturbhai Vallabhbhai ... Rajadhyaksh, Sayaj Yashwant ... Rameshji, Edward ... Sachdeva, Camillo Francis Bibiana ... Sato, Goroaki Masakazu ... Serina, Narayanji Dhanjishah ... Serina, Keshaji Asvamedhaji ... Vakil, Jamsaran Jamsaran ... Vandekar, Jambhaji Jambhaji ... Wankar, Narayan Ganadi ... Wemkar, Surakshina Gopalji ...	Sanskrit ... Persian ... Ditto ... Sanskrit ... Persian ... Sanskrit ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Latin ... Sanskrit ... Latin ... Sanskrit ... Ditto ... Latin ... Sanskrit ... Ditto ... Sanskrit ... Persian ... Sanskrit ... Persian ... Latin ... Ditto ...	Mathematics ... Language and Literature ... Natural Sciences ... Ditto ... Language and Literature ... Natural Sciences ... Ditto ... Logic and Moral Philosophy ... Natural Sciences ... History and Political Economy ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Natural Sciences ... History and Political Economy ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Language and Literature ... Ditto ... Natural Sciences ... Language and Literature ... Ditto ... Natural Sciences ...	E. ... D. ... E. ... E. ... St. X. ... D. ... F. G. A. ... F. G. A. ... St. X. ... E. ... E. ... F. G. A. ... St. X. ... St. X. ... F. G. A. ... St. X. ... F. G. A. ... St. X. ... F. G. A. ... St. X. ... F. G. A. ... St. X. ...
Amelbhar, Tejaram Ramchandra ... Badi, Govindabai N. Kadi ... Bani, Kanksham Eshaji ...	Sanskrit ... Ditto ... Latin	Language and Literature ... History and Political Economy ... Language and Literature	F. G. A. ... E. ... St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Bhale, Vasudev Trimlak	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D.
Chakshi, Manoharlal Narasim	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Dalvi, Keshavas Narendras	Latin	History and Political Economy	E.
Datta, Rajkynkar Murari	Sanskrit	Ditto	E. G. A.
Dhruvadhikar, Gajanan Vishwanath	Ditto	Mathematics	E.
Doshi, Ramkrishna Prasadji	Persian	Language and Literature	St. X.
Doshi, Jaganath Purneshwar	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Ghurekhan, Ramnath Shantamath	Sanskrit	Ditto	G. C.
Gogte, Balwant Ramkrishna	Latin	Ditto	D.
Gokhale, Jambhadas Ganesh	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Gokhale, Shridhar Balwant	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Hobd, Ganesh Anant	Persian	Natural Sciences	D.
Joshi, Shamji Sanyalji	Sanskrit	Ditto	St. X.
Kale, Moreswar Ramchandra	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E. G. A.
Kallimpurkar, Vishvabhai Venkatesh	Ditto	History and Political Economy	G. C.
Kar, Govindadas Vasantaram	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Kumar, Sheshu Jambhant	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Lale, Gangadhar Vasant	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Mahave, Ramchandra Gopal	Latin	Ditto	E.
Madharkar, Govind Dinkarath	Persian	Mathematics	St. X.
Mankar, Shamrao Dnyanesh	Ditto	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Mastor, Ramnar Dinkarath	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Melita, Manmukh Krishnamakh	Ditto	Ditto	St. X.

Melita, Unadram Jametram	Ditto	Language and Literature	St. X.
Misra, Bhagdasinh Palanji	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Mus, Narsinh Hormaji	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Pakvas, Vrijbhikhandas Mancharam	Latin	History and Political Economy	E.
Patel, Chintabhai Balabhai	Sanskrit	Ditto	St. X.
Pradhan, Keshunath Babaji	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Rajpurkar, Phiroze Balaji	Latin	Ditto	D.
Saasurindiche, Trimlak Saharam	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	St. X.
Sane, Venkatesh Norechwar	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Sathna, Shankar Keshav	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Sathna, Phiroze Kharshidji	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Shukla, Jivental Mohanlal	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Sontake, Datto Damodar	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.
Tripathi, Tansukharan Manankharan	Ditto	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Vakil, Chintalal Harilal	Persian	Ditto	E.
Wadia, Donabhai Framji	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
MARCU.			
Second Class.			
Lalvani, Kundamal Manghiram	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Pass.			
Molshi, Mahadev Hari	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D.
Wagh, Venkat Vaisunth	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1889			
<i>First Class.</i>			
Jhaveri, Kishindas Lalulal	Persian	Language and Literature	S. C. B.
Kale, Rishi Ramchandra	Sanskrit	6 Ditto	D.
Kachitwala, Chantulal Dayalshah	Ditto	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Bilgani, Judo	Latin	Language and Literature	F. G. A.
<i>Second Class.</i>			
Blat, Manikdhar Ratnaji	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Chandrasekar, Gopabandh Lalulalshah	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Deshmukh, Gopabandh Karmajiraji	Persian	Language and Literature	St. X.
Dodd, Persaji Jankiraji	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Dave, Kesuram Suryakant	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Deshmukh, Kishorji Anaji	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Patel, Nataraj Ganaysavand	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Hingrand, Kesuraji Shrinivas	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	D.
Kale, Gopal Krishna	Ditto	Natural Sciences	D.
Kane, Harji Anand	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Kang, Edaji Rajkaji	Persian	Ditto	St. X.
Karandikar, Vatsiraj Nihalshah	Latin	Language and Literature	E.
<i>Pass.</i>			
Mahankar, Naryan Kankash	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Maharaja, Somnath Shivaji	Latin	Language and Literature	St. X.
Shankar, Mary	French	Ditto	E.
Saravali, Girish Dhanadas	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Shinde, Magend Lalal	Ditto	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Trimbakar, Sundar Vishwanath	Latin	Language and Literature	St. X.
Vaid, Ganji Ardeshir	Ditto	Ditto	F. G. A.
Vaid, Merab Ardeshir	Persian	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
<i>Pass.</i>			
Agarwal, Balkrishna Vinayak	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Agarwal, Govind Balwant	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	G. U.
Bakshi, Jankiraji Narsayaji	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Bansodkar, Bhavishankar Suresh	Latin	History and Political Economy	D.
Bardol, Virendra Dalayabhai	Ditto	Mathematics	S. C. & E.
Bardol, Jivraj Dhanraj	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Bhargava, Mahaji Nagesh	Ditto	Language and Literature	F. G. A.
Bhido, Nagaji Padmalal	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Bodas, Mahadev Rajaram	Ditto	Language and Literature	F. G. A.
Bodas, Anantaji Nagesh	Latin	History and Political Economy	D.
Bondal, Narsayaji Dadasaji	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Chitambar, Kharshidji Harirajaji	Ditto	Ditto	F. G. A.
Chitambar, Rajaram Suryaji	Persian	History and Political Economy	S. C.
Dave, Harish Chandrahar	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Deshmukh, Govind Sadasan	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Deshmukh, Keshav Ganesh	Latin	History and Political Economy	E.
Deshmukh, Anant Ganesh	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Deshmukh, Govind Ganesh	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Dhruva, Anand Shankar Bajubhai	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	G. C.
Divecha, Jijibhai Ardaser	Latin	Natural Sciences	E.
Dixon, Herbert Maurice	Ditto	Ditto	F. G. A.
Dixon, Nanchand Becharidas	Sanskrit	Mathematics	S. C.
Doshi, Kalkharran Arisair	Persian	History and Political Economy	S. C.
Eotti, Kalkharran Arisair	Ditto	Mathematics	S. C.
Gambhir, Jeebhairu Sorabji	Ditto	Language and Literature	S. C.
Jayakar, Narayan Gayanasi	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Joshiwara, Munirai Tulikarnsi	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Kaprekar, Narayan Bhikaji	Latin	History and Political Economy	S. X.
Karkaria, Rastanji Pestanji	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	D.
Kerkar, Narayan Chintaman	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Kerkar, Vaman Ramchandra	Persian	Ditto	E.
Khamlat, Sorabji Donabhai	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Khamlat, Doodhadi Bejani	Ditto	Ditto	S. A. C. & E.
Khamlat, Vaidharnal Vidharnam	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Marker, Harjibhai Pranji	Ditto	History and Political Economy	S. X.
Mekta, Harjirarnji Balaji	Latin	Language and Literature	S. X.
Mismitra, Gahrad Hydunath	Persian	Natural Sciences	S. X.
Mitra, Janshodji Pestanji	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Mish, Anupchand Jagdevan	Persian	Ditto	E.
Mulla, Rastanji Faridnaji	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Monsi, Hirad Manokhbal	Latin	Ditto	E.
Nadkarni, Ramchandra Anandji	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Nak, Pandurang Bhikaji	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Patel, Ramchandra V. Narayandas	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Patel, Vaman Moreshwar	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Prani, Datto Pandurang	Ditto	Ditto	S. X.
Samarasulthe, Ganesh Balwant	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	D.
Sapena, Phirozshah Edaji	Persian	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Shree, Rajaram Salasiv	Sanskrit	Ditto	S. X.
Sheth, Vitthaldas Bhagvandas	Persian	Ditto	F. G. A. & E.
Shukla, Venishankar Revansankar	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D.
Suthkar, Janshedji Dhanjibhai	Persian	Natural Sciences	D.
Vakil, Dornabji Faridnaji	Ditto	Ditto	S. X.
Vallabara, Digo J.	Latin	Ditto	E.
Varde, Dinkar Sakharan	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.

B. Sc.

Name.	Selected Subjects.			Year.
1882 <i>Paper Class</i>				
Darivala, Jambhaji Bhat, B.A.	Pure Mathematics	Applied Mathematics	Botany	
<i>Paper</i>	Animal Physiology.	Zoology	Entomology	
1883 <i>First Class</i>				
Deshmukh, Mohanrao Gopal B.A., M.D.	Botany	Chemistry	Entomology	
Gajjar, Trimbakrao Kanchabhat M.A.	Botany	Chemistry	Entomology	
<i>Paper</i>				
Jogdhar, Shendarrao Gajabhat M.A.	Botany	Zoology	Entomology	
1884 <i>Second Class</i>				
Ramch, Nataraj Bhat, M.A.	Entomology	Entomology	Entomology	
Masani, Ashaji Mervanji, B.A.	Entomology	Entomology	Entomology	
1885 <i>Second Class</i>				
Mohata, Deshraj Deshraj	Entomology	Entomology	Entomology	
<i>Paper</i>				
Nayyar, Rajaji Bhat, B.A.	Entomology	Chemistry	Entomology	
Pandit, Haraji Manoharrao	Entomology	Entomology	Entomology	
Parate, Ramrao, Bhat, B.A.	Entomology	Entomology	Entomology	
1886 <i>First Class</i>				
Nayyar, Shriaji Bhat, B.A.	Entomology	Entomology	Entomology	
<i>L.M.A.S.</i>	Entomology	Entomology	Entomology	
<i>Second Class</i>				
Karjar, Narajibhat, B.A.	Pure Mathematics	Experimental Physics	Physical Geography	
1887 <i>First Class</i>				
Tarkhad, Ramchandra Atmaram	Animal Physiology.	Zoology	Entomology	
<i>Paper Class</i>				
Survekar, Nandraj Fakirji, B.A.	Botany	Entomology	Entomology	
<i>Paper</i>				
Ghoda, Ganpatrao Mahadharaj	Entomology	Entomology	Entomology	
1888 <i>Paper</i>				
Astekar, Ramchandra Gopal	Botany	Experimental Physics	Entomology	
Iyer, V. S. Sambhaji	Pure Mathematics	Entomology	Physical Geography	
1889 <i>Paper</i>				
Damji, Maneklal Kavaji	Botany	Entomology	Entomology	

Mulla, Rastamji Farooq
Munshi, Hiralal

LLB

1866

First Division.

* Ranade, Mahadev Govind, M.A.	...	...	...	L
+ Wagle, Bal Mangesh, M.A.	...	...	...	L

1867

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderao Chimanrao, B.A.	...	...	L.
Kothare, Gardharlal Dayaldas, B.A.	...	...	L.

1868

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinanath Atmaram, M.A.	I.
Marphatia, Nagindas Tulcidas, B.A.	L.
Melhta, Thakurdas Atmaram, B.A.	L.

1869

Kohiyar, Ratanshah Erachshah, B.A. ...	...	...	1.
Pathak, Shapurji Hormasji, M.A. ...	...	...	1.
Sayani, Rahumtulab Muhammad, M.A. ...	...	...	1.

1870.

Second Division.

Dadachanji, Karshatji Rastamji, M.A.	...	...	L
Dessai, Ambalal Sakarlal, M.A.	...	...	L
Munshi, Mansukhlal Mughatal, B.A.	...	...	L
Nalkarni, Ghanasham Nilkant, B.A.	...	...	L
Telang, Kashinath Trimbak, M.A.	...	...	L
Vikaji, Framji Rastamji, B.A.	...	...	L

1871.

First Division.

Apte, Mahadev Chimanji, B.A.	...	...	...
Dalal, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A.	...	...	...
Dhurandhar, Sadashiv Vishvanath, B.A.	...	...	...

* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Second Division.

Bhatavadekar, Gayan Krishna, B.A.
 Devintjaya, Chandulal Manikrao, B.A.
 Gadgil, Jnanadan Sakharan, B.A.
 Gonsavala, Arlekar Pranjali, B.A.
 Mankar, Ganpatrao Anant, M.A.
 Nankate, Manikji Narayanji, B.A.
 Narayana, Nagendra Narottamas, B.A.
 Parelkar, Gokuldas Kalmadas, B.A.
 Patel, Rastanji Morvanji, M.A.
 Taleyarkhan, Manokshah Jehangiershah, B.A.

1873.

Second Division.

Modi, Barzori Edalji, M.A.

1874.

Second Division.

Bhat, Chintaman Narayan, B.A.
 Dandekar, Ramchandra Gopalrao, B.A.
 Khandalavala, Navroji Dorabji, B.A.

1875.

Second Division.

Kothare, Anandrao Krishnarao, B.A.
 Masath, Kashinath Balkrishna, B.A.

1876.

Second Division.

Athale, Yashvant Vasudev, M.A.
 Bhanaji, Gopal Vinayak, B.A.
 Gokhale, Ramchandra Vishnu, B.A.
 Kher, Krishnaji Narayan, B.A.
 Pandit, Vinayak Mahadev, B.A.

1877.

Second Division.

Dhairavvan, Vasudev Krishnarao, B.A.
 Kirloskar, Ganesh Ramchandra, M.A.
 Tipnis, Raghunath Shivram, B.A.

1878.

Second Division.

Bhat, Hariram Uttamiram, B.A.
 Inamdar, Venkatrao Rukhsangal, B.A.
 Kanga, Dinshah Pestanji, M.A.
 Tullu, Raoji Vasudev, M.A.

1879.

Second Division.

DeSa, Luis, B.A.
 Joshi, Balvant Narayan, B.A.
 Joshi, Bhaskar Shridhar, B.A.
 Modi, Jehan, Edalji, B.A.
 Patvardhan, Vinayak Ramchandra, B.A.
 Pandval, Dvarkanath Sakharanji, B.A.

1880.

First Division.

Bhadbhale, Raghunath Gangadhar, B.A.
 Gadgil, Pandurang Dhomdev, B.A.

Second Division.

Ajinkya, Sitanath Gopinath, B.A.
 Bhandarkar, Shivram Vithal, B.A.
 Bhandarkar, Vasudev Gopal, B.A.
 Bhatavadekar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A.
 Dalal, Tribhuvandas Lakshmidas, B.A.
 DeSouza, Luis J. E., B.A.
 Gandhi, Jivaji Dinshaji, B.A.
 Huligol, Krishnarao Madhav, B.A.
 Jambusavala, Bejaji Manikji, B.A.
 Kanthar, Govind Vasudev, B.A.
 Kanthar, Manohar Vishnu, B.A.
 Kirtane, Keshav Vaman, B.A.
 Ovalekar, Moreshwar Narayan, B.A.
 Rao, Ganpat Balashiv, M.A.
 Sarangpani, Krishnaji Vinayak, B.A.
 Tilak, Bal Gangadhar, B.A.
 Tullu, Govind Vasudev, M.A.
 Upasani, Shridhar Balkrishna, B.A.

1881.

First Division.

Chandavarkar, Narayan Ganesh, B.A.
 Khare, Daji Abaji, B.A.

Second Division.

Dharva, Harilal Harasidra, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Drekar, Balvant Abaji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Dunson, Thomas, M.A.	...	...	...	L.
Gme, Radhanji Manikarji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Gole, Subhashkar Bhaskar, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Jog, Pralhad Narayan, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Joshi, Sacharan Vasudas, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Kanga, Parshuraj Mangaji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Koparkar, Govind Balkrishna, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Motilalkar, Ranganath Narasimha, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Rameshkar, Vaman Narayan, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Rela, Gangaram Bapoba, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Satima, Kavaji Bejanji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Sehna, Rastamji Dhanjibhai, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Wagle, Shivram Sitaram, B.A.	...	...	...	L.

1882.

Second Division.

Blagovest, Dattatraya Vishnu, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Davis, Komdram Marji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Gandale, Gopal Ramchandra, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Katga, Sankaji Mangaji, M.A.	...	...	...	L.
Shahani, Dayaram Gokuldas, B.A.	L.

1883.

First Division.

Dharanishi, Abdullak Meheralli, B.A.	L.
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Second Division.

Cason, Ruston K. B., B.A.	L.
Chavali, Maheshwar Bhaskar, B.A.	L.
Chitmas, Dattatraya Balvant, B.A.	L.
Cokkiah, Vishvanath Bholal, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Kaka, Navroji Behramji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Kanga, Janshodaji Behramji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Muskar, Raghuveera Shivnivas, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Munshi, Motilal Mughalal, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Nagarkar, Ramchandra 1889, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Pintak, Narayan Gopal, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Vakil, Rustam Ramchandab, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Vania, Hoshangji Darjorji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Wadia, Framji Rastamji, M.A.	...	...	...	L.

1884.

Second Division.

Akhund, Ali Mohammad Humamali, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Dali, Rachunath Sakharan, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Joshi, Moro Vishwanath, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Kapadia, Dignodar Mang, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Kirtikar, Jannarvan Sundarji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Pathak, Pandurang Shridhar, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Sovani, Vinayak Krishna, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Tripathi, Govardhanram Madhavan, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Vakil, Manoharshankar Jivaram, B.A.	...	...	...	L.

1885.

Second Division.

Bhargava, Jivaji Kavaji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Desai, Motilal Dattatraya, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Docter, Umshah Ajibhai, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Judge, Jametram Nanabhai, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Kanga, Manikji Doralji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Kelkar, Hari Vaman, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Khaparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Mirza, Namdevji Framji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Nadgir, Malhar Maratand, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Sanjana, Temuras Navroji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Sarniya, Gokaldas Vithaldas, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Vaidya, Chintaman Vinayak, M.A.	...	...	...	L.

1886.

First Division.

Karandikar, Ballkrishna Parshuram, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Sattavalia, Motilal Tribhovandas, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Vazirani, Tahiram Khemchand, B.A.	...	...	...	L.

Second Division.

Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Bhagvat, Balaji Abaji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Bhavsani, Harchandrai Vishandas, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Dikshit, Hari Sitaram, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Joglekar, Vasudev Daji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Kelkar, Govind Narayan, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Kothare, Gajanan Japuji, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Lawhar, Govind Balwantar, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Munshi, Mohanrai Dohatri, B.A.	...	...	...	L.
Pandit, Ghanasham Narayan, B.A.	...	...	...	L.

Patel, Ramchandra Hanaji, B.A. ... L.
 Patwardhan, Kishorji Subhash, B.A. ... L.
 Patwardhan, Subhashji Subhash, B.A. ... L.
 Patwardhan, Ramchandra Kishorji, B.A. ... L.

1887.

First Division.

Alipantia, Mervanji Kaikharu, B.A. ... L.
 Patel, Ganesh Appaji, B.A. ... L.
 Pandey, Hanumanth Shastri, B.A. ... L.

Second Division.

Bhambhani, Sorabji Framji, B.A. ... L.
 Chitale, Madhav Khanderno, B.A. ... L.
 Chavhanavala, Mervanji Pestanji, B.A. ... L.
 Dhadphale, Ramchandra Lakshman, B.A. ... L.
 Gokhale, Narayan Vishnu, B.A. ... L.
 Kanga, Pestanji Manaji, B.A. ... L.
 Kulkar, Keshav Sadashiv, B.A. ... L.
 Kulkarni, Parasuttam Pancharam, B.A. ... L.
 Kulkarni, Krishnaji Hari, B.A. ... L.
 Munde, Ramchandra Ganesh, B.A. ... L.
 Nari, Vishnu Raghunath, B.A. ... L.
 Pandit, Vishwanath Nilkanth, B.A. ... L.
 Plesler, Phiroze Shah Nasarvanji, B.A. ... L.
 Setalvali, Chimanlal Harilal, B.A. ... L.
 Vaidya, Lakshman Ramchandra, M.A. ... L.

1888.

First Division.

Javahri, Mathradas Ramchand, B.A. ... L.

Second Division.

Advani, Hiranand Khemsing, B.A. ... L.
 Bhagvat, Sukharan Keshav, B.A. ... L.
 Bhat, Mahadev Vaman, B.A. ... L.
 Dalvi, Sitaram Yashwant, B.A. ... L.
 Herlekar, Vishwanath Mahadev, B.A. ... L.
 Jogekar, Vasudev Ramchandra, B.A. ... L.
 Kalkulkar, Trimbal Vithal, B.A. ... L.
 Khare, Damodar Nilkanth, B.A. ... L.
 Lalvani, Dalpatrai Bholiram, B.A. ... L.
 Malvi, Tribhuvanadas Narottamas, B.A. ... L.
 Mehta, Damubhai Dayabhai, B.A. ... L.
 Modi, Kaikharu Framji, B.A. ... L.
 Mohile, Hari Atmaran, B.A. ... L.
 Nulkar, Lakshman Krishnaji, B.A. ... L.

Patwardhan, Ganesh Vinayak, B.A. ... L.
 Patwardhan, Madhav Narayan, B.A. ... L.
 Phadke, Ramchandra Dinkar, B.A. ... L.
 Roshingkar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A. ... L.
 Sanzgiri, Dhondu Moreba, B.A. ... L.
 Tana, Murarji Anandji, B.A. ... L.
 Vyasa, Raghavji Jayakrishna, B.A. ... L.
 Wadia, Hirji Pestanji, B.A. ... L.
 Warden, Behramji Hirjibhai, B.A. ... L.
 Yajnik, Madhavlal Javerilal, B.A. ... L.

1889.

Second Division.

Chinnulgund, Hanmant Venkatesh, B.A. ... L.
 Chitale, Balkrishna Narayan, B.A. ... L.
 Desai, Anant Mahadev, B.A. ... L.
 Desai, Govindbhai Hathibhai, B.A. ... L.
 Desai, Pandurang Anant, B.A. ... L.
 Ferreira, Dominic Joseph, B.A. ... L.
 Kirtane, Ramchandra Trimbal, B.A. ... L.
 Kola, Hiraji Kavanji, B.A. ... L.
 Koppikar, Sheshgiri Ramchandra, B.A. ... L.
 Pandit, Krishnaji Narayan, B.A. ... L.
 Plesler, Ardesir Nasarvanji, B.A. ... L.
 Rande, Yashwant Nagesh, B.A. ... L.
 Samant, Namdev Vithal, B.A. ... L.
 Sovani, Govind Krishna, B.A. ... L.

M.D.

1876.

Kunte, Arna Moreshwar, B.A. ... G.

1885.

Deshmukh, Moreshwar Gopal, B.Sc., B.A. ... G.

1887.

Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu, M.A. ... G.

1888.

Nariman, Sorabji Kharsedji, B.Sc. ... G.

L.M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lamna, Nasarvanji Jehangierji ... G.
 Samsigra, Shantaram Vithal ... G.

Vikaji, Kaikhoeru Rastamji
*Bazargi, Behramji

1863

Second Division.

Delbosquis, Louis Philippe
Basant, Sakharao Argun
*Sheik Abdul Karim

1864

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement
Khori, Kismaji Nasarvanji
Vaddya, Gopal Shivram

1865

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander
Nasirullah, Rastamji Damsheerji

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio
Hassam, Sheik Sultan
Kothare, Shamrao Jagannath

1866

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria

1867

First Class.

Gomesya, Amidas Manji
Jayakar, Atmaram Sadashiv

1868

First Class.

Gonsalves, Joao Francisco
Hakim, Abdul-Rahim

Second Class.

Daphtare, Giridharlal Ratanlal

1869

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco

* Suriname not shown.

1871

First Class.

Shribastam, Sampalal Dattakram

Second Class.

Bhate, Balvant Gopal

1872

First Class.

Bedford, Robert
Shah, Tribhuvandas Motilalji

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Aconcio
Kantak, Shantaram Vinayak
Patel, Kasam Virji
Valles, Domingos Braa

1873

First Class.

Masani, Hormasji Dadabhai

Second Class.

Nariman, Temulji Bhikaji
Paranjapye, Mahadeo Yashvant
Shirvalkar, Trimbal Saktaram

1874

First Class.

Bhatavadekar, Bhajchandra Krishna
Desai, Ganesh Ramchandra

Second Class.

DaCosta, Nicolo Salvador
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel
Godambe, Yashvant Pandurang
Karnat, Dharmaji Ganesh
Khandata, Nasarvanji Navroji
Pereira, Joseph

1875

First Class.

Nariman, Kaikhoeru Sorabji

Second Class.

Antao, John Alcantara	...	...	G.
Hakim, Abdul Ghani	...	...	G.
Nanavati, Rastamji Hormasji	...	...	G.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos	...	...	G.
Sacaya, Ramdas Gangadas	...	...	G.
Sulemani, Shamsuddin Jivabhai	...	...	G.

1876.

First Class.

Bharucha, Rastamji Pestanji	...	...	G.
Cooper, Kankhoru Barjorji	...	...	G.
Dalgado, Daniel G.	...	...	G.
DeCassidato, Philip	...	...	G.
Makana, Manikji Dosabhai	...	...	G.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh	...	...	G.

Second Class.

Damnia, Phirozshah Jamshedji	...	...	G.
Gira, Manikji Manoharji	...	...	G.
Gomes, Dominic Anthony	...	...	G.
Kantavala, Dosabhai Barjorji	...	...	G.
Kavacha, Bejanji Dadabhai	...	...	G.
Khamata, Jamshedji Dinkhabhai	...	...	G.
Patilak, Krishnarao Gopal	...	...	G.
Pinto, Luis Jose	...	...	G.
Postvala, Manoharji Sorabji	...	...	G.
Reporter, Manikji Edalji	...	...	G.

L.M. & S.

1877.

First Class.

Cama, Ardesir Pestanji	...	...	G.
DeSouza, Joseph A.	...	...	G.
Jervis, Henry	...	...	G.

Second Class.

DeCunha, John Thomas	...	...	G.
Divecha, Franji Katanji	...	...	G.
D'Oliveira, Braz A.	...	...	G.
Lobo, Bellarmino	...	...	G.
Mehra, Batukram Soliharam	...	...	G.
Mistri, Dinkhabhai Dorabji	...	...	G.
Mutri, Kavasji Hormasji	...	...	G.

1878.

First Class.

Braganza, Bellarmino	...	...	G.
Dadina, Ratanji Rastamji	...	...	G.
Dalal, Theodorius Kikabhai	...	...	G.
Desai, Manilal Gangadas	...	...	G.
Doctor, Phirozshah Palanji	...	...	G.
Frenchman, Edalji Palanji	...	...	G.
Kaji, Lalubhai Bhagvandas	...	...	G.
Vaidya, Kavarji Kavasji	...	...	G.
Vyas, Shivanth Ramnath	...	...	G.
Munshif, Barjorji Sorabshah	...	...	G.

Second Class.

Appu, Hirjibhai Jamshedji	...	...	G.
Bharucha, Phirozshah Behramji	...	...	G.
Daruvala, Bamanji Framji	...	...	G.
Dias, Victorino	...	...	G.
Doctor, Ramlal Lalubhai	...	...	G.
Fonseca, Caetano	...	...	G.
Kolapurvala, Jamshedji Framji	...	...	G.
Nanavati, Balabhai Maganlal	...	...	G.
Pandit, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra	...	...	G.
Sanjana, Kavasji Kharsheji	...	...	G.
Bethna, Erachshah Framji	...	...	G.

1879.

First Class.

Cama, Rastamji Hormasji	...	...	G.
Doctor, Dhanjibhai Barjorji	...	...	G.
Garda, Ganesh Krishna	...	...	G.
Gandar, Sorabji Fardunji	...	...	G.
Jayakar, Vishvabhai Balaji	...	...	G.
Kelavala, Manikshah Jamshedji	...	...	G.
Khot, Govind Venkaji	...	...	G.
Simons, Joseph Auspicio	...	...	G.

Second Class.

Bocarro, A.	...	...	G.
Damnia, Bhikaji Jivaji	...	...	G.
Dhurandhar, Krishnarao Vishvanath	...	...	G.
Gunderia, Chuniel Govardhanadas	...	...	G.
Karnanji, Mervanji Dhanjibhai	...	...	G.
Mudliar, Narayan Vekatachalam	...	...	G.
Revitna, Dadabhai Kharsheji	...	...	G.
Talvalkar, Ramechandra Gangadhar	...	...	G.
Tarapurvala, Shavankshah Sorabji	...	...	G.

1880.

First Class.

Choksi, Desaihai Ardesir ...	G.
Dadaabhai, Kavaji Edalji...	G.
Dadaabhai, Palanji Hormasji	G.
Daji, Jehangier Kharshedji...	G.
Engineer, Kaikhosro Sorabji	G.
Gandevia, Mervanji Navroji	G.
Kharagat, Mervanji Pestanji	G.
Rozario, Michael Arthur	G.
Tukma, Edalji Kavaji	G.
Wadia, Dhanjibhai Rastamji	G.
Wadia, Jehangier Pestanji...	G.

Second Class.

Broker, Vithaldas Manojdas	G.
DeSazareth, Joaquim Vincent	G.
Lebna, Patrocínio	G.
Prabhaikar, Govindrao Bhanu	G.

1881.

First Class.

Banaji, Hormasji Edalji	G.
Baria, Daradash Hormasji	G.
Lalanvala, Jehangier Jamshedji	G.
Master, Dushabhai Bhanuji	G.
Mulan, Dharmabhai Palanji	G.
Patwardhan, Dinando Appaji	G.
Unrigar, Nanabhai Rastamji	G.
Viegas, Accacio Gabriel	G.

Second Class.

Bhende, Kashinath Krishna	G.
Buyen, Sorabji Rastamji	G.
Chhatrapati, Nithanath Dadasabhai	G.
Desai, Chamlal Gopalabhai	G.
Dhume, Damodar Ragunath	G.
Divecha, Framji Dorabji	G.
Gidha, Vinayakrao Govind	G.
Joshi, Vithal Balakrishna	G.
Kapadia, Rastamji Jamshedji	G.
Madan, Framji Edalji	G.
Mus, Framroz Ardesir	G.
Nadirshah, Sorabji Dadasabhai	G.
Nanji, Ratanji Dorabji	G.
Pascal, Sorabji Kavaji	G.
Sirvai, Hormasji Jamshedji	G.
Sirvai, Hormasji Nasarvanji...	G.

1882.

First Class.

Apte, Vishnu Gopal	G.
Bonesetter, Fakirji Ratanji	G.
Gandevia, Navroji Ramanji	G.
Kaka, Sorabji Manikji	G.
Modi, Ardesir Dadasabhai	G.
Nanavati, Behramji Hormasji	G.

Second Class.

Coachman, Sorabji Ratanji...	G.
Dantra, Barjorji Hormasji	G.
Dhargalkar, Lakshman Balaji	G.
Ekal-Behran, Dushabhai Jivanji	G.
Kane, Sadashiv Vaman	G.
Motivala, Dushabhai Hormasji	G.
Shirgavkar, Vishnu Jagannath	G.
Shroff, Barjorji Sorabji	G.
Vacha, Rastamji Kharshedji	G.

1883.

Second Division.

Aquino, Thomas Hannibal	G.
Bharucha, Mervanji Kuvadi	G.
Brown, Edwin Harold	G.
Davalatjida, Surajlal Mathuradas	G.
DeMonte, Dominick A.	G.
Dixon, Govind Mulji	G.
Kaji, Chhaganlal Gulabdas	G.
Katrak, Nanabhai Navroji	G.
Kutar, Rastamji Palanji	G.
Mirza, Jafar Kullbeg Fraidunbeg	G.
Pinto, J. Orphino	G.
Pocha, Jamshedji Pochaji	G.
Poyntz, John William Walter	G.
Sukhin, Nadasabhai Hormasji	G.

1884.

First Division.

Chokshi, Nasarvanji Hormasji	G.
Khandela, Tuharam Chintaram	G.
Jadhaka, Kavaji Karsheji	G.
Nariman, Sorabji Kharshedji	G.
Shett, Meherbhai Rastamji	G.

Second Division.

Achyutrao, Parakhi Shrinivas	G
Banshali, Nasarwanji Framji	G
Barve, Shrihar Sakhanam	G
Batlivala, Kavasi Mothabhai	G
Bhat, Maganlal Umashankar	G
Bhatavadekar, Mahadev Hari	G
Bocarro, John Eugene	G
Boparkar, Gangadhar Gopal	G
Dadarkar, Bhavanishankar Balkrishna	G
DeAttales, Francis X.	G
Gordon, Herbert Leslie	G
Kamble, Keshav Gopal	G
Katraik, Donabhai Hormasji	G
Laskari, Rastamji Nasarwanji	G
Nariman, Pentanji Bhikaji	G
Needson, Jijibhai Pentanji	G
Nikanth, Anubhai Mahipatram	G
Patel, Dhanjibhai Hirjibhai	G
Penta, Jehangier Hirjibhai	G
Santak, Kharsheji Santakji	G
Satpute, Narayan Bagwanath	G
Spencer, Kalkhosen Nanabhai	G
Unvala, Jamshedji Bhikaji	G
Velkar, Atunaram Vasudev	G

1885

First Division.

Gokhale, Krishnaji Trimbakrao	G
Grogan, Henry William	G
Vakil, Manchershah Mothabhai	G

Second Division.

Brooks, John Charlton	G
Chhatre, Narayan Vinayak	G
Chhatre, Vasudev Vinayak	G
Dallas, Dhanjibhai Sorabji	G
Davar, Framji Edalji	G
Doctor, Jehangier Barjorji	G
Dotivala, Hormasji Kavasi	G
Ghasvala, Bhikaji Edalji	G
Gomes, Lewis, B. A.	G
Henriques, Lawrence Felix	G
Kelavala, Ardesir Jamshedji	G
Kher, Govind Balaji	G
Masani, Ardesir Behramji	G
Masani, Dhanjibhai Sorabji	G

Mehta, Anantnath Nathji	G
Pinto, P. Manuel Lisboa	G
Raval, Virji Jhina	G
Sahja, Dinshah Edalji	G
Sahar, Kharsheji Navroji	G
*Ardesir Dadabhai	G

1886.

First Class (arranged in order of merit).

Mistri, Mancherji Jamaaji	G
Anklesaria, Dhanjishah Edalji	G
Modi, Maganlal Motiram	G
Davar, Framroz Shavakshah	G
Kothavala, Dorabshah Edalji	G
Asrani, Ismael Jan Muhammad	G
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balwant	G
Saraya, Chunilal Dharamdas	G

Second Class (alphabetically arranged).

Davada, Purshottam Naranji	G
Dave, Shesaklal Maneklal	G
DeCosta, Francis Xavier	G
Daruvala, Sorabji Jamshedji	G
De Cunha, George F.	G
Dias, Erasmo Xavier	G
Joshi, Khushaldas Karsanji	G
Kapadia, Sorabji Framji	G
Kher, Ganesh Vishnu	G
Masani, Mervanji Dadabhai	G
Master, Chhabildas Tribhovandas	G
Mehta, Dhanjibhai Hormasji	G
Mehta, Mahipatram Govindram	G
Moudavala, Darabshah Jamshedji	G
Patel, Donabhai Kavasi	G
Pereira, Anthony Aluisius Jervis	G
Tata, Dhanjibhai Rastamji	G
Vadvani, Tarachand Jairamdas	G
Writer, Darabshah Dinshah	G

1887.

First Class (arranged in order of merit).

Kallianvala, Navroji Kavasi	G
Bharucha, Shapurji Donabhai	G

*Surname not known.

Second Class (alphabetically arranged)

Anklesaria, Bannamabhai Kharsbedji	G.
Gonsalves, Gabriel Pascoe	G.
Kamlin, Jambhodji Pardunji	G.
Kane, Kashinada Vaman	G.
Kanga, Manjharji Kavaji	G.
Khete, Dwarakamabha Easwarath, B.A.	G.
Lakshavala, Navroji Mancherji	G.
Maana, Hormasji Manikji	G.
Mehta, Pranjivan Jagjivan	G.
Mehta, Sorabji Kharsbedji	G.
Mehta, Vithaldas Narbharan	G.
Moh. Eftanshab Manikji	G.
Peshkhanavala, Dorabji Hormasji	G.

1888

First Class (arranged in order of merit)

Gandhi, Sorabji Pardunji	G.
Bhatnagar, Erachji Shriharji	G.
Mahajanwala, Kharshodji Kavaji	G.
Thadani, Mulchand Ganguram	G.
Whitcomb, Ernest Gerald Robert	G.

Second Class (alphabetically arranged)

Bakshi, Hormasji Dhanjibhai	G.
Bhandarkar, Prabhakar Ramkrishna, B.A.	G.
Bharucha, Dada H.	G.
Bhisi, Pardunji Nasarvanji	G.
Boyce, Kharshodji Pestanji	G.
Cama, Manekji Vasudevji	G.
Dadimonkar, Kharshodji Anandji	G.
Dastur, Hormasji Behramji	G.
Divan, Vajaram Sakararam	G.
Divecha, Dhanjibhai Nasarvanji	G.
Doctor, Kharshodji Behramji	G.
Farreira, Francis Xavier	G.
Gokhale, Krishnaji Kashinath	G.
Gujarati, Brijlal Anandlal	G.
Hakim, Mervanji Jambhodji	G.
Melna, Shrinath Nataran	G.
Patel, Pitanandas Kumbharas	G.
Patel, Pranjivan Sorabji	G.
Postwala, Balwant Mahadevi, B.A.	G.
Puranik, Balwant Mahadevi	G.
Rana, Behramji Laddabhai	G.
Ravina, Rastan Nannabhai	G.
Reuben, Benjamin	G.
Salgar, Vithal Ananji	G.

Sherdivala, Fardunji Edalji	G.
Surti, Kharshodji Edalji	G.
Tavaria, Hormasji Kuvorji	G.
Waite, Thomas John	G.

1889

First Class (arranged in order of merit)

Trilokkar, Vinayak Sokarji	G.
Doctor, Kailashraji Pilaji	G.
Sethna, Shavakulab Ratanji	G.
Jadhav, Ramchandra Narayan	G.
Walke, Annie	G.
Mehta, Narsinha Trikamji	G.

Second Class (arranged in alphabetical order)

Bhat, Hasi Vaman	G.
Britto, Alexander	G.
Broker, Shivdas Parmanand	G.
Cama, Nasarvanji Manekji	G.
Chitnis, Gopinath Chintaman	G.
Contractor, Ardesir Dhanjishah	G.
Dady-Barjor, Hormasji Pestanji	G.
Dalal, Purushottam Harichand	G.
De Quadros, Augustus	G.
De Silva, Diogo M.	G.
Divanji, Chhaganprasad Deviprasad	G.
Doctor, Jehangier Edalji	G.
Doshi, Jivraj Chhalabhai	G.
Dubash, Kaikhorur Manekji	G.
Gedinho, Louis G.	G.
Hathivala, Abbas-ali Alibhai	G.
Hyams, Abraham S.	G.
Jacobi, S.	G.
Jayakar, Ishvarchandrar Ramchandra	G.
Kamakhia, Hormasji Pestanji	G.
Karaka, M. Sorabji Pranjivi	G.
Khaja, Abdullah Adam	G.
Kirloskar, Vishnu Ramchandra	G.
Merchant, Dhanji Khimji	G.
Mudholkar, Ramchandra Narsinha	G.
Paranjape, Balwant Lakshman	G.
Parmannand, Ramkrishna Narayan	G.
Pavri, Sorabji Manekji	G.
Saugiri, Y. M.	G.
Shroff, Kavaji Behramji	G.
Sirur, Ganpat Annappe	G.
Vallabhares, Lewis Angelino	G.
Vadia, Bapuji Rastanji	G.

L.C.E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopal Raoji

P.E.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Narayan

P.E.

Bhat, Gangadhar Anant, M.A.

P.E.

Desai, Khatrubhai Gopalabhai

P.E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nagarkar, Abrahim Samuel

P.E.

Oka, Ramchandra Govind, B.A.

P.E.

1872.

Second Class.

Joshi, Narayan Babaji

P.E.

Kraus, Gangadhar Ramkrishna

P.E.

1873.

First Class.

Date, Narayan Vinayak

P.E.

Godbole, Keshinath Ramchandra, B.A.

P.E.

Second Class.

Sane, Balaji Bapaji, B.A.

P.E.

Vajitdar, Manikji Hormasji

P.E.

1874.

First Class.

*Bamanji Sorabji

P.E.

*SUFFICIENT NOT KNOWN.

Second Class.

Bhada, Nasarvanji Dorabji

P.E.

Bhida, Prabhakar Gangadhar

P.E.

Dhumatkar, Pandlik Ganesh

P.E.

Kanga, Hormasji Adarji

P.E.

Kawo, Vasudev Hari

P.E.

Khandalavala, Postanji Dorabji

P.E.

Vaslokar, Nanaji Narayan

P.E.

1875.

First Class.

Chandanani, Pritamdas Parsumal

P.E.

Dalsl, Chunilal Tarachand

P.E.

Second Class.

Modi, Ardesir Kavasji

P.E.

Pilo, Balkrishna Narayan

P.E.

1876.

First Class.

Nimmo, Edward Hope

P.E.

Tarapurvala, Fardunji Kuvarji, B.A.

P.E.

Williams, Arthur Henry

P.E.

Second Class.

Damle, Jagannath Vishnu

P.E.

Hindin, Durgaram Gholabhai

P.E.

Kavishwar, Lalubhai Dalpatram

P.E.

Mula, Ramchandra Ballal

P.E.

Nanavati, Dayabhai Maganlal

P.E.

Sathe, Dhondo Sakharan

P.E.

1877.

First Class.

Pathak, Postanji Hormasji, B.A.

P.E.

Second Class.

Bhandarkar, Narayan Pandurang

P.E.

Bhedvar, Kaikhooru Pestanji

P.E.

Desai, Motibhai Vaghjibhai

P.E.

Dharmadikari, Balkrishna Gangadhar

P.E.

Lavanival, Eknath Sakharan	...	...	...	P.E.
Mulak, Anant Raghunath	...	...	...	P.E.
Nagarsat, Vithaldas Nanotramdas	...	...	...	P.E.
Phadke, Lakshman Chintaman	...	...	...	P.E.
Rana, Rudraj Sundarji	...	...	...	P.E.

1875.

Second Class.

Bhagwat, Sadashiv Ramchandra	...	...	...	P.E.
Chivree, Nikanah Vinayak	...	...	...	P.E.
Chiplunkar, Mahadev Vitaldas	...	...	...	P.E.
Desai, Vasuji Kaji	...	...	...	P.E.
Keshikamat, Ramchandra Anant	...	...	...	P.E.
Ribeiro, C. Antonio	...	...	...	P.E.
Rodrigues, Joaquim	...	...	...	P.E.

Pass.

Banjil, Shapurji Dalabhai	...	...	...	P.E.
Kantkar, Bakarrao Ganesh	...	...	...	P.E.
Mahia, Harivacharan Masaram	P.E.
Saraf, Venkatesh Anant,	P.E.

1879.

First Class.

Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A.	P.E.
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Second Class.

Desai, Gulabhai Kantibhai	P.E.
Gurjar, Pandurang Tripanthi	P.E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunath	...	...	...	P.E.
Muzundar, Maneklal Narbheram	...	...	...	P.E.

Pass.

Dalal, Janshedji Ichangier	...	...	...	P.E.
Das, Dharnidhar	...	...	...	P.E.
Hajara, Dinanath	...	...	...	P.E.
Kalghatgi, Krishnaji Gururao	...	...	...	P.E.
Late, Vasudev Pandurang	...	...	...	P.E.
Mehta, Vithaldas Chimanlal	...	...	...	P.E.
Mus, Nanabhai Ardesir	...	...	...	P.E.
Nadarshah, Janshedji Dadabhai	...	...	...	P.E.

Nagarkar, Vaman Daji	...	...	...	P.E.
Pavri, Kharshedji Navroji	...	...	...	P.E.
Sheth, Bhukanadas Ichharam	P.E.

1880

First Class.

Gaybade, Gopal Vishvambhar	P.E.
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Second Class.

Dudley, Charles Wiltshire	P.E.
Gharpure, Ramchandra Govind	P.E.
Gokhale, Vitthal Mahadev	...	...	...	P.E.
Hall, William	...	...	...	P.E.
Ribeiro, F. P. Victor	...	...	...	P.E.
Williamson, Alexander John	...	...	...	P.E.

* Pass.

Wanlare, Ramchandra Bhikaji	...	...	...	P.E.
Gharpure, Narayan Hari	...	...	...	P.E.
Pathak, Pranshankar Dayashankar	...	...	...	P.E.
Siddhe, Diakar Narayan	...	...	...	P.E.

1881.

First Class.

Bharucha, Manikji Sheriarji	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Chakravati, Bhutanath	...	...	...	C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bilgi, Rudrappa Virbasappa	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Desai, Vithal Tatia	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Gadgil, Anant Ramchandra	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Lele, Mahadev Venkatesh	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Moharir, Balaji Gangadhar	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Spencer, Hiraji Nanabhai	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Sukthaukar, Sitaram Vishnu	...	...	...	C.Sc.

Pass.

Rhandekar, Keshav Ganesh	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Engineer, Raghunath Makund	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Khandhera, Popatlal Durgarsi	...	...	...	C.Sc.

Lala, Kiasing Ramsing ...	C.Sc.
Mehta, Vavabhai Haridas ...	C.Sc.
Modi, Maguntal Thakorda ...	C.Sc.
Nadirshah, Ardesir Navroji ...	C.Sc.
Rao, Kekobad Hormasji ...	C.Sc.

1882

Second Class.

Angst, Raoji Baburno ...	C.Sc.
Belani, Khimchand Rajji ...	C.Sc.
Boga, Dhanubhai Rastanji ...	C.Sc.
Desai, Nathabhai Avichandras ...	C.Sc.
Gann, Keshav Hari ...	C.Sc.
Misaskar, Shripat Vishnu ...	C.Sc.
Surveyor, Manikji Ratanji ...	C.Sc.

Pass.

Joshiwars, Pranlal Kalandas ...	C.Sc.
Karve, Kavaji Darabhai ...	C.Sc.
Nale, Kananji Ranchhodji ...	C.Sc.
Nale, Timaji Venkatesh ...	C.Sc.
Panolt, Parshuram Vitthal ...	C.Sc.
Pavri, Ramnaji Hormasji ...	C.Sc.
Pavri, Dorabji Tamuji ...	C.Sc.
Trivedi, Bhagvanji Nagji ...	C.Sc.

1883.

First Class.

Ahmadi, Ibrahim Shaik Daud ...	C.Sc.
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Second Class.

Bhavalkar, Martand Vaman ...	C.Sc.
Madan, Rastanji Hormasji ...	C.Sc.

Pass.

Alekar, Ramchandra Keshav ...	C.Sc.
Banaji, Manikji Kavaji ...	C.Sc.
Bhandare, Hari Bhikaji ...	C.Sc.
Daji, Sorabji Jamshedji ...	C.Sc.
Dalai, Kilabhai Dullabham ...	C.Sc.
Joshi, Narayan Janardan ...	C.Sc.
Katrak, Navroji Hormasji ...	C.Sc.
Katre, Narsingrao Krishnaya ...	C.Sc.
Kotval, Hormasji Jamshedji ...	C.Sc.

Mitra, Haripad ...	C.Sc.
Rishi, Gopal Balkrishna ...	C.Sc.
Rowe, William F. ...	C.Sc.
Mulligan, William George Tobias ...	C.Sc.

January, 1884.

First Class.

Vivekvaraiya, Mokshagundam ...	C.Sc.
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Second Class.

Dev, Vaman Narayan ...	C.Sc.
Katre, Mangesh Rao ...	C.Sc.
Shah, Bhailal Parshottamdas ...	C.Sc.
Varneshiyar, Sitaram Sambasiv ...	C.Sc.

Pass.

Dalal, Nasarvanji Mancherji ...	C.Sc.
Dave, Vitthal Balkrishna ...	C.Sc.
Gardo, Narayan Dattatraya ...	C.Sc.
Joshi, Moro Govind ...	C.Sc.
Sethna, Kavaji Bejanji ...	C.Sc.
Vyas, Gavrishankar Harjivandas ...	C.Sc.

March, 1884.

Pass.

Yatgiri, Subrao Venkatesh ...	C.Sc.
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1885.

First Class.

Chitale, Parshuram Krishna ...	C.Sc.
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Second Class.

Chhapgar, Kharshedji Framji ...	C.Sc.
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Pass.

Ajrekar, Sitaram Hari ...	C.Sc.
Gowda, Basavappa Chikkamagalur Halagaiya ...	C.Sc.
Khatav, Hari Balaji ...	C.Sc.
Kora, Balabhai Gulabchand ...	C.Sc.
Mistri, Kharshedji Hormasji ...	C.Sc.

1886.

Second Class.

Bhaskarappa, Subbarao	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Bhatnagar, Venuak Hari	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Bhatnagar, Vishnu Vithal	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Bhatnagar, Datta Balkrishna	...	...	...	C.Sc.
V. K. S. Andeer Kavaji	...	...	...	C.Sc.

Pass.

Chakrabarti, C.	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Chandrasekhar, Vishnu Anant	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Joshi, Krishnaji Vishnu	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Krishna, Vamsi Krishna	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Mahata, Chinnai Jethabhai	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Musik Abdul Rehman valad Shuk Adam	...	...	...	C.Sc.

1887.

Second Class.

Bhat, Bhagvanadas Harkisanadas	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Karapur, Shrinivasrao S., B.Sc.	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Patel, Andeer Kavaji	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Tudball, Charles	...	...	...	C.Sc.

Pass.

Baptista, Joseph	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Chitale, Vithal Vishnu	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Gadre, Ganesh Vaman	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Gokhale, Gangadhar Sudashiv	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Junre, Govind Ganesh	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Kirtane, Bhagvant Sakharan	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Lelo, Hari Vishnu	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Mhaskar, Mankeshwar Gopal	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Nagarkar, Lakshman Daji	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Naviatna, Ramrao	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Nerurkar, Balurao Yashvant	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Nonaminakar, Venkatram Ramaswami Aiyengar	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Oza, Ratishankar Girishankar	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Patel, Chhotalal Kashibhai	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Robinson, Arthur Charles	...	...	...	C.Sc.

1888.

First Class.

Chikkaballapur, Subbarao	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Hosaghrar, Ramannah	...	...	...	C.Sc.

Second Class.

Grogan, Horace J. L.	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Kulkarni, Rameshchandra Shrinivas	...	...	...	C.Sc.

Pass.

Bindiganale, Bangalore Garudacharya	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Budhe, Jagannath Ganesh	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Dave, Keshavji Gopalji	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Narasapur, Anaji Hanamant	...	...	...	C.Sc.

1889.

First Class.

Chalubhi, Shrinivasachar	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Saughani, Keshavlal Sakbedas	...	...	...	C.Sc.

Second Class.

Aiyangar, Nuggihalli Chelluva Narasimh	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Akut, Jagannath Bapu	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Dharwad, Rameshchandra Shesho	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Godbole, Vithal Vishnu	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Iyer, V. S. Sambasiva	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Kulkarni, Chhaganlal Govindlal	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Lelo, Trimbak Balal	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Machhar, Hariram Madhavji	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Shetti, Sangappa G.	...	...	...	C.Sc.

Pass.

Bhat, Parashram Kuberram	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Chavan, Maniram Rupsing	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Dhume, Balkrishna Vaman	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Edvankar, Lakshman Vithal	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Iyengar, Chuchruanahalli Krishna	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Mudliar, A. Samba Marthi	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Sahasrabudhe, Balwant Appaji	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Shah, Chhotalal Dwarakadas	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Shah, Mulji Liladhar	...	...	...	C.Sc.
Vacha, Khodadad Batanji	...	...	...	C.Sc.

The following is a list of the Candidates who have passed the Examinations of 1888 as follows:—

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

1888

Second Class.

A Inan, Suleman Ali ...	St X
Belvi, Dattatraya Venkatesh ...	D
Craze, Ernest W. J. ...	F.G.A.
Desai, Ramdatt Vithoba ...	E
El-Edress, Sayad Abubaukar ...	St X
Enckiel, Percy ...	D
Gupte, Dattatraya Khanderao ...	E
Idgunji, Dattatraya Anant ...	St X
Jalsal, Krishnaji Rangrao ...	D
Lukmani, Mahomed Baukar Abdul Karim ...	E
Mehta, Girdharlal Harilal ...	G.C.
Pandia, Ohhabilal Harinand ...	S.C.
Sarjuna, Kharshedji Edaji ...	D
Santok, Kharshedji Kavaaji ...	F.G.A.
Sargavkar, Ravji Raghubh ...	D
Isarvani, Kasim Sumar ...	E
Vakil, Ratanbai Arisair ...	F.G.A.
Vartak, Vishnu Narayan ...	D

Pass.

Ajrekar, Krishnaji Ganesh ...	E
Anin, Raji Motilal ...	E
Anklesaria, Dhanubhai Telumrao ...	St X
Apte, Sadashiv Vityak ...	F.G.A.
Arjani, Nasarvanji Kavaaji ...	St X
Ashury, Charles J. ...	F.G.A.
Athalye, Mathusudan Vasudev ...	E
Athavale, Bapu Narayan ...	F.G.A.
Bakshi, Shrinivas Krishna ...	F.G.A.
Balsari, Magental Maniklal ...	S.C.
Baman-Belram, Jehangier Bamanji ...	St X
Banaji, Phirozeshah Kavaaji ...	F.G.A.
Bapat, Shivram Narayan ...	F.G.A.
Barve, Kashinath Chimanrao ...	E
Batheas, Kharshedji Framji ...	St X

Botagiri, Jivaji Hanmantrao ...	D
Bhagvat, Porushottam Balvant ...	F.G.A. (formerly E.)
Bhat, Anupram Ramji ...	S.C.
Bhat, Krishnarao Parushottam ...	D
Bhat, Manishankar Gaurishankar ...	S.C.
Bhojvani, Nihalchand Gudumal ...	E
Bhilmoria, Dasabhai Dhanajibhai ...	F.G.A.
Bramha, Govind Bahiray ...	D
Broker, Madhavji Virji ...	E
Channani, Khubchand Jethmal ...	S.A.C.
Chimule, Gopal Ganesh ...	E.C.
Dange, Shankar Narayan ...	D
Dave, Nandshankar Parvatishankar ...	G.C.
De Oliveira, John F. X. ...	St X
Desai, Anantrai Girdharlal ...	E
Desai, Champaklal Manilal ...	S.C.
Desai, Durlabhji Ramchodji ...	E
Desai, Harilal Deshbhai ...	E
Desai, Jugalibhai Kallianrai ...	E
Deshpande, Balvant Babaji ...	D
Dhondi, Bapuji Kharshedji ...	E
Dubash, Dinshah Barjorji ...	E
Dukle, Govind Madhavrao ...	St X
Esperance, John Joseph ...	St X
Gomuda, Behram Navroji ...	E
Gazdar, Jehangier Jivanji ...	E
Ghali, Satyappa Sankappa ...	D
Ghandi, Ardesir Dadalabhai ...	E
Gharpure, Sirikrishna Sadashiv ...	D
Ghate, Gangadhar Narayan ...	S.C.
Ghodi, Keshavlal Muridhar ...	E
Gholkar, Vishnu Sitaram ...	E
Gokhale, Nilkanth Venkatesh ...	E
Gonsalves, Paul C. ...	St X
Gupte, Damodar Mahadev ...	D
Gurjar, Mukund Balkrishna ...	E
Javeri, Manilal Bhagubhai ...	G.C.
Jhangiani, Gubmal Avatrai ...	S.A.C.
Jhangiani, Premchand Avatrai ...	S.A.C.
Joglekar, Vithal Parshuram ...	F.G.A.
Joshi, Dadalabhai Sorabji ...	St X
Joshi, Narbheram Mauchharam ...	E
Kale, Atanaram Raghunath ...	D
Kale, Krishnaji Ramchandrar ...	R.C.
Kale, Vishnu Govind ...	D
Kamat, Vishnu Vithal ...	D
Kamyt, Narayan Sulvan ...	E
Kapadia, Phirozeshah Ratanji ...	E

Karagudri, Narayan Gurunath	...	...	...	D.
Karandikar, Ramchandra Balvant	...	...	...	St. X.
Katrak, Dadasaheb Hormasji	...	...	...	R.C.
Kelkar, Mahadev Chintaman	...	...	...	D.
Kelkar, Mahadev Jambhadr	...	...	...	D.
Khadilkar, Ramchandra Krishna	...	...	...	St. X.
Khamata, Sorab Bastam	...	...	...	E.
Khanale, Balvharlal Prasad	...	...	...	D.
Khare, Vanno Sakharan	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Kher, Gangadhar Mahadev	...	...	...	G.C.
Kinkshwala, Balabhai Gatabhai	...	...	...	D.
Koldegi, Vinayaksh Shivelingappa	...	...	...	E.
Kotwal, Trimbal Ramchandra	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Kulkarni, Bhaskar Ramchandra	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Kulkarni, Bhargav Krishnaji	...	...	...	S.A.C.
Lalvani, Kishan Uttamchand	...	...	...	P.
Limaye, Narayan Hari	...	...	...	D.
Limaye, Vasudev Vithal	...	...	...	St. X.
Mahurkar, Govind Datto	...	...	...	S.A.C.
Mandavala, Yussafali Afzal	...	...	...	E.
Martian, Kekand Behanji	...	...	...	D.
Masurkar, Govind Venkatesh	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Mehta, Bamanji Dmshah	...	...	...	St. X.
Mehta, Kaikhosru Beharaji	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Mehta, Mavji Kanji	...	...	...	E.
Mehta, Motiram Surbhai	...	...	...	E.
Mehta, Panchand Jaychand	...	...	...	E.
Mehta, Partapraj Vajeshankar	...	...	...	St. X.
Mehta, Ratnamram Manohararam	...	...	...	E.
Mehta, Thakur Kapiram	...	...	...	E.
Meshant, Muhammad Vallabhai	...	...	...	E.
Meshant, Mubaj Khatav	...	...	...	St. X.
Mistri, Bamanji Shapurji	...	...	...	E.
Mistri, Kharsheji Bhagji	...	...	...	E.
Moholji, Ardhar Bastamji	...	...	...	E.
Moholji, Dasabhai Rastomji	...	...	...	E.
Motivale, Rastamji Barjorji	...	...	...	St. X.
Mutlani, Abdul Gani Araki	...	...	...	S.C.
Munsiff, Manekchand Bhagji	...	...	...	St. X.
Naik, Lakshman Balkrishna	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Nanjoshi, Keshav Narayan	...	...	...	D.
Nangund, Gurunath Gangubharao	...	...	...	D.
Natu, Janardan Keshavrao	...	...	...	D.
Nerurkar, Haji Vishnu	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Oza, Bhupatral Lakshmanhar	...	...	...	S.C.
Pahadajani, Bhupshing Guruchinnal	...	...	...	S.A.C.
Palkhivala, Jehangier Sorabji	...	...	...	St. X.
Pandit, Chandrividyanand Shrikrishnanand	...	...	...	S.C.

Pandit, Govind Mahadev	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Panne, Krishnaji Martand	...	...	...	D.
Patankar, Nilkanth Pandurang	...	...	...	D.
Patel, Dhanjishah Edalji	...	...	...	G.C.
Patel, Praggi Mathuribhai	...	...	...	S.C.
Patvardhan, Vasudev Vithal	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Paymaster, Rastam Barjorji	...	...	...	E.
Phadke, Narayan Khanderao	...	...	...	D.
Phadke, Sitaram Mahadev	...	...	...	D.
Pitale, Vinayak Sadanandji	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Potdar, Krishnaji Venkatesh	...	...	...	E.
Rahalkar, Narayan Moreshtar	...	...	...	D.
Rajvale, Vishvanath Kashinath	...	...	...	D.
Ramdeo, Vinayak Vishnu	...	...	...	B.
Ratnagar, Ratnaji Jambhedji	...	...	...	St. X.
Redkar, Krishnaji Sitaram	...	...	...	D.
Rele, Chintaman Atmaran	...	...	...	E.
Rindani, Dolatram Motiram	...	...	...	E.
Sabnis, Krishnaji Ramchandra	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Sakhalkar, Vinayak Bhaskar	...	...	...	G.C.
Samarth, Narayan Mahadev	...	...	...	D.
Sane, Damodar Moreshtar	...	...	...	G.C.
Shah, Mulchand Asharam	...	...	...	S.A.C.
Shahani, Sahibsing Chandasing	...	...	...	D.
Shringarpure, Khanderao Madhavrao	...	...	...	R.C.
Shrikhande, Govind Vinayak	...	...	...	St. X.
Shivesharakar, Nilkanth Atmaran	...	...	...	S.C.
Shukla, Navalshankar Narsinhaprasad	...	...	...	St. X.
Sirvai, Kaikhosru Fardunji	...	...	...	D.
Sohni, Krishnaji Vishnu	...	...	...	S.C.
Talati, Gokuldas Dvarkadas	...	...	...	E.
Taliyarkhan, Erachshah Jehangier	...	...	...	G.C.
Taliyarkhan, Phirozshah Jehangirshah	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Triloketkar, Lakshman Atmaran	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Ugrankar, Ramrao Lakshman	...	...	...	St. X.
Uvvala, Kharsheji Prunji	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Vinekar, Shantaram Narayan	...	...	...	E.
Wagle, Bhavanishankar S.	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Yavarhusain, Nanbhai Abdul Karim	

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

First Class.

Abdullahai, Yussufali	F.G.A.
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Golbale, Bapu Hari	F.C.
Golbale, Hari Vishal	D.
Gosire, Ardeshir Barjorji	F.
Gokhale, Dattatraya Ganesh	F.C.
Gokhale, Narayan Subhash	...	...	...	...	F.C.
Gokhale, Narayan Subhash	...	...	...	...	E.
Hakim, Ardeshir Dombhai	...	...	...	...	D.
Haligeri, Humaji Tinkapa Naik	...	...	...	...	D.
Harpankathi, Mahadev Ramchandra	...	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Javeri, Mahadev Chaitral	...	...	...	...	F.
Javeri, Nathubhai Santalchand	...	...	...	...	G.C.
Joshi, Balkrishna Bhagvandas	...	...	...	...	S.C.
Joshi, Prashantkar Bhavanishankar	...	...	...	...	S.C.
Joshi, Ramchandra Vishnu	...	...	...	...	H.C.
Kanga, D. Dorabji	...	...	...	...	S.S.
Kantharia, Gopal Hiralal	...	...	...	...	H.C.
Kapadia, Motilal Kanji	...	...	...	...	F.
Karmajvala, Anuraj Vitthalrai	...	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Kasani, Mahomed Yusuf Nanabhai	...	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Kashikar, Keshav Gopal	...	...	...	...	D.
Keshinkar, Moses Aaron	...	...	...	...	E.
Kharas, Gopinath Mahipat	...	...	...	...	F.
Kharad, Jayashankar Valabhaji	...	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Khisey, Nikanath Yeshvant	...	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Khopkar, Shivram Raoji	...	...	...	...	H.C.
Kittur, Gurunath Vankotesh	...	...	...	...	D.
Konaji, Shrinivas Hayagrivacharya	...	...	...	...	D.
Korde, Lakshman Bajaji	...	...	...	...	E.
Korgavkar, Vinayak Mahadev	...	...	...	...	E.
Kothage, Hari Raghunath	...	...	...	...	E.C.
Kothare, Moreshtar Ramchandra	...	...	...	...	S.X.
Kulkarni, Subaji Venkatesh	...	...	...	...	D.
Kurkoti, Gurunath Kashinath	...	...	...	...	F.C.
Laskari, Nasarvanji Bapuji	...	...	...	...	F.
Limaye, Subhashi Bhaskar	...	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Madan, Ardeshir Meronji	...	...	...	...	E.
Madan, Atmaran Harishchandra	...	...	...	...	E.
Manerkar, Dattatraya Subhashi	...	...	...	...	F.G.A. (formerly E.)
Manukumar, Parmanand Tejmal	...	...	...	...	S.A.C.
Marathe, Keshav Mahadev	...	...	...	...	F.C.
Marathe, Subhashi Keshav	...	...	...	...	R.C.
Master, Francis Dadalal	...	...	...	...	S.X.
Medivala, Gustaji Kavyaji	...	...	...	...	B.C.
Mehendale, Khando Chintaman	...	...	...	...	F.C.
Mehta, Jhangurji Dindia	...	...	...	...	G.C.
Mehta, Mahashankar Durgashankar	...	...	...	...	R.C.
Mehta, Manilal Harilal	...	...	...	...	S.C.
Mehta, Rastanji Elalji	...	...	...	...	E.
Mehta, Rastanji Phirozesah	...	...	...	...	S.X.

Merchant, Anudas, Karandas	...	...	...	...	E.
Merchant, Pranjivandas Narandas	...	...	...	...	E.
Modi, Jhangurji Dindabhai	...	...	...	...	E.
Modi, Vinayal Vandhanan	...	...	...	...	S.C.
Mondavala, Khandsudi Manohari	...	...	...	...	E.
Munshi, Dombhai Manohari	...	...	...	...	S.C.
Mishri, Pandurang Sakharan	...	...	...	...	B.C.
Nadikar, Mangesh Santaya	...	...	...	...	F.C.
Nair, Keshav Balwant	...	...	...	...	B.C.
Nanavati, Narandas Dayabhai	...	...	...	...	D.
Natu, Gopal Kishinath	...	...	...	...	S.X.
Nayere, Anthony	...	...	...	...	F.C.
Nene, Pradishanki Subhashi	...	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Nemkar, Narayan Sitaram	...	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Nayampoli, Shrinivas Krishnarao	...	...	...	...	R.C.
Padalkar, Govind Ganesh	...	...	...	...	S.X.
Pandha, Manilal Atmaran	...	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Pandit, Narayan Ganesh	...	...	...	...	S.C.
Parakh, Bhaghlal Bapulal	...	...	...	...	F.
Parakh, Harkosen Manoharan	...	...	...	...	E.
Parakh, Jethalal Motilal	...	...	...	...	S.X.
Parakh, Mulraj Panchanand	...	...	...	...	F.C.
Patel, Vinayak Vaman	...	...	...	...	G.C.
Patel, Kashiidas Vastabhai	...	...	...	...	S.X.
Patkar, Shamrao Sakharan	...	...	...	...	F.C.
Patwardhan, Gangakrishna Vishnu	...	...	...	...	F.C.
Phadke, Ramchandra Sakharan	...	...	...	...	F.C.
Pimple, Vasudev Ramchandra	...	...	...	...	B.C.
Piswar, Morarao Govindrao	...	...	...	...	F.C.
Purandare, Lakshman Anant	...	...	...	...	R.C.
Rajopadhye, Narayan Sadasiv	...	...	...	...	B.C.
Ranade, Raghunath Shankar	...	...	...	...	E.
Rao, Manoharshah Manekji	...	...	...	...	D.
Samarat, Jagannath Moreshtar	...	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Sanjana, Rastam Kharsodji	...	...	...	...	B.C.
Sapre, Gangadhar Anant	...	...	...	...	F.C.
Sarlesai, Balkrishna Bhikaji	...	...	...	...	S.X.
Sirvi, Rastanji Faridsonji	...	...	...	...	R.C.
Shah, Chaitral Chelabhai	...	...	...	...	S.C.
Shah, Chaitral Keshavlal	...	...	...	...	G.C.
Shah, Dnyanabai Jhangerechand	...	...	...	...	S.C.
Shah, Harichand Natunbhai	...	...	...	...	G.C.
Shah, Lallubhai Asharam	...	...	...	...	F.C.
Shengtanker, Hamant Shankar	...	...	...	...	F.
Shrikhande, Ganesh Ramchandra	...	...	...	...	S.C.
Shroff, Chaitral Chhagachand	...	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Shroff, Chaitral Motiram	...	...	...	...	F.G.A.
Shroff, Hiralal Brijbhukanchand	...	...	...	...	F.G.A.

Solanki, Amant Lalchandani	...	...	D.
Sukthakkar, Hari Shamrao	...	...	F.G.A.
Sunthakkar, Nikant Raghuwathi	...	...	F.C.
Talwalkar, Darambhai Kachhroo	...	...	F.
Talwar, Pradipkumar Gangaram	...	...	S.A.C.
Talwar, Gajashankar Boodhichand	...	...	S.C.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	G.C.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	D.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	R.C.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	F.G.A.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	S.C.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	E.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	D.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	F.G.A.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	ST.N.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	ST.N.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	ST.N.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	F.C.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	E.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	ST.N.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	ST.N.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	E.
Tankar, Jankiraman Nandkumar	...	...	E.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.S.

Second Class.

Bellary, Raghavayya	...	...	C.S.
Najmudar, Kanniyalal Dayabhai	...	...	B.C.

Pass.

Acktooeris, Ramanji Navroji	...	...	E.
Tewari, Meghnad Chhotalal	...	...	B.C.
Tewari, Vinayak Nanabhai	...	...	E.
Kadhal, Shivivans Keshav	...	...	C.S.
Talwar, Keshavnand Manghising, B.A.	...	...	S.A.C.
Tewari, Hormasji Kavaji	...	...	...

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

First Class.

Turkhal, Dnyaneshwar Atangaram	G.
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Second Class (arranged in alphabetical order).

Avashin, Motilal Trikumji	G.
Desai, Sorabji Dasabhai	...	...	G.
Gotla, Pranjai Shapurji	...	...	G.
Kotak, J. N.	...	...	G.
Kulkarni, Vaman Raji	...	...	G.
Mechant, Varjivandas Damodaradas	...	...	G.
Porecha, J. A. Wencelans	...	...	G.
Thannavala, Jehanbakhsh Rastamji	G.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

First Class.

McKenzie, Alice Leamouth	G.
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Second Class (arranged in alphabetical order).

Bardi, Dasabhai Rastamji	G.
Bhargava, Vishnu Vaman	G.
Brahmanikar, Ramchandra Krishna	...	...	G.
Contractor, Kavarji Manikji	...	...	G.
Da Cunha, Claudiano	...	...	G.
Da Gama, A. J.	...	...	G.
De Mello, John Gabriel	...	...	G.
Disana, M. N.	...	...	G.
Divecha, Merwanji Sorabji	...	...	G.
Gaula, Lakshman Nanapala	...	...	G.
Kapadia, Manoharshah Navroji	...	...	G.
Lam, Badi Barjorji	...	...	G.
Maju, Phirozeshah Dasabhai	...	...	G.
Melita, Jantashankar Haribhai	...	...	G.
Mishkar, Yashwant Chintaman	...	...	G.
Modi, Jambhaji Sorabji	...	...	G.
Nadkar, Gopal Abaji	...	...	G.
Pagnis, Pandurang Dattaji	...	...	G.
Sathar, Vaman Ganesh	...	...	G.
Small, John Donald	...	...	G.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING (UNDER OLD RULES).

First Class.

Bangalore, Krishna Rao	...	...	C.S.
Belvadi, Nanpundayya	...	...	C.S.
Chattopadhyay, Hariprabommo, B.A.	...	...	C.S.
Hansoti, Chunilal Jivanlal	...	...	C.S.

Second Class.

Anantacharya, K.	C.Sc.
Bilimoria, Mervanji Pestonji...	C.Sc.
Dararam, Deshaji Deshbhai	C.Sc.
Flower, Ezzet Hyabot	C.Sc.
Iyer, K. Prameshacharithra	C.Sc.
Katark, Narsaji Puchelmal	C.Sc.
Parokh, Harlal Bhaghlal	C.Sc.
Parokh, Vishnu Narayan	C.Sc.
Patel, Ganeshygowda Sidramgowda	C.Sc.
Thakar, Anrithal Vithaldas	C.Sc.

Pass.

Acharya, B. Garud	C.Sc.
Aiyangar, Bindiganavale Narayan	C.Sc.
Akhtem, Jehangier Tehmuras	C.Sc.
Amaka, Mervanji Pestonji	C.Sc.
Bhose, Govind Vishnu	C.Sc.
Bhose, John	C.Sc.
Bhos, Framji Jamshedji	C.Sc.
Bindiganavale, Narnsinhayangar Garudacharya	C.Sc.
Dasa, Balvantrai Chendulal	C.Sc.
Desai, Raghunath Krishna	C.Sc.
Desai, Sukhdev	C.Sc.
Desai, Peter Manoj	C.Sc.
Desai, Sundarlal Manoklal	C.Sc.
Desai, S. Vythimath	C.Sc.
Desai, Ramo Govind	C.Sc.
Desai, Ramaji Kelobad	C.Sc.
Desai, Vishnu Krishna	C.Sc.
Desai, Damodar Narayan	C.Sc.
Desai, Krishnaji Kashinath	C.Sc.
Desai, Jamshedji Dhanjibhai	C.Sc.
Desai, Jehangier Behramji	C.Sc.
Desai, Hiralal Phirozabhai	C.Sc.
Desai, Framji Mancherji	C.Sc.
Desai, Suresh R.	C.Sc.
Desai, Khageshramnath	C.Sc.
Desai, Harinar Anant	C.Sc.
Desai, Bhanaji Venkatesh	C.Sc.
Desai, Manojji Deshbhai	C.Sc.
Desai, Mahadevi Hari	C.Sc.
Desai, Chandulal Sitaram	C.Sc.
Desai, Fulebhai Dayabhai	C.Sc.
Desai, Lakshminandan Jivanshankar	C.Sc.
Desai, Mulji Bhagwanlal	C.Sc.

Patel, Bajibhai Jadhavbhai	C.Sc.
Patel, Motibhai Dayabhai	C.Sc.
Patel, Rambhai Narsinhai	C.Sc.
Penkar, Samuel Abaji	C.Sc.
Ramde, Savalaram Balvant	C.Sc.
Sathaye, Balvant Narayan	C.Sc.
Savakar, Dinkar Shankar	C.Sc.
Sen, Sarat Chandra	C.Sc.
Vaidya, Sadashiv Vishvanath	C.Sc.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING
(UNDER NEW RULES.)

First Class.

Bhandarkar, Vithal Sitaram, B.A.	C.Sc.
Chhattopadhyay, Hariprosanna, B.A.	C.Sc.
Nijagal, Venkata Rao	C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bathena, Kharsbedji Framji	C.Sc.
Malvankar, Narayan Kashinath, B.A.	C.Sc.
Ray, Radhika Prasad	C.Sc.

The following Candidates have also passed the Examination, but have not been classed:—

Bhedvar, Dhanjisha Pestonji, B.A.	C.Sc.
Mistri, Jamsotji Pestonji	C.Sc.

MATHEMATICALS EXAMINATION, 1888.

Rank	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
1	Jodhav, Bhaskar Vittobha	E. S.
2	Ward, Alfred Edward Joseph	Sc.
3	Sinde, Narayan Bhoji	S.
4	Bhande, Nikantb Bhoji	F. C. S.
5	Khambatta, Phiroz Hirji	S. M. I.
6	Datar, Anant Narayan	S. V. I.
7	Padhye, Ganesh Govind	Sc.
8	Ravenscar, Vishnu Parshuram	S. H.
9	Talcharkar, Haribhadrta Anandra	F. C. A.
10	Agar, Vitthal Sadasiv	M. H.
11	S. G. V. Virji Ladha	S. A. R.
12	Hawkins, Arthur Vernon	S.
13	Karambelkar, Keshav Vinayak	S. M. I.
14	Cann, Ardeur Kalkhara	S. M. I.
15	Farago, John	S. M. I.
16	Desai, Narailal Madhav	S.
17	Joglekar, Vishnu Prabhakar	S. S. H.
18	Thakur, Kallanj Murser	H.
19	Karshik, Vaman Vishvanath	H. S.
20	Burungape, Vinayak Narayan	H. S.
21	Mehta, Mangal Gholabhai	H. S.
22	Dinabhai, Fransoz Edulji	H. S.
23	Wagle, Mangosh Hari	H. S.
24	Kuark, Rastamji Edulji	H. S.
25	Dalal, Dadasbhai Ratambhai	A.
26	Gore, Keshav Bhau	P.
27	Dhokane, Ganesh Lakshman	S. R.
28	Khambatta, Jijibhai Dombhai	S. J.
29	Padgavkar, Vaman Baburnao	Sc.
30	Logan, Henry William	Sc.
31	Deva, Mary	F. R.
32	Bhandekar, Mahadev Raoji	F. S.
33	Gangthar, Krtabhai Gururao	Sc.
34	Madan, Bejanji Bhardunji	S. J.
35	Mogre, Keshav Nikantb	E. S.
36	D'Souza, Louis Paul	S. N. H.
37	Bhaoliwad, Narayan Bhimrao	Phs.
38	Vachha, Jambhodji Dadasbhai	S. J.
39	Gomes, Augustus Joseph	S. M. I.
40	Joshi, Vaman Vishnu	E. S.
41	Deshpande, Joseph Philip	S. N. H.

Rank	Names of Candidates	Schools
42	Desai, Motilal Jivanlal	A.
43	Vande, Balkrishna Gangadhar	E. S.
44	Hende, Vinayak Balkrishna	E. S.
45	Somani, Shobhan Parashuram	Sc.
46	Parshik, Anantlal Motilal	Sc.
47	Rajput, Venkatesh Atunram	S. S.
48	Fernandez, Anthon John P.	Sc.
49	Steele, Emily Clara	F. F.
50	Sealy, Geoffrey	C. H. S.
51	Jankhundi, Gopal Sadasiv	Phs.
52	Osia, Govind Ramchandra	S. E.
53	Karnick, Bhagwant Vinayak	E. S.
54	Sole, Damodar Venkatesh	S. E.
55	Tipnis, Shripat Khanderao	E. S.
56	Nerurkar, Narayan Sitaram	R. M.
57	Peshkhanavala, Manekji Nonsavani	S. J.
58	Redkar, Dvariknath Balkrishna	E. M.
59	Thannavala, Homaji Dandaji	S. V.
60	Gokhale, Dattatraya Vasudev	Sc.
61	Vaidya, Shankar Pandurang	A. S.
62	Bhagwat, Vinayak Shankar	E. T.
63	Ghorpade, Narayan Govind	R.
64	Captain, Mervanji Franji	F. S.
65	Gupte, Atunaram Ramchandra	E. S.
66	Agarwal, Balkrishna Bhimaji	M. R.
67	Garda, Jagannath Balkrishna	R.
68	Thakur, Giridharlal Parmodrai	A.
69	Bal, Ramchandra Keshav	P.
70	Sinh, Shamji Jaichand	S. N. H.
71	Advani, Revachand Davlatram	H.
72	Godse, Sitoram Appaji	N. E.
73	Ajinkya, Vinayak Ganesh	E. S.
74	Kholate, Balwant Yadav	Sc.
75	Kipalani, Tolaram Merajmal	A. S.
76	Deshpande, Mahadev Balwant	P. T.
77	Solomon, Jacob	H.
78	Vasavani, Mulechand Tilokchand	Phs.
79	Sathe, Vishnu Keshav	N. S.
80	Tipnis, Khanderav Balkrishna	S. N. H.
81	Pinto, Armando DeGouvea	R. E.
82	Chitree, Rangrao Balwant	E.
83	Alurkar, Hari Abaji	N. E.
84	Hodivala, Shapurji Kevanji	N. E.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
85	Jagdishar, Mahadev Kanchanath	N. E.
	Kulkarni, Varan Ramchandra	E. M.
	Sano, Ramchandra Baji	N. E.
	Desai, Tejabhaji Jagannath	A.
	Potdar, Parashram Dattaram	A.
88	Khandekar, Narayan Lakshman	A. F.
	Gursing, Bhawanimal Naumal	N.
91	Kangas, Nasarvanji Dorabji	P.
92	Valku, Manilal Harilal	H.
	Kulkarni, Vinayak Ranganath	N. E.
93	Thakur, Dhirsajlal Keshavlal	H.
	Hungund, Dattatraya Shrinivas	P. I.
96	Singh, Brijmohanadas Surajram	H.
	Sahasrabudhi, Tirathadas Chotram	H.
98	Shukla, Mahashankar Venishankar	H.
	Bhambhani, Nathulal Lalubhai	H.
100	Kulkarni, Ramchandra Balkrishna	E. S.
	Jayakar, Ramroo Gajanan	E. M. I.
102	Monteiro, Cosme Camillo	P. I. S.
	Reids, Anne	P. I. S.
105	Troyal, Eliza	F.
	Dubash, Rastamji Edalji	S. J.
106	Balagani, Rastamji Manekji	E. S.
	Adkary, Ramchandra Atmaram	S. J.
108	Pande, Ratanji Limjibhai	E. M. I.
	Peterson, Frederick William	H.
111	Kerjalsad, Detaram Shandas	A.
	Prabhu, Govind Sitaram	P.
113	Gawde, Ganesh Raoji	S. J.
	Moshi, Phirozshah Rastamji	E. S.
114	Rao, Ramchandra Vitthal	H.
	Jankharia, Govanath Amaro	H.
116	Shankar, Harimant Velharpa	S. J.
	Bakre, Sakharan Vinasak	H.
	Ram, Tribhuvan Indrani	E.
118	Telang, Mangaji Inaji	N. E.
	Bhate, Govind Chimanji	S.
	Graham, Michael Ery	H.
121	Motivala, Jahnagar Bhokaji	N. E.
	Purandhure, Momo Anant	A.
	Desai, Nagindal Venulal	P.
125	Tamparvala, Vikas Panduraji	B.
127	Hanson, Rupert Willoughby	B.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
128	Kapadia, Janshedji Sheriarji	B. R.
	Agraddeshpande, Vyasrao Balaji	H.
129	Ghokhale, Sadashiv Bapuji	E. S.
	Law, Kavayji Postanji	P. B. T.
	Lehar, Motiram Makandas	H.
133	Engineer, Bhagvandas Ranchhoddas	S. M.
	Ramchandani, Khamaal Mevaram	P. N.
	Shah, Tribhovanadas Dvarkandas	S. A. H.
	Adhikari, Vinayak Rajaram	B. M.
	Higgins, Charles	S.
136	Naik, Swami Govind	N.
	Stephens, Nina Maud	H.
	Dalal, Jaychand Kuberdas	P. T.
139	Khambette, Mahadev Lakshman	H.
	Ramchandani, Baharsing Divansing	P. T.
	Waller, Jocelyn Edmund	E. S.
144	Dhabhar, Ramnaji Narsarvanji	N. J.
	Merani, Chandiram Neckrai	E.
	Joshi, Datto Balkrishna	R. T.
146	Lele, Ramchandra Bhaskar	N. E.
	Vidwana, Bapu Vasudev	P. N.
	Devadhar, Shankar Babaji	A.
149	Kadri, Mahabubmiya Imambaksh	E. S.
	Khalkhar, Maganlal Dalpatram	E. S.
	Desai, Jeverbhai Narayanbhai	P.
152	Mehendale, Krishnaji Hari	S.
154	Bhat, Vidyaram Kuberram	P. B.
	Mehra, Shambhuksh Sorabji	P. T.
	Nazar, Biharlal Hiratal	P. N.
156	Potdar, Gopal Ganesh	E.
	Shukla, Krishnaji Lakshman	H.
159	Kotkar, Gopal Balaji	J. C.
	Gonsalves, Victoria	E.
160	Kulkarni, Balkrishna Yadav	S. M.
	Bhavavaidyanath, Jamietram Dhirajram	C. B. S.
	Casper, Arthur	A.
162	Desai, Bhadral Venulal	B. E.
	Kanabdhikar, Ranganath Subhash	A.
	Shankaradas, Vaman Krishna	S. M. I.
	Cavallaro, Augusto Rene	P. E.
167	Joshi, Parvatisankar Harisankar	M. H.
	Vaniya, Ganesh Narayan	

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
170	Siddhimalvi, Keshavnath Dattatraya	H.
	Tambot, Mahadeo Bhikhabhai	P. F.
	Vaishampayan, Vasudev Vishwanath	N. E.
173	Atkar, Keshavnaji Vankarabai	E.
	Kanade, Chaitaman Chaud.	N. E.
175	Parthasar, Keshav Bhikaji	Est.
	Bhat, Jeshitram Nandhar	Est.
176	Bhat, Gopal Ramchandra	Est.
	Badrinar, Chandrahal Harad	A.
	Chand, Mahadeo Mahabai	P.
	Gand, Panchabhai Mahabai	P.
180	Vinodha, Thakurkar Prabhakar	Sn. M.
182	Kapadia, Dharmraj B. Ramaji	E. S.
183	Joglekar, Vasudev Chaud.	N. E.
	Tiranga, Govind Mahabai	E. S.
	Gowarikar, Vasudev Mahabai	E. S.
185	Vaidya, Damodar Pradipant	B. T.
187	Desai, Manohar Pradipant	Sn.
	Dhonty, Anant Pradipant	F.
	Jasavala, Sorabji Kharshadi	P.
188	Joshi, Ramchandra Narayan	N. E.
	Kotkar, Narayan Keshav	M. K.
	Agarwal, Harprasad Ramchandra	N. J.
192	Bhambhani, Ramnaraj Paraji	Sn. V.
	Pais, Bhano	Sn. V.
	Saibhan, Umar	Sn. A. H.
	Bhargava, Mahadeo Keshav	Ah.
	Gokhale, Sitaram Mahadeo	E.
196	Jagtap, Narayanlal Narharan	Sn.
	Kapoor, Keshavnaji Mahadeo	P. T.
	Mahabhai, Keshav Bhikhabai	Sn.
	Mahabhai, Jagan T.	Sn. A. H.
	Thakur, Udharam Chandumal	H.
	Chitrapati, Chotalal Mathuradas	A.
	Chitce, Anantaji Bhikhabai	Est.
203	Dighe, Ramchandra Yaman	N. E.
	Joshi, Keshav Narayan	E.
	Lakha, Pradipant Keshav	E. S.
	Parakar, Lakshman Narayan	E. S.
	Caray, Blanche	M. F.
209	Choukar, Krishnarao Madhavrao	E. S.
	Deshmukh, Anant Jankisen	P.
	Motri, Harishankar Harichandrar	E. S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
210	Joglekar, Vishvanath Ballal	B. P.
	Mohad, Bejanji Dorabji	P.
	Pendse, Hari Gopal	N. E.
	Parade, Vishnu Balvant	N. E.
	Mehta, Jeevanram Jannadas	P.
217	Misar, Mohanlal Manohar	P. T.
	Misri, Hormaji Rastamji	H.
	Nadkarni, Bhaskar Atmaran	Est.
222	Teli, Shankar Yeshwant	M. H.
	Sethia, Ganekji Framji	Pro. B.
	Bhalerao, Vishnu Ganesh	N. E.
	Gokhale, Pandharinath Mahadeo	Sh.
225	Kalavade, Ramchandra Gopal	N. E.
	Lago, Chitaman Gopal	P. T.
	Vaidya, Damodar Vishnu	Est.
228	Minocher, Kaikharat Manokji	Pro. B.
	Rane, Moreshtar Balaji	E. S.
	David, Isaac	P. T.
	Kale, Krishnaji Raghunath	P.
230	Karaman, Peshmal Oshhiram	N. J.
	Merebant, Jaffer Rahimtulla	F.
	Sett, Rastamji Navroji	F.
	Vad, Vishnu Chinnaji	N. E.
237	Vaidya, Anant Sakharan	N. E.
238	Mehta, Chhaganlal Kevalram	P. T.
	Deshmukh, Bhaskar Kashiraj	Ah.
	Gole, Hari Vinayak	N. E.
240	Kekohad, Anant Navroji	Sn. V.
	Modi Rastamji Balaji	E. S.
242	Abhyankar, Govind Narayan	N. E.
	Gondhalekar, Sitaram Balkrishna	E. S.
	Nanavati, Motilal Thakordes	P. T.
245	Muzumdar, Ganesh Ramchandra	N. F.
	Pandya, Giridharlal Harilal	A.
	Chirputhkar, Vasudev Pandurang	N. E.
247	Kamat, Lakshman Jagannath	N. F.
	Kolatkar, Shripad Krishna	M.
	Vad, Dattatraya Dhandev	B. T.
	Vijayakar, Khanderam Madhavrao	P. T.
250	Talreja, Tanchand Hassanand	Sh.
	Vakharia, Jehangier Rastamji	E.
251	Jivanti, Venkat Bhimrao	B. S.
	Athavale, Purshotam Narayan	B.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.	Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Bhide, Vinayak Lakshman	N. E.		Hataria, Phirooz-shah Kavaji	Sir J.
	Patwardhan, Krishnaji Narayan	S. S.		Katrack, Shavakshah Mervanji	Pro. B.
256	Turkbad, Munek	C. G. A.		Khandekar, Balkrishna Ramchandra	N. E. A.
	Wahalkar, Pinder Jayaram	A. S.		Patel, Deshbhai Vagjibhai	N.
	Ahmed, Ali Ibrahim	P. S.		Datto, Balvant Appaji	N. E.
	Deve, Yeshwantrai Keshavlal	S. S.	303	Dave, Bhaisankar Vasomali	Kat.
	De Allouquerque, Manoel Francis	N. E.		Kapadia, Rastanji Palanji	Sir J.
	Gokhale, Vishnu Sadashiv	T. T.		Phadake, Hari Ramchandra	R.
260	Kelkar, Hari Govind	J. E.		Godbole, Narayan Mukund	M. K.
	Masani, Ardesir Manekji	H.		Joshi, Bhaskar Vaman	Am.
	Moore, Cecil Alfred	T. T.	307	Khure, Narayan Ramchandra	Lat.
	Paranjape, Vithal Anant	T. T.		Patel, Eladji Manekshah	E. S.
	Shroff, Kavaji Jijibhai	N. E.		Patil, Nandev Sadashiv	Ac.
	Sohoni, Ganesh Keshav	N. E.	313	Shah, Popatlal Amthasa	A.
	Abhyankar, Krishnaji Ganesh	T. T.		Chinai, Jamshedji Ardesir	E. S.
270	Desai, Gorinai Lakshman	P. S.		Desai, Vamanji Makanji	E. S.
	Joshi, Namo Krishna	P. S.		Gore, Krishnaji Sadashiv	P.
	Mehta, Sorabji Manekji	P. S.	315	Oak, Hari Ramchandra	N. E.
	Mirchandani, Karmchand Ambetrai	H.		Shukla, Amarnath Shivram	P. S.
273	Pendse, Vasudev Ramkrishna	P. S.		Sule, Keshav Raghunath	J. E.
	Vakil, Chhaganlal Dayabhai	P. S.		Thakur, Bholanath Bhailal	
277	Desai, Chhotabhai Naranji	A.		Apte, Saktharam Vyankatesh	B. T.
	Tarapurvala, Vicaaji Dinshah	A.	320	Bhagat, Dorechand Gopal	S. S.
	Badgandi, Gurnat Ramchandra	P. S.		Ghalse, Raghunath Hari	P. N.
	Dalal, Sankalchand Mohkam	N. E.		Joshi, Shripad Vinayak	Am. M. S.
279	Desai, Girishlal Jametra	T. T.		Parmar, Joseph Rambhai	E. S.
	Lala, Gokaldas Gajdasani	N. E.		Shroff, Dvarkandas Vijbhukhandas	Am. M. S.
	Patel, Chaturbhai Mathurbhai	A.		Barde, Shankar Ganesh	Am. M. S.
	Sunavala, Sureshji Jamshedji	N. E.		Brennan, Annie Louisa	J. C.
	Tahilani, Tolaram Gensomal	H.	326	Dadachanji, Ardesir Kavaji	N. E.
286	Bhagat, Trikramji Balpatram	A. E.		Desai, Keshavlal Vithaldas	A.
	* Manekhai Dadabhai	C. G. A.		Hudkar, Girmaji Vyankatesh	P. T.
288	Goswami, Hari Dhanodev	E. M.		Master, Bamanji Pallanji	N. E.
	Goswami, Lakshman Dhanodev	P. T. S.		Shinde, Shivram Pandurang	H. E.
289	Israel, Reuben Moses	B. T.		Vacha, Gustaspji Rastanji	P. S. E.
	Karve, Morekvar Mahadev	B. T.		Bhida, Datto Narayan	E.
	Shankar, Bhashim Shaik Bapubhai	N. S.	334	Desai, Chhotabhai Shankarji	S. S.
293	Vaidyanav, Harinar Bapubhai	B. K.		Deshpande, Prahlad Narayan	Am.
	Wagle, Nilkanth Bapuji	E. S.		Chadgaokar, Govindas Ramchandra	B.
	Bhargava, Mohanlal Vinayak	E. S.		Harimamank, Pannanlal Visnmal	P. T.
	Gema, Nubardshah Ardesir	Sir J.		Karve, Pandurang Bhaskar	P. T.
	Devarkar, Ragh Gansh	N. E.		Mokashi, Krishnaji Dhondo	P. G. J.
295	Gharpure, Lakshman Govind	P. T.		Mulla, Mervanji Farlanji	S. S.

* Surname not known.

[illegible]

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
426	Kale, Moro Dinkar	Un.
	Nariman, Bahadur K. S. ...	Su.
	Joshi, Umashankar Devshankar ...	P. T.
430	Kulkarni, Dattatraya Gopal ...	B.
	Tavargeri, Bhimaji Raghavendra ...	B.
	Thatte, Vinayak Kashinath ...	S. H.
434	Patwardhan, Govind Narain ...	S. H.
	Preethan, Govind Vaman ...	E. S.
436	Isandar, Vishvaambhar Venkatesh ...	N. E.
	Bhaskar, Koteswarsappa Gurupadappa ...	Un.
437	Dadi Barjor, Kharshodji Hormasji ...	F.
	D'Santos Vas, Mathias ...	P. T.
	Kulkarni, Rango Subrao ...	B.
	Apte, Gangadhar Ramchandra ...	P.
	Desai, Vasantji Dayabhai ...	P. T.
	Deshpande, Dattatraya Moreshwar ...	B. E.
441	Keikar, Narayan Vishnu ...	P. T.
	Pant, Balasahab Shrinivas ...	S.
	Tyabi, M. M. Kazim Kamrudin ...	St. X. H.
	Vaishnava, Venishankar Harishankar ...	N. W.
	Velankar, Vishnu Anant ...	N. H.
	Annigeri, Bhimaji Narain ...	B.
	Dastr, Phirozesah Kharshodji ...	S. H.
449	Doctor, Ramansah Hormasah ...	Un.
	Mamshi, Maganrai Keshavrai ...	E. S.
	Sagale, Shirdhar Anant ...	N. E.
	Bali, Shrinivas Hanmant ...	P. T.
	Gangule, Balkrishna Chintaman ...	P. T.
454	Potnis, Anant Mahadev ...	Sav.
	Majumdar, Mohabstram Dhirajram ...	Su.
	Treasuryvala, Ardesir Jamshedji ...	E. S.
459	Mehra, Rastanji Edalji ...	Pro. B.
460	Tizkar, Hari Ganesh ...	P.
	Ampur, Ramo Shrinivas ...	B.
	Khuperkar, Krishnaji Ramchandra ...	B.
	Kotval, Shankar Govind ...	B. T.
461	Lele, Parshotam Sakharan ...	B. S.
	Mehra, Jethabhai Mathuradas ...	E. S.
	Panjabi, Latchand Chularnal ...	H.
	Purohit, Lakhman Janardan ...	B. S.
	Vathare, Mahadev N. ...	P. T.
	Bharucha, Behramji Kavaji ...	Su.
469	Chitale, Ganesh Yashwanth ...	E. S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Mullanjiroze, Feroj Barjorji ...	Pro. B.
	Argikar, Krishnaji Bhimrao ...	P. T.
472	Desai, Ishimbhai Dajibhai ...	St. X. H.
	Gulgule, Ramchandra Gopal ...	Un.
	Ghandhi, Kalidas Vanshravandas ...	P. T.
	Gumasto, Shrinivas Annaji ...	Un.
474	Kulkarni, Lakhman Khanderao ...	N. E.
	Pereira, Jeremiah ...	St. M. S.
	Pitkar, Anant Nilkanth ...	E. S.
480	Frederick, Ernest ...	C. M. S.
	Kale, Krishnaji Narayan ...	Un.
481	Kamat, Balkrishna Sitaram ...	N. E.
	Patel, Rajabally Vishram ...	B. E.
	Dalal, Hirjibhai Jamshedji ...	P.
	Daru, Pranlal Surajlal ...	E. S.
	Desai, Bhimbhai Enderji ...	S. H.
484	Deshpande, Devdas Dinkar ...	Un.
	Erande, Shankar Pandurang ...	P. T.
	Goremla, Naumbhai Kavanji ...	E. S.
	Vaidya, Anant Balkrishna ...	P. N.
	Vikar, Dattatraya Appaji ...	P. T.
491	Naregal, Bhimaji Hanmant ...	Un.
	Sett, Phirozesah Dalabhai ...	F.
	Vaidya, Hari Balvant ...	N. E.
	Gaitonde, Vithal Vishvaambhar ...	Un.
	Khandekar, Atmaran Balvant ...	M. H.
495	Nalgonda, Vaman Parshuram ...	B. M.
	Rairkar, Lakhman Vaman ...	N. E.
	Ahnipurkar, Vishvanth Moreshwar ...	Un.
	Angol, Shrinivas Bhagvant ...	B.
	Chandekar, Pandurang Balkrishna ...	Ak.
499	Chavda, Harji Valji ...	K. G.
	Daru, Prithamlal Dhirajlal ...	Su.
	Kulkarni, Balkrishna Gurunath ...	B. M.
	Pendse, Krishnaji Bhikaji ...	M. H.
	Hungund, Madhav Gururao ...	Un.
506	Athavale, Hari Gopal ...	N. E.
	Chargavkar, Digambar Balvant ...	N. E.
	Deshmukh, Balvant Kasirao ...	F.
507	Shah, Tribhuvandas Chhaganlal ...	Un.
	Tare, Eknath Narayan ...	Am.
	Pandit, Narayan Vinayak ...	B. E.
	Pathare, Bhagvant Moroba ...	St. X. H.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
512	Rishi, Vasudev Damodhar	A
	Sinde, Krishnaji Vithal	P. S.
	Angad, Venkatesh Ramchandra	S. S. A.
	Doshi, Mukund Govind	S. S. A.
	Katrak, Mervanji Hormasji	A. P.
516	Masarehhas, Peter Paul Paul	H.
	Nandgavkar, Datto Atmaram	P. S.
	Potdar, Keshav Yaman	P. S.
	Ratnagar, Jehangir Manohar	S. S. A.
523	Elavia, Phirozshah Nasarwanji	P.
	Sheth, Dharamdas Bhagvandas	S. S. A.
525	Azavedo, Jerome	S. S. A.
	Deshpande, Malhar Narayan	S. S. A.
	Atre, Mahadev Narhar	S. S. A.
	Dastur, Ardesir Kharshedji	S. S. A.
	Dhotre, Shamrao Mukundraoji	P. S.
527	Doctor, Darabshah Dinulshah	S. S. A.
	Honwadkar, Narayan Sambhat	S. S. A.
	Sirsekar, Dasappa Krishnaswami	P. S. A.
	Dalgado, Edward	S. S. A.
	Sahsrabudhaya, Krishnaji Ganesh	P. T.
533	Shrikhande, Vithal Gopal	P.
	Ukidve, Gopal Dinkar	S. S. A.
	Vaidil, Chhotalal Dayabhai	S. S. A.
538	Beale, Hari Moroshwar	S. S. A.
	William, Augy R.	S. S. A.
540	Khadilkar, Vasudev Krishna	S. S. A.
	Patrekar, Shankar Ganesh	S. S. A.
	Shelke, Ambikhanter Keshavji	S. S. A.
543	Bhilde, Shivaji Sitaram	S. S. A.
	Chopkar, Vasudev Narayan	S. S. A.
	Joshi, Peshmal Avatrai	S. S. A.
544	Masankani, Teekchand Gurunawal	S. S. A.
	Vongrekar, Marat Vinayak	P. T.
	Karamchandani, Lalchand Navalrai	P. T.
	Salvani, Varma, Alibhand	S. S. A.
548	Popat, Navroji Pestangi	S. S. A.
	Rediz, Lakshman Sardesh	S. S. A.
	Valsada, Ardesir Pestangi	S. S. A.
	Bhopatkar, Ramchandra Vishnu	P.
	Kari, Ramchandra Dayabhai	S. S. A.
	Merchant, Ardesir Pestangi	P. T.
553	Patilkar, Lakshman Nilbhand	P. T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Soni, Hari Vasudev	B. M.
	Tambharkar, Narayan Vithal	P. T.
	Durkar, Nilappa Kallappa	Dh.
	Divanji, Prabhulal Dayabhai	P. T.
559	Joshi, Parashuram Balsant	P. T.
	Moshi, Nanarvanji Maneckji	P. T.
	Pantalki, Hormasji Jehangir	P. T.
	Vasbha, Nasarwanji Rastamji	S. S. A.
	Desai, Vithal Hari	S. S. A.
563	Guard, Jambhaji Hormasji	P. T.
	Tambharkar, Pandurang Narayan	P. T.
	Almohela, Phakorsal Prantil	Br.
	Beasde, Narayan Bhikaji	B. M.
	Bhave, Jambhaji Vishnu	E. G. A.
568	Datta, Kashinath Vishnu	E. S.
	Lingare, Chinto Narayan	P. T.
	Namkar, Ramchandra Gendhar	N. E.
	Paste, Barjori Doralji	P. T.
	Bhat, Acharya Lal Hari Krishna	S. S. A.
573	Mallikar, Chintaman Gurumukhshing	N. E.
	Vyas, Shival Ganpatram	Dh.
	Arindal, Subaji Narayan	N. E.
578	Chhapure, Vashwanath Mahadev	N. E.
	Jathar, Shriram Balal	M.
	Keller, Narayan Chintaman	Ah.
	Advant, Gangadhar Anup	S. S. A.
	Bhende, Dattatraya Ramchandra	P. T.
	Bhinde, Govind Vasudev	S. S. A.
	Deshpande, Nilkanth Govind	S. S. A.
	Dhaskens, Keshav Shivram	S. S. A.
582	Nannavati, Nakhosru Adaru	S. S. A.
	Nandurkar, Pandurang Ramchandra	S. S. A.
	Patil, Navabai Jambhaji	S. S. A.
	Sarnajame, Dattatraya Vithal	S. S. A.
	Shivdasani, Bulchand Parimal	S. S. A.
	Soji, Navroji Sorabji	S. S. A.
	Dhumval, Ramchandra Linga	S. S. A.
	Lagal, Moses Abraham	S. S. A.
	Kajji, Abdeali Mohamedally	S. S. A.
	Mandlik, Vasudev Gangadhar	S. S. A.
593	Mohita, Chinnil Dayaram	S. S. A.
	Peti, Trimbak Baburao	S. S. A.
	Pendse, Bhikaji Mahadev	S. S. A.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.	Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Rubenskar, Govind Hari...	Sho.		Karian, Maneklal Varjivandas ...	P. T.
	Sindhaskar, Ramchandra Rang...	B. S.	542	Lalvan, Gurubaksh Jhamrai ...	U. S.
	Cardmaster, Dushah Sorsak ...	P. O. A.		Mehendal, Keshav Parshotam ...	P. T.
	Jhote, Ganvansrao Madhavlal ...	N. E.		Patnia, Vinayak Ramchandra ...	P. T.
602	Mehta, Chhabalrai Tetthalal ...	A.		sahasrabudhe, Kashinath Vishvanath ...	R. S.
	Paliwar, Parial Abdul Latif ...	S. M.		Bhat, Hiralal Tribhuvan ...	P. T.
	Phanekar, Bankrishna Ganesh ...	H. T.	644	Divecha, Barjori Ratanji ...	S.
	Tolal, Rangobas Gopaldas ...	P. T.		Gokhale, Dinkar Govind ...	N. E.
	Upadhyaya, Kashiram Pragas ...	Sh.		Modi, Dabayabhai Lalubhai ...	S. E.
	Jijikarna, Palanji Kharshadji ...	B. S.		Nagarkar, Hari Ganesh ...	N. E.
	Logwankar, Vinayak Ketilma ...	N. E.		Dikshit, Tukaram Jivan ...	N. E.
609	Pedhye, Gopal Jagannath ...	Av.	653	Madur, Gurunath Ramchandra ...	B.
	Patel, Sagarji (Sartanji) ...	P. G. A.		Mehta, Ishvarlal Jeychand ...	N. E.
	Raut, Mahadev Devaji ...	S. S.		Pradhan, Sitaram Vinayak ...	E. S.
	Dand, Narayanas Bhojaji ...	S. S.		Sipahimalani, Pesumal Khemchand ...	P. T.
	Durvasi, Bhojiraj Ramnath ...	S. S.		Ghatty, Dinshah Dadabhai ...	S.
614	Karve, Shrinath Parashad ...	N. E.	658	Korlekar, Sassoon Solomon ...	E. S.
	Lokeshmishkar, Vajrasaj Hanuman ...	P. T.		Laskari, Kharshedji Bapuji ...	Ma. B.
	Masrabhai Nandabhai ...	H. S.		Limaya, Balkrishna Bhagvan ...	P. T.
	Nemavati, Ishangir Madhobai ...	S.		Bedekar, Vaman Ganesh ...	P. T.
621	Paranjapye, Vinayak Balkrishna ...	P. T.		Bhat, Jasbbai Bapuji ...	N. E.
	Chavhanur, Dhanodhar Ramchandra ...	A.	662	Dhumvad, Bhagvant Jivaji ...	P. T.
	Damle, Mohardev Jambhade ...	N. E.		Hakin, Kharshedji Mervanji ...	Ch.
622	Phadnis, Govind Krishna ...	P. T.		Karandikar, Ganesh Ramchandra ...	P.
	Sathe, Ganesh Balaji ...	P. N.		Lala, Gorkandas Mahatabrai ...	Sh.
	Sinhavala, Gangaram Uttamram ...	S.		Mallar, Lingo Ramchandra ...	Dh.
626	Alor, Vaman Bhojaji ...	P. T.	669	Chavhal, Mahadev Vishnu ...	E. T.
	Apvakhityan, Jipidhar Sassanaji ...	P. T.		Chitnis, Roji Vaman ...	P. T.
	Nark, Ramchandra Bhagvanchandra ...	B.		Jagtivani, Dharamdas Bhupatrai ...	P. T.
	Parrekar, Shivram Ramchandra ...	B. M.		Vatve, Krishnaji Ramchandra ...	P. T.
630	Mehta, Vinchand Karmaji ...	Kad.		Apte, Vishnu Vinayak ...	S. A. H.
631	Gumasta, Deyrao Bhaskar ...	H. M.		Bamanji, Framrose Ratanji ...	B. K.
	Katti, Balaji Raghunath ...	B.	673	Jhalla, Amritraj Girjashankar ...	H.
632	Marret, Newton Paul ...	Bis.		Khilnani, Chhatanai Kouramal ...	P. T.
	Mehta, Chimanlal Narayambhai ...	N.		Marathe, Vishnu Balkrishna ...	P. T.
	Phadke, Bhekar Ganesh ...	N. E.		Shivadekar, Mohaniraj Shripat ...	P. T.
	Gandhi, Ishangir Fardnaji ...	S. J.		Trivedi, Maganlal Jivamram ...	S. J.
	Moghe, Anant Baji ...	E. C. A.		Commissionarivala, Ardesir Adarji ...	E. S.
636	Patel, Govindbhai Dongabhai ...	N.	680	Doctor, Haslarali Abdul Karim ...	R. E.
	Tagore, Ramchandra Hart ...	P. T.		Farukhi, Shuk Kamrudin ...	P. T.
	Talvalkar, Sakharan Vaman ...	S.		Jamhal, Shivrao Ravantran ...	Dh.
	Tankasb, Gurus Pandurang ...	B.		Kansal, Madhav Shrinivas ...	N. E.
	Cordeiro, Peter Paul ...	T. S.		Bapat, Ganesh Narayan ...	N. E.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Subjects.
685	Chenule, Bhagat Mahadev	P. T.
	Deshu, Kankalal Mahesh	P. T.
	Gadgil, Govind Kashinath	P. H.
	Gadhale, Dhondo Sukharam	F. G. J.
	Pradhikar, Ramchandra Balkrishna	B. E.
	Ramchare, Anant Dvarkanath	E. S.
	Vakil, Kuvaji Ratnaji	P. T.
	Bhagori, Venkatesh Ramchandra	P.
	Bale, Pranjali Hormaji	P. N.
	Ganeshkar, Lakshman Balkrishna	N. E.
690	Gupte, Dattatraya Marband	P. T.
	Keskar, Sadashiv Baburao	P. T.
	Mule, Vaman Ganesh	P. T.
	Surti, Mancherji Maneekji	F. G. J.
	Joshi, Shankar Nagresh	F.
	Lakdevalla, Dinshah Dossabhai	E. S.
	Javle, Bhulchandra Anna	K. M.
	Lakhani, Tulidas Jodaji	H.
	Nalavade, Balwant Narayak	N. E.
	Rameshamant, Tirithdas Pribhdas	E. S.
700	Sekhalal, Govind Hari	P. T.
	Thakurvala, Farroz Rastamji	P. T.
	Bhat, Kuberdas Mahashankar	P.
	Daravala, Arvind Rastamji	P. T.
	Kaga, Narayana Ramanna	P. T.
	Patel, Kankalal Ishibhaskar	P. T.
	Sethna, Farroz. Mancherji	Pro. B.
	Haldhal, Bhattrji Farooq	Dh.
	Kothari, Kankalal Chhannalal	Kat.
	Parakh, Ramchandra Kankalal	P. T.
710	Advani, Gopalchandra Behram	H.
	Bhat, Ramchankar Sampatram	A.
	Coeper, Banoji Rastamji	Sir J.
	Contudo, Thome Manoel	Sa.
	Dharamdhar, Pandurang Vishnuath	R.
	Joshi, Damodar Govind	Ab. M.
	Wagle, Dvarkanath Shankar	B. E.
	Wise, Arthur William	Is.
	Chiplodkar, Ganpat Bhat	N. E.
	Sane, Datto Ramchandra	B.
724	Shivchota, Chandiram Prithandas	U. S.
	Doodkar, Mahadev Shantaram	B. E.
	Manakham, Lalchand Chhannal	H.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Subjects.
727	Patel, Jethalal Adarbhai	A. N.
	Salun, Vyankatesh Rangnath	S.
	Thakur, Mahadev Govind	F. G. A.
	Wadvani, Asudmal Tikamdas	H.
	Sheth, Nenshi Devji	N. W.
	Dalal, Naarvanji Rastamji	Sa.
	Gogte, Vaman Bhaskar	P. T.
	Joshi, Narhar Baluribhau	N. E.
	Katti, Ramchandra Govind	P.
	Kulkarni, Malhar Mahadev	Dh.
731	Tare, Vishnu Janardan	P. T.
	Vora, Revashankar Pranshankar	Sa.
	Chokshi, Kaldas Narottandas	P. T.
	Shertukade, Yashwant Anantao	Ab. M.
	Kadia, Amritlal Kalidas	Dh.
	Mardur, Bhimaji Balaram	Sa.
	Melhta, Bhanusukh Harisukhdram	P. T.
	Thite, Trimbal Hajiroo	S.
	Kelkar, Krishnaji Vitthal	P.
	Datar, Mallaya Sitaram	Ba.
740	Mehta, Narsida Permanandas	E. M.
	Dangi, Raghunath Balkrishna	K.
	Pendharkar, Vitthal Atmaram	A. M. H.
	Sarode, Krishna Chandroji	J.
	Nanjoshi, Ganesh Madhav	Dh.
	Nidgundi, Gurunath Krishna	P. N.
	Wanirekar, Govind Pandurang	P. T.
	Apte, Keshav Ganesh	P.
	Joshiroo, Vinayak Narayan	E. S.
	Kapadia, Harikandas Ragnathji	N. E.
750	Mahajan, Balwant Kashinath	F. G.
	Mehta, Rasiklal Chhotalal	P. T.
	Bhogvati, Harilal Anthonashah	Pro. B.
	Mehta, Behram Kaikharu	P. T.
	Mehta, Bhanu, Nirgunram	Pro. B.
	Masidia, Maneeki Pestanji	N. E.
	Hobblal, Shankar Bhimaji	F. G. A.
	Limaye, Bapu Narayan	P.
	Pawaji, Vishnu Narayan	Ab. M.
	Anekar, Vishvanath Sadashiv	E. S.
760	Barbhava, Lakshmidas Dvarkadas	P. T.
	Bidi, Bhimaji Shrinivas	Dh.
	Godkhindil, Bhimaji Vishvanth	

Rank	Names of Candidates.	Schools.	Rank	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
774	Marathe, Vishvanath Abaji	B.	815	Bilgi, Range Swamirao	P. T.
	Phadke, Krishnaji Vishnu	P. T.		Halburji, Jamshedji Maneckji	P.
	Apte, Balkrishna Vishnu...	P. T.		Bhivandikar, Dinunath Shivshankar	P. T.
	Parashajee, Hari Sitarao	P. T.	816	Mehta, Harilal Kallindas	P.
	Sapalsingani, Varumal Tulaiias	P. T.		Sahasrabudhe, Sitarao Vinayak	B. M.
	Vaishnav, Mannukhrai Anandaji	P. T.		Shah, Balabhai Jaichand	P. T.
	Kulkarni, Ramchandra Venkaji	B. M.		Shah, Kuvarji Amichand	Bh.
778	Mehta, Dhirajlal Lakshmidas	P. T.	822	Limaye, Krishnaji Vasudev	M.
	Patel, Shankarabhai Shivalabhai	P. T.		Sarmokadam, Moro Sadashiv	Rat.
	Shah, Manilal Krishnavallabh	B.		Bagchandani, Khimad Mulram	P. T.
782	Desai, Keshavlal Chhotalal	B.	824	Kerravala, Framroz Sorabji	P.
	Jagtiani, Isardas Tolaram	P. T.		Pandya, Javerbhai Manibhai	N.
	Roopera, Kuberdas Khimji	P. T.		Patel, Trikamlal Manilal...	Ah. M.
786	Desai, Manilal Ranchhodlal	P. T.	828	Bhave, Keshav Raoji	P. N.
	Tamhane, Keshav Bhagwant	P. T.		Desai, Maganlal Jaikindas	Bk.
	Vaishnav, Vrijlal Ruchibhotji	P. T.		Agate, Keshav Ganesh	R.
	Jore, Sitarao Appabhat	P. T.	830	Kulkarni, Dattatraya Jivaji	P.
790	Marker, Arjun Bhanjilabhai	P. T.		Shah, Harichand Chhaganlal	P. T.
	Soman, Gangadhar Sadashiv	P. T.	833	Chaukar, Vasudev Govind	P. T.
	Lakshmidas, Bulchand Seemal	P. T.		Sidiki, Bazarudinmiah Ahmed	P. T.
794	Pandit, Shridhar Damodar	P. T.	835	Lala, Gopaldas Tilokchand	N. J.
	Rao, Vasudev Sinnarav	P. T.	836	Mistri, Mancherji Dosabhai	Pro. B.
	Joshi, Lakshman Krishn	Ah.	837	Madgiri, Venkat Narayannappa	P. T.
798	Skatana, Ardesir Dinshabji	P. T.		Desai, Maganbhai Dolatbhai	Ah. M.
	Singara, Sorabji Rastamji	P. T.	838	Killedar, Vishnu Lakshman	Sho.
	Islami, Godhmal Jivanmal	P. T.		Munshi, Kasim Sulaiman...	E. S.
799	Jogalekar, Sadashiv Vishnu	P. T.	841	Datar, Govind Jagannath	P. T.
	Kulkarni, Datto Jagardan	P. T.		Shouche, Janardan Vaman	Rat.
	Kolthkar, Datto Raghunath	P. T.	843	Majumdar, Maganlal Pralhadji	P. T.
	Dhot, Chimanlal Badrinath	P. T.		Mistri, Postanji Karasji	U. T.
801	Desai, Krishnabai Motilal	P. T.		Advani, Shersing Toursing	H.
	Haveri, Mallhar Shesho	P. T.		Joshi, Bhogilal Jethalal	P. T.
	Mehta, Govindji Hemshi	P. T.	845	Pandit, Keshav Anant	B. E.
	Deshmukh, Gangadhar Balkrishna	N. E. P.		Pradhan, Ganpatrao Babaji	B. S.
805	Moshi, Narayanshi Narayanshi	Ah. M.		Argavkar, Balvant Daji	P. T.
	Pratinidhi, Abasmas Kallindas	P. T.	849	Nande, Narayan Balkrishna	B. S.
	Karnachkar, Sadashiv Ganesh	P. T.		Tubnac, Donabhai Mervanji	P.
808	Vin, Sannukhram Ganpatrao	P. T.	852	Kale, Parnashram Nagesh	P. T.
	Anga, Kandasji Bhoobai	N. J.		Oka, Ramchandra Ganesh	B.
	Bullaji, Nataran Keshu	P. T.	854	Tarapurvala, Beharaji Dinshab	P. T.
	Mirjekar, Venkaji Ganesh	P. T.		Yodha, Shivprasad Manilal	N. E. A.
810	Munshi, Fatchmahamed Fakermahamed	A.		Divedi, Ratindl Bansilal...	P. T.
	Vedant, Mulji Devji	E. S.	856	Garde, Trimabak Khanderao	N. E.
				Uds, Sitarao Ramkrishna	P. T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Shukla, Gopal Babaji	A. K.
859	Thadani, Gaganlal Sachchamand	N. J.
	Tyagi, M. M. Suresh C.	S. X. H.
	Valdevkar, Jagannath Vithal	R.
	Kulkarni, Rangnath Balvant	A. K.
863	Nalgavde, Kankrao Narasingrao	Dh.
	Rabarkar, Vinayak Narayan	N. E.
	Solanki, Vaman Ramchandra	N. E.
	Parandare, Balkrishna Narayan	S. H.
867	Thakur, Lallubhai Chandulalji	A. K. M.
	Vakil Navroji Nasarwanji	C.
	Vyas, Harishankar Manishankar	Sa.
871	Jang, Krishnaji Rang	B. M.
	Melita, Narmanishankar Devshankar	N.
873	Kulkarni, Atmaram Babaji	B. M.
874	Sathya, Damodar Ramchandra	P. T.
	Parekh, Nanalai Motichand	M.
875	Sahasrabudhay, Vaman Daji	P. N.
	Vaidya, Jethalal Bapuji	N. E. A.
878	Pendharkar, Vaman Anant	P. T.
879	Pradhan, Chinnaji Yeshwant	P. T.
880	Acharya, Chunital Hargovandas	P. T.
	Kelkar, Balkrishna Masodev	P. T.
881	Tare, Pradharinath Rango	P. T.
	Vasudev, Vaman Bhai	F. G. A.
884	Clark, Chotalal Damchandas	Sa.
	Bhat, Bhikaji Gopal	N. E.
886	Tose, Nambhai Chintakhal	P. T.
	Hubb, Moharadappa Shidlingappa	Dh.
	Mahata, Madgolal Gopaladas	B. S.
888	Patel, Nathabhai Dhavantkha	P. T.
	Vascha vandhi, Jambholji Nasarwanji	F.
	Pradhasankar, Nambhoy Vishnu	B. R.
891	Wadia, Kuvorji Navroji	Pro. B.
	Oka, Ganesh Ramchandra	F. G. J.
894	Sheth, Manikhal Jeejeebhilai	A.
895	Land, Vinayakrao Shamrao	St. X. H.
	Paranjpye, Parshuram Lakshman	P. T.
896	Pathare, Purashottam Harischandra	G. A.
	Sukhlthankar, Narayan Vishnu	E. S.
	Dharmangavkar, Kenu Hari	P. T.
899	Kachun, Hanumant Lakshman	B. S.
	Lentin, Behramji Ratany	E. S.
	Mugadoor, Venkatrao Narsinha	N. E. B.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
903	Dholkin, Mugntrai Bhavanishankar	A. B.
	Saue, Ramchandra Nilkanth	F. G. A.
905	Mudliar, Ramawami Shivshankar	N. E.
906	Muke, Vaman Chintaman	P. N.
	Thadani, Shevaram Tulsidas	U. S.
908	Merchant, Sobhagchand Premchand	P. T.
909	Vaishnav, Jayasukhlal Mangalji	P. T.
910	Trivedi, Ganpatram Prannath	N.
911	Vora, Manekechand Virchand	Kat.
912	Nigudkar, Sakharam Ramchandra	R.
913	Munim, Chandulal Chhaganlal	N. E. A.
914	Parekh, Liladhar Jasraj	P. T.

VI.

Recognition.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate:—

- (a.) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.
- (b.) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.
- (c.) It shall be competent for the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, to recognize an Institution in any Faculty for the purposes of a particular Examination or Examinations only.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II.—COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

- I.—Elphinstone College, Bombay
- II.—Deccan College, Poona
- III.—Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay } *In Arts.*
- IV.—St. Xavier's College, Bombay
- V.—Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.—*In Arts, for the purposes of the Previous, First B.A. and Second B.A. Examinations.*
- VI.—Rajaram College, Kolhapur.—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous and First B.A. Examinations.*
- VII.—Baroda College.—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous, First B.A., First B.Sc. and Second B.Sc. Examinations; and up to the end of 1891 for the purposes of the Second B.A. Examination also.*
- VIII.—Fergusson College, Poona.—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination up to end of 1892.*
- IX.—Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.—*In Arts, for the purposes of the Previous, First B.A. and Second B.A. Examinations.*
- X.—Ahmednagar College.—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination.*
- XI.—Sind Arts College, Karachi.—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous, First B.A., Second B.A., First B.Sc. and Second B.Sc. Examinations.*
- XII.—Government Law School, Bombay.—*In Law.*
- XIII.—Government Law Class, Poona.—*For the purposes of the Jurisprudence Class up to the end of second Term of 1889.*
- XIV.—Grant Medical College, Bombay.—*In Medicine; and in Arts for the Second B.Sc. Examination.*
- XV.—College of Science, Poona.—*In Civil Engineering; and in Arts for the First and Second B.Sc. Examinations.*

I.—ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation, in the year 1856, of the professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,29,636, was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English Language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1833, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the building on the Park Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Mungaldun Nathoo-lhoy, Knight, C.S.I.; Rao Sahib Vibhvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.; and Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq., C.I.E.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College:—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikavad Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikavad in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jivaji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Babaji Sundarji in memory of his father.

The Raja of Dhar's Prize Fund, given by the Raja of Dhar in 1853.

The Ganpatrao Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatrao Vithal of Indore.

The Nawab of Sachin Prize Fund, given in April 1871 by His Highness the Nawab of Sachin in memory of his fourth son, Sidi Abdul Karim Khan.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone Prize, founded in 1874. This prize consists of Rs. 327-8-0 (the interest on Rs. 7,500 in Government Securities), and is annually awarded to the student who passes the Previous Examination with the highest aggregate number of marks, and who is certified to be on the rolls of the College.

The Gokhale Prize, founded in 1885 by the students of the Elphinstone College and others in memory of the late Mahadev Vishnu Gokhale. The Prize consists of Rs. 50 (the interest of Rs. 1,000 in Government Securities) and is annually awarded to the student who passes the 1st B.A. Examination with the highest aggregate number of marks.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College:—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages...	10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics...	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences...	2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class...	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class...	19 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates who are unable to pay the College fee are admitted free.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

- 1845. John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
- 1862. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
- 1866. Kyrie Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
- 1874. WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

1889.

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A. Oxon., Professor of History and Political Economy. (On leave).

Peter Peterson, D.Sc., M.A. Edin., B.A. Oxon., Professor of Oriental Languages (*Acting Principal*).

Professors.

James Thomas Hatherthwaite, M.A. Camb., Professor of Mathematics. (On leave).

Michael Macmillan, B.A. Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy. (On leave).

G. W. Forrest, B.A. Cambridge, Professor of English and History.

Arthur Barrett, B.A. Lampeter, Professor of English Literature.

Mirza Hassat, Professor of Persian.

J. Oliver, *Acting* Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

J. S. Slater, B.A., *Acting* Professor of History and Political Economy.

Kavasji Jamshedji Sanjana, M.A. Bom., *Acting* Professor of Mathematics.

Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry.

D. MacDonagh, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., Professor of Biology.

Nanabhai Ardesar Framji Moos, B.Sc., L.C.E., F.R.S.E., F.H.A.S., F.C.S., Lecturer in Experimental Physics.

Shastri.

Himacharya bin Rambhat Zalakar.

Rajaram Shastri bin Ganesh Bhat Bodas.

DAKSHINA FELLOWS.

Seniors.

Mehta, Manu Nandshanker, M.A.

Mulla, Dinshah Fardunji, M.A.

Juniors.

Bhatavala, Sorabji Dalabhai, B.A.

Hodivala, Shapurji Hormasji, B.A.

Ribeiro, Julio, B.A.

Superintendent and Librarian.

Apte, Raghunath Narayan, M.A. (*Acting* Mathematics Master, College of Science, Poona).

Banhatti, Narayan Dase, B.A. (*Acting* Superintendent and Librarian).

Gymnastic Master.

Hormasji Nasarvanji Karlevala.

Senior Scholars.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (9) Bhatt, Manishanker Ratanji, B.A. | Elph. Fund. |
| Bodas, Mahadeo Rajaram, B.A. | Clare Fund. |
| Chandorkar, Ganesh Lakshman, B.A. | Elph. Fund. |
| Dalal, Barozji Jamshedji, B.A. | " |
| Dave, Kashiram Sevakram, B.A. | Clare Fund. |
| (1) Deshpande, Keshav Ganesh, B.A. | " |
| (2) Dudihalkar, Krishnaji Annaji, B.A. | Elph. Fund. |
| (3) Karanchandani, Varialsing Nihalsing, B.A. | Clare Fund. |
| Marker, Hirjibhai Framji, B.A. | Elph. Fund. |
| Mulla, Fardunji Rastamji, B.A. | " |
| Sardesai, Govind Sakharan, B.A. | " |
| (9) Vardhe, Dinkar Sakaram, B.A. | " |

Junior Scholars.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| * Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh | West Fund. |
| * Desai, Ramdat Vitoba | " |
| * Gholkar, Vishnu Sitaram | " |
| * Gupta, Dattatraya Khanderao | " |
| * Hate, Vinayak Nanabhai | " |
| * Kamat, Narayan Subao | " |
| * Khanshab, Ishvarlal Pranlal | " |
| * Mobedji, Ardesir Rastamji | " |
| (4) * Mobedji, Doshabhai Rastamji | " |
| * Paymaster, Rastam Barozji | " |
| * Poddar, Krishnaji Venkatesh | " |
| (5) * Thariani, Kason Sumar | Clare Fund. |
| * Bathena, Dinshah Frouji | " |
| * Desai, Gulabai Jambaram | " |
| * Desai, Shantaram Anant | " |
| * Godrej, Ardesir Barozji | Gaekwar Fund. |
| * Kharkar, Gopunth Mahipat | " |

* Passed the First B.A. Examination.

† Passed the Previous Examination.

(1) Nussali of Saikhul Friesman of 1888-89 and Government of India

Scholar. (3) Sindhi Scholar.

(2) NARAYAN Vasudev Scholar.

(4) MOUNTBATTY Elphinstone Freeman of 1887.

(6) Su Frank Scholar.

(9) Rajal of Dhar Freeman.

- † Shaik, Jafer Mahommad.
 † Telicherivala, Daroshah Kaikoshru.
 † Unwala, Ardesir Mancherji.
 † Wadia, Hormasji Nasarvanji.

*Previous Class.**Seniors.*

Amonkar, Anandrao Moroba.
 Balsara, Bhikaji Framji.
 Balsara, Bezanji Manekji.
 Bahadurji, Morvanji Bahadurji.
 Bharucha, Pirozshah Edalji.
 Boyce, Nasarvanji Nasabhai.
 Cama, Jamsheji Dadabhai.
 Chandavarkar, Padmanabha Shankar.
 Chinnai, Sorabji Dorabji.
 Contractor, Mancherji Palanji.
 Contractor, Tayabhai Vallibhai.
 Dalal, Jamsheji Kharshedji.
 Dalal, Kavnsji Manekji.
 Desai, Bapalal Harilal.
 Desai, Balvantrai Khandabhai.
 Desai, Bhimbhai Naranji.
 Desai, Kuverji Khandabhai.
 Dholkia, Mahipatram Amarji.
 Gazdar, Kharshedji Dadabhai.
 Gazdar, Nasarvanji Jivanji.
 Godrej, Mancherji Barjorji.
 Godrej, Hormasji Bezanji.
 Kaji, Abdul Latif.
 Katrak, Dinshah Dosabhai.
 Kapadia, Kashidas Ganpatlal.
 Kanga, Ardesir Behramji.
 Kothare, Devchand Ratanji.
 Koyaji, Dorabji Nasarvanji.
 Kulkarni, Mangesh Poedlik.
 Lad, Pandurang Shamrao.
 Mandlik, Narayan Vahvanath.
 Mehta, Maheshankar Harsharam.
 Mehta, Ochalal Dayabhai.
 Mehta, Nagandas Gulabhai.
 Merchant, Pestanji Kharshedji.

† Passed the Previous Examination.

Mobedjina, Sorabji Mancherji.
 Munshi, Sorabji Ardesir.
 Nadkarni, Shivram Rangapa.
 Nanavati, Manekshah Pestanji.
 Nariman, Dinshah Temulji.
 Nariman, Hormasji Dorabji.
 Palekar, Dinanath Sadanand.
 Pandit, Raghunath Shankar.
 Parikh, Edalji Bamanji.
 Parikh, Parbhudas Bhaidas.
 Pathak, Framji Shapurji.
 Pathak, Kaikoshru Sorabji.
 Paymaster, Kavashah Sorabshah.
 Samuel Simoon.
 Sanjana, Dinshah Edalji.
 Sayani, Hussin Rahimtulla.
 Sutaria, Barjorji Manekji.
 Setalvad, Chunilal Harilal.
 Shah, Jivandas Pitambar.
 Surti, Dhanjibhai Jehangier.
 Sykes, Harold.
 Tadivala, Jehangier Manekji.
 Treasuryvala, Jijibhai Jehangierji.
 Wadia, Rastam D. Nasarvanji.

Previous Class—Junior Freshmen.

Anklesaria, Behramgore Manekji.
 Bahadurji, Jamsheji Manekji.
 Barbhaya, Lakshminadas Daryakadas.
 Belpodivala, Hormasji Fakirji.
 Chhaya, Trikamlal Karunashankar.
 Chokshi, Kalidas Narottandas.
 Commissariatvala, Ardesir Adurji.
 Daji, Dinshah Kharshedji.
 Dalal, Hirjibhai Jamsheji.
 Daru, Pritamlal Dhiraflal.
 Dadibharjor, Kharshedji Hormasji.
 Desai, Manubhai Pranubhai.
 Dabir, Bamanji Nasarvanji.
 Deventri, Ardesir Fardunji.
 Divecha, Barjorji Ratanji.
 Engineer, Bhagvandas Ranchoodas.
 Gauthi, Kalidas Vandravandas.
 Gini, Phiroozshah Mancherji.
 (8) Ibrahim, Ahmad Ali.

(9) Sir Frank Souter Scholar.

Kazi, Ranchoddas Dayabhai.
 Katrak, Morvanji Hormasji.
 Kapadia, Harkisondas Baghmathi.
 Kharnas, Kharsobaji Kavayji.
 Khakhar, Maganlal Dalpatram.
 Lakshminis, Dinkesh Deshmukh.
 Law, Virendrak Shammoo.
 Mandibhai Namubhai.
 Masani, Anant Manekji.
 Mehta, Bhanushankar Harsukhram.
 Mehta, Jyacharam Jambadas.
 Mehta, Chunilal Dayaram.
 Mehta, Shavakshah Sorabji.
 Mehta, Behram Kaikoshru.
 Mehta, Harilal Kalanrai.
 Merchant, Jafer Rahimulla.
 Mincher, Kaikoshru Manekji.
 Mistri, Pestunji Kavayji.
 Modi, Nasarvanji Navroji.
 Mulla, Mervanji Fardunji.
 Musli, Magnuraj Keshavrai.
 Nazar, Biharlal Hirald.
 Narman, Bahadur Kaikoshru.
 Patil, Hormasji Jehangier.
 Patilkar, Lakshman Vastak.
 Patel, Eshaji Maheshji.
 Patel, Rajabhai Vastan.
 Ratnagar, Jehangier Manoharji.
 Shet, Parmanand Dadasai.
 Shet, Ramesh Nasarvanji.
 Shet, Dhananadas Bhagvandas.
 Tarapurvala, Vinay Dinkesh.
 Talak, Dadasai Mervanji.
 Thanevala, Francis Rastamji.
 Vachaghandhy, Jambhaji Nasarvanji.
 Valharia, Jehangier Rastamji.
 Vakil, Kavayji Ratanji.
 Vagle, Nikanth Bapuji.

II.—DECCAN COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenue of the Maratha State had been yearly set apart for pensions and presents to Brahmans (Dakshina). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments: but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshina Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Brahmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Brahmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped, the study of the Vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes, and after having been amalgamated with the English School in 1851 it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College Division from the School Division. From another portion of the Dakshina Fund, Dakshina Fellowships have been founded, of which four fellowships, one Senior and three Junior, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College Buildings for the Deccan College.

In March 1868 the new buildings were occupied, and the Government directed that the name, which had been Poona College, should henceforth be Deccan College.

The following Endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I.—GOVERNMENT.

One Senior Fellowship, of Rs. 100 per mensem.
 Three Junior Fellowships, of Rs. 75 per mensem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for }
 one year..... } Rs. 20 per mensem.

For Mathematics, 2, tenable for } Rs. 20 per mensem.
 one year.....

B—Junior Scholarships.

Eleven Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10 and one of the value of Rupees 5 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Junior Scholars further pay a reduced College fee of Rupees 3 per mensem, but Senior Scholars pay the full fee of Rupees 5 per mensem.

II.—PRIVATE.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each, one for Marathi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, some time Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

In the year 1877 a fund was raised by subscription among Bombay Civil Servants to perpetuate the memory of William Henry Havelock, some time Revenue Commissioner, S. D. The interest upon this fund is devoted to an annual prize awarded in September of each year. The prize is open to all students of the College of not more than three years' standing.

In the year 1879 Mr. Vishnu Moresbhar Mahajani, M.A., some time a student and fellow of the College, presented the sum of one thousand rupees to found an annual Prize for that student who obtains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the annual Junior Scholarship Examination.

In the year 1884 Rao Bahadur Narayan Govind Apte presented the sum of one thousand Rupees at 4 per cent. to found an annual Prize of Rs. 40 for the student who obtains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the annual scholarship Examination of the First B. A. Class.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

- 1851. Major Thomas Candy.
- 1857. Edwin Arnold, M.A.
- 1860. William Allan Russell, M.A.
- 1862. William Wordsworth, B.A.
- 1874. R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

1899.

Principal.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A. Oxon., Professor of English Literature (On furlough.)

F. G. Salby, M.A. Oxon., Acting Principal, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Professors.

Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., C.I.E., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Govind Vithal Kurkharay, B.A. Cam., Professor of Mathematics.

Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamsap, Ph.D., Professor of Persian.

Dhanjishah Hormasji Dastur, M.A., Lecturer on Physics.

Fellows.

Bhaskar Vishnu Joshi, B.A., Senior Dakshina Fellow.

(S) Damodar K. Patkar, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.

Rastanji Phirozesah Bharucha, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.

(S) Raoji Ramchandra Kale, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.

Superintendent of Resident Student.

Bhaskar Vishnu Joshi, B.A.

Librarian.

Bapu Abaji Sohoni.

Shastris.

Govind Shastri Bhardvaj, 1st Assistant Sanskrit Teacher (On leave).

Vamanacharya Jhalikar, Acting do.

Chintaman Shastri Varudkar, Acting 2nd do.

Students.

1.—Graduates.

- (1) Kale, Govindrao Krishnarao.
- (1) Lele, Ganesh Anant.
- (1) Sanjana, Phirozesah Edalji.
- (1) Vakil, Dorabji Fardunji.

- (1) Passed the Second Examination for the Degree of B.A.
- (S) Narayan Vamdev Scholar.
- (S) Varjivandas Madhavdas Scholar.

E.—Undergraduates.

(a)—Senior Scholars.

- (2) Belvi, Dattatraya Venkatesh.
 (2) Nampada, Ramchandra Abaji.
 (2) NANI, Krishnaji Raghunath.
 (2) Sane, Damodar Mahadev.
 (2) Sanjiva, Kharshoji Balaji.
 (2) Vartak, Vishnu Narayan.

(b)—Junior Scholars.

- (3) Bakle, Sadasshiv Ramchandra.
 (4) Bhandarkar, Mahadev Rajaji.
 (5) Capteen, Maneckji Sorabji.
 (5) Chitale, Ganapati Krishna.
 (3) Damle, Keshav Govind.
 (3) Godbole, Hari Vithal.
 Jamkhandi, Gopal Sadasshiv.
 (3) Joshi, Venkatesh Shivram.
 (3) Mehendale, Bhikaji Raghunath.
 Paranjape, Vinayak Narayan.
 Ward, Alfred.

Commoners.

- (2) Athavle, Madhusudan Vasudev.
 (2) Belvalkar, Hari Sadasshiv.
 (2) Bhatkar, Jivaji Hamant.
 (2) Bhaskar, Narayan Mahadev.
 (2) Bhargat, Purushottam Balvant.
 (2) Bhat, Krishnaji Purushottam.
 (2) Bhatkar, Govind Bahirao.
 (2) Chirmule, Gopal Ganesh.
 (2) Dangi, Shankar Narayan.
 (2) Deshpande, Balvant Babaji.
 (2) Gokhale, Nilkant Venkatesh.
 (2) Gupta, Damodar Mahadev.
 (2) Jadhav, Krishnaji Rangao.
 (2) Kale, Krishnaji Ramchandra.
 (2) Kale, Vishnu Govind.
 (2) Kamat, Vishnu Vithal.
 (2) Karandikar, Ramchandra Balvant.
 (2) Karasutari, Narayan Guranath.
 (2) Kathavate, Nagesh Abaji.

- (2) Ketkar, Mahadev Janardan.
 (2) Kher, Gangadhar Mahadev.
 (2) Kotval, Trimbak Ramchandra.
 (2) Limaye, Narayan Hari.
 (2) Limaye, Vasudev Vithal.
 (2) Mehta, Panchand Jeychand.
 (2) Nani, Janardan Keshav.
 (2) Nargund, Guranath Gangadhar.
 (2) Paise, Krishnaji Martand.
 (2) Patankar, Nilkant Pandurang.
 (2) Patil, Praggi Mathurabhai.
 (2) Patvardhan, Vasudev Vithal.
 (2) Phadke, Narayan Khanderao.
 (2) Phadke, Sitaram Mahadev.
 (2) Rahalkar, Narayan Moreshvar.
 (2) Rande, Vinayak Vishnu.
 (2) Redkar, Krishnaji Sitaram.
 (2) Shirgavkar, Rajaji Raghunath.
 (2) Sohoni, Krishnaji Vishnu.
 (2) Salunsi, Krishnaji Ramchandra.
 (2) Thakore, Balvantrao Kallianrai.
 (2) Vaishnav, Jayaprasad Hariprasad.
 (2) Abhyankar, Mahadev Govind.
 (2) Agashe, Moro Bhikaji.
 (2) Bhat, Sitaram Ganesh.
 (2) Bhatya, Purushottam Sakharam.
 (2) Botche, Narayan Balaji.
 (2) Chakradev, Ganesh Purushottam.
 (2) Chandrachud, Mahadev Balvant.
 (2) Dandavate, Ganesh Sadasshiv.
 (2) Datar, Narayan Trimal.
 (2) Dhavale, Ganesh Vinayak.
 (2) Desai, Anant Sitaram.
 (2) Deshmukh, Dvarkanath Ganesh.
 (2) Deshpande, Kashinath Gangadhar.
 (2) Deshpande, Shrinivas Sankardev.
 (2) Durge, Balkrishna Bhaji.
 (2) Gajendragadkar, Gopal Lakshman.
 (2) Garud, Gopal Krishna.
 (2) Ghate, Sitaram Diakar.
 (2) Godbole, Bapu Hari.
 (2) Gokhale, Dattatraya Ganesh.
 (2) Gokhale, Narayan Sadasshiv.
 (2) Haligiri, Bhimaji Tirkapanaik.

(1) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
 (2) Passed the Previous Examination.
 (3) Passed the Previous Examination.
 (4) Passed the Previous Examination.
 (5) Passed the Previous Examination.
 (6) Passed the Previous Examination.

(1) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
 (2) Passed the Previous Examination.
 (3) Passed the Previous Examination.
 (4) Passed the Previous Examination.
 (5) Passed the Previous Examination.
 (6) Passed the Previous Examination.

- (3) Joshi, Mahadev Keshav
- (3) Karmarkar, Gopal Dnyakar
- (3) Kashikar, Keshav Gopal
- (3) Kelkar, Narhar Krishna
- (3) Kittur, Gurunath Venkatesh
- (3) Kittur, Krishnaji Gopal
- (3) Kulkarni, Subaji Venkatesh
- (3) Limaye, Dattatraya Ramchandra
- (3) Marathe, Keshav Mahadev
- (3) Mondhale, Khanderam Chintamanrao
- (3) Naik, Keshav Balvant
- (3) Natu, Gopal Kashinath
- (3) Nene, Prabhakar Sadasshiv
- (3) Pandit, Dowlat Kashiram
- (3) Pataskar, Vinayak Vaman
- (3) Patvardhan, Ramkrishna Vishnu
- (3) Phadke, Ramchandra Sakharam
- (3) Pimple, Vasudev Ramchandra
- (3) Purandhare, Lakshman Anant
- (3) Samant, Jagannath Moreswar
- (3) Sathe, Govind Nilkant
- (3) Sathe, Purushottam Krishna
- (3) Shrikhande, Ganesb Ramchandra
- (3) Shroff, Chunilal Chaganchand
- (3) Sirdesai, Balkrishna Bhikaji
- (3) Sunthakar, Nilkanth Raghunath
- (3) Tare, Vithal Rango
- (3) Upasane, Raoji Balkrishna
- (3) Vaze, Gopal Govind
- Advani, Hasamal Murjmal
- Advani, Hiranand Santokram
- Advani, Sarupsing Shevaram
- Advani, Shersing Toursing
- Arankule, Kallappa Virappa
- Bakle, Chintaman Ramchandra
- Bapat, Vishvanath Ramkrishna
- Belcham, George Herbert
- Bengere, Pralhad Jivannarao
- Bhagvat, Vinayak Shankar
- Chitale, Padmakar Krishna
- Chitale, Vinayak Narayan
- Datar, Sheshagiri Tirmalrao
- Davar, Shavakebali Kavanji
- Deshmukh, Mahadev Krishna
- Deshmukh, Trimbal Sakharam
- Deshpande, Krishnaji Dinkar

- (6) Deshpande, Krishnaji Gopal
- Dravid, Shrinivas Trimbal
- Gadagkar, Govindrao Ramchandra
- Gadgil, Govind Kashinath
- Gaitonde, Vithal Vishvambhar
- (6) Gokhale, Dattatraya Vasudev
- Gore, Krishnaji Sadasshiv
- Gutikar, Vajirao Ramaji
- Jamkhadi, Gopal Bhimrao
- Jog, Gopal Daji
- Joshi, Bhaskar Vaman
- Joshi, Vinayak Vishnu
- Kekobad, Ardesir Navroji
- Khanolkar, Vinayak Balkrishna
- (6) Ko'atkar, Shripad Krishna
- Kuntekar, Bapaya Mohpai
- Lakhumalane, Divanising Chartaing
- Masur, Narsimb Rangrao
- McDonnell, Francis P. William
- McDonnell, William Frederick
- Nagarvala, Kharshodji Mervanji
- Nanai, Bhaakar Ramchandra
- Nene, Gangadhar Gopal
- Nulkar, Sakharam Krishna
- Pais, Bhasis
- Pangarkar, Khushal Narayan
- Pant, Balasahib Shrinivas
- Patvardhan, Ganesb Ramchandra
- Raleraskar, Govind Hari
- Ranade, Shripati Govind
- Sahasrabudhe, Savalaram Shridhar
- Solomon Jacob
- Saranjame, Dattatraya Vithal
- (6) Shroff, Kavisi Jijibhai
- (11) Sunde, Raghunath Mahadev
- Thatte, Vinayak Kashinath
- Thadani, Udharam Chandamal
- Thanevala, Homeji Dorabji
- Unakalkar, Purushottam Dattatraya
- Vahalkar, Dinkar Jayram
- (10) Wad, Vishnu Chinnaji

(6) Barar Scholar.
(11) Baroda Scholar.

(10) Hubli Scholar.

III.—FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

BOMBAY.

A RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native Youth, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1836 by the Church of Scotland and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following Endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming Scholarship	Rs. 100 per annum
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Theological Scholarship	" 125 per annum.
Smythson (G.) Memorial Scholarship	" 60 per annum.
Lang (W.) Scholarship	" 180 per annum.
Müller (H.) do.	" 100 per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Literary Scholarship	" 60 per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship	" 40 per annum.
Four Fleming (Jas. N.) Nomination Scholarships, each	" 40 per annum.
Parvis (Cpl.) Scholarship	" 62 per annum.
Molesworth (J. T.) Scholarship	" 40 per annum.
Davidson (D.) do.	" 40 per annum.

These endowments together with certain sums annually allotted to this purpose furnish the College Scholarships which are awarded at the beginning of the College year.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books).	
The Raja of Dhur Prize.	
Vithal Narayan Pathak Prize (value Rs. 40 per annum).	
William Graham Prize (value Rs. 20 per annum).	
The Campbell (A.) Prize.	{ For Preparatory Classes.
The Murray Mitchell Prize.	
The Balu Gopal Joshi Prize.	

List of Principals.

1832. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
 1876. The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.
 1884. The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.

1889.

Principal.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., Professor of Physics and English.

Professors.

The Rev. R. Scott, M.A., Professor of English Literature and Moral Philosophy.

J. Jack, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

W. M. Alexander, M.A., B.Sc. Professor of Chemistry and Biology. (*On furlough.*)

The Rev. E. MacOmish, M.A., B.D., Professor of Logic and Political Economy.

The Rev. J. W. Gardner, M.A., B.D., Professor of History. (*Europe.*)

Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivale, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Kharshedji Mancherji Khateli, Professor of Persian.

Shastri.

Raoji Ramchandra Upasani.

Assistant Professor.

Dadabhai Kharshedji Munshi, B.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

College Fellows.

Narayan Gunaji Velinkar, B.A.

Students.

Anandkar, Tukaram Ramchandra, B.A.

Upton, Herbert Maurice, B.A.

Dholakia, Rupashankar Munaji, B.A.

Kale, Moheshwar Ramchandra, B.A.

(2) (3) (4) Ribeiro, Julio, B.A.

(2) Eldestscholar (3) The Duke of Edinburgh Fellow.

(4) Vithal Narayan Pathak Prize.

Velinkar, Narayan Gunaji, B.A.
 Abdul Karim, Yaverhussain Nanabhai.
 Agashe, Ganesh Krishna.
 Apte, Sadashiv Vinayak.

- (1) Ashbury, Charles Jesudas.
 Athavle, Bapu Narayan.
 Bamji, Phirozshah Kavaji.
 Bapat, Shivrām Narayan.
 Bennet, Sorabji Kharshedi.
 Billimoria, Desabhai Dhanjibhai.
 (12) Bukshi, Shrinivas Krishnarao.
 (1) (5) Cragg, Ernest W.
 (1) Ghali, Sattayappa Sankappa.
 Ghate, Gangadhar Narayan.
 Joglekar, Vithal Parshuram.
 (11) Kelolgi, Virupaksha Shilingappa.
 Kelkar, Mahadev Chintaman.
 Kohiyar, Kharshedi Ratanbhai.
 Kulkarni, Bhargav Krishnaji.
 Kulkalkar, Bhaskar Ramechandra.
 Masur, Govind Venkatesh.
 Mehta, Bamanji Dinshaw.
 Mehta, Mayji Kanji.
 Namjoshi, Keshav Narayana.
 Naik, Lakshman Balakrishna.
 Nerurkar, Baji Vishnu.
 Padgavkar, Vithal Atmaram.
 Pandit, Govind Mahadev.
 Pitale, Vinayak Sadanandji.
 Sakhalakar, Vinayak Bhaskar.
 (1) Santuk, Kharshedi Kavaji.
 Shrikhande, Govind Vinayak.
 Trilokkar, Lakshman Atmaram.
 Ugrankar, Ramrao Lakshman.
 Vinekar, Shantaram Narayan.
 Vora, Maganlal Lakshminathkar.
 (1) Wakil, Mian Ratanbhai Ardesir.
 (1) (6) (7) Abdulabhai Yusufali.
 Acharya, Gajanan Govind.
 Apte, Ramchandra Govind.
 Ayerton, Rastamji Dhanjibhai.
 Bhat, Kalidas Mulchandra.
 Balvali, Lakshman Ramchandra.
 Dalal, Lakshmidas Karawati.

- Dalal, Motilal Nagindas.
 (1) Gokhale Pindar Vishnu.
 Harpanshali, Mahadev Ramchandra.
 Kadam, Mohamed Usuf Nanabhai.
 Karmajvaja, Anant Vithalrai.
 Kharsol, Jaishankar Vallabhji.
 (1) Kharshkar, Dhanu Pandurang.
 Kohiyar, Sorabshah Ratanshah.
 Konde, Lokeshman Bapuji.
 Limaye, Mahadev Narayan.
 Limaye, Sadashiv Bhaskar.
 Manurkar, Dattatraya Sudashiv.
 Nolkarni, Mangesh Shantaya.
 (1) Nolkarni, Ramchandra Devrao.
 Nayampali, Shrinivas Krishnarao.
 Nerurkar, Narayan Sitaram.
 Pandit, Narayan Ganesh.
 Paranjapye, Anant Govind.
 Pitre, Trivikram Kashinath.
 Sadi, Indulali Mahomed Kassim.
 Sanjana, Rastam Kharshedi.
 Sarad, Mainuddin Sayad Hussain.
 Shariff, Hiralal Brijbhukanchand.
 (12) Shurpali, Bhonji Narsing.
 Sukhatankar, Hari Shamrao.
 Trilokkar, Ramchandra Atmaram.
 Vaze, Ramchandra Ballal.
 Acharya, Ramchandra Atmaram.
 Ajinkya, Vinayak Ganesh.
 Apyakhtyar, Jijibhai Nasarvanji.
 (1) Arthur Hawkins.
 Avasthi, Purshottam Raghunath.
 Barretto, Diogo.
 Bulaji, Narayan Keroba.
 Cama, Nadirshah Ardesir.
 Choksi, Kalidas Narottamas.
 Choksi, Rastamji Behramji.
 Cooper, Barjorji Rastamji.
 Desai, Manubhai Pranubhai.
 Desai, Lallubhai Pranubhai.
 Desai, Vasunji Makanji.
 (10) Deetor, Kaikhoaru Edalji, B.M. & S.
 Date, Kashinath Vishnu.
 Dattachanji, Ardesir Kavaji.
 Dondre, Baba Balakrishna.

(1) College Scholar.

(5) William Graham Prize.

(5) Hughlings Prize.

(7) The Sir Frank Sohier Scholarship.

(11) Lingayat Scholarship.

(12) Goudasa Tejpal Scholarship.

(1) College Scholar.

(10) The Charles Morehead Prize.

(12) Goudasa Tejpal Scholar.

- Deulekar, Shantaro Narayan.
 Jastur, Kasesa Dunsod.
 Daptardar, Ramchandras Kashay.
 Dhume, Ananddas Shantaram.
 Dabaski, Edicard.
 Bhagwat, Vasudev Makund.
 Gajgi, Bhaskar Sadashiv.
 Gajraval, Vaidin Lalubhai.
 Ghalese, Gopal Vishnu.
 Gondhalekar, Sitaram Balkrishna.
 Gokhale, Sadashiv Bapuji.
 Goratela, Nann Hansraj.
 Haribhakar, Bhimaji Shrinivas.
 (1) Jadhav, Bhaskar Vitthoba.
 Jambhavarval, Autobdas Hargovandas.
 Joshi, Vinayak Govind.
 (1) (9) Karnik, Bhagvant Vinayak.
 Karandikar, Sitaram Vishnu.
 Katrak, Shavekshah Mervanji.
 Khare, Mahadev Vishnu.
 Khare, Vasudev Hari.
 Kharkar, Gangadhar Sitaram.
 Kelkar, Hari Govind.
 Kesh-Kamat, Anand Babaji.
 Kolatkar, Ramkrishna Damodar.
 Kulkarni, Gururaj Shrinivas.
 Kulkarni, Panduram, Anant.
 Marathe, Vishvanath Abaji.
 Mamtora, Vashram Kasesanji.
 Mhaskar, Balkrishna Vaman.
 Mehta, Ardesir Nasarvanji.
 Mehta, Madhavji Monji.
 Mehta, Ramlal Maniklal.
 Merchant, Dhanji Khimji, L.M. & S.
 Motivala, Pestanji Kevurji.
 Mogre, Ramrao Anant.
 (8) Mureshi, Kasesam Suliman.
 Nakhoda, Gulam Yasin.
 Nalkarni, Bhaskar Atmaram.
 (12) Naik, Syamji Govind.
 Nulkar, Dattatraya Vishnu.
 Oke, Hari Ramchandra.
 Patel, Shapurji Pestanji.
 Pantthaki, Hormasji Karkohad.

- Piradkar, Lakshman Anant.
 Paranjpaye, Parshuram Lakshman.
 Phadnis, Govind Krishna.
 Parakh, Liladhar Jaseraj.
 Pradhan, Sitaram Vinayak.
 Pradhan, Govind Vaman.
 Pitkar, Anant Nilkant.
 Punejar, Bezanji Rastamji.
 Rana, Tribhuvanrai Duleral.
 (1) Ranade, Nilkant Babaji.
 Randeria, Manohershah Desabhai.
 Randive, Anand Dvarkanath.
 (1) Reikar, Dvarkanath Balkrishna.
 (1) Sapre, Vitthal Sadashiv.
 Sarangdhar, Nilkant Gopinath.
 Sathe, Vishnu Ramchandra.
 Shah, Narottam Khemchand.
 Shahana, Ardesir Dinshah.
 Shaper Pestonji.
 Shett, Nensay Devji.
 Singara, Sorabji Rastamji.
 Sohoni, Balkrishna Govind.
 Sodawatervala, Jelangier Rastamji.
 Souche, Jananlan Vaman.
 Solo, Keshav Raghunath.
 Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Bapubhai.
 Sukhatankar, Yashvant Sadashiv.
 Tambakuvala, Chunilal Javerchand.
 (1) Talcherkar, Harichandra Anandras.
 Talmacky, Shripad Subarno.
 Thakor, Giridharlal Parmodrai.
 Telang, Mangesh Jivaji.
 Tipnis, Khandernao Balkrishna.
 Theuge, Govind Malinath.
 Treasuryvala, Ardesir Jamshedji.
 Treasuryvala, Barjorji Jamshedji.
 Treasuryvala, Mancherji Jamshedji.
 Ugaunkar, Sadashiv Manohar.
 Vasavada, Mansukrai Ambadas.
 Vaishnav, Jaisukhlal Mangaji.
 (1) Varde, Balkrishna Gangadhar.
 Vaidya, Damodar Vishnu.
 Vaidya, Dattatraya Narayan.
 Vaidya, Gajanan Bhaskar.
 Vaishnav, Mansukhran Anandji.
 Wadia, Kuvurji Novroji.

(1) College Scholar.

(8) The Ellis Prize.

(9) The Dnyan Bandopadhyay Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship.

(12) Goudas Tejaji scholar.

(1) College Scholar.

IV.—BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

(RECOGNIZED 1882.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and St. Xavier's High School. Its object is to provide the Catholic youth of the Presidency with a full course of social and liberal education. Non-Christians are likewise admitted.

There is an endowed Scholarship connected with the College—

The *Camões* Jehanghier Scholarship for Portuguese Undergraduates, of the annual value of Rs. 125, payable for two years. It is awarded by competition in an English Essay.

1880.

Reader.

The Rev. J. Mayr, S.J., Professor of Mathematics and Political Economy.

Professors.

The Rev. H. Bochum, S.J., Professor of Logic and History.
 „ „ Ch. de Montclair, S.J., Professor of History.
 „ „ F. Duckmann, S.J., Professor of Physics.
 „ „ J. M. Hamilton, S.J., Professor of English Literature.
 „ „ A. Hegglin, S.J., Professor of Sanskrit.
 „ „ J. Hoare, S.J., Professor of Latin.
 „ „ H. Juergens, S.J., Professor of Chemistry and Biology.
 „ „ F. Ueteri, S.J., Professor of Latin.
 Mr. Rajaram Ramkrishna Bhagvat, Professor of Sanskrit.
 „ Aga Rustam Meherban, Professor of Persian.

Students.

Dadachandji, Ratanshab Keshavnji, B.A.
 Velinwar, Shrikrishna Gunaaji, B.A.
 Vimalalal, Jehanghier Jamshedji, B.A.
 Dadachandji, Phiroozshah Keshavnji, B.A.
 Kankodivala, Chondolal Dayabhai, B.A.
 Karkaria, Rastanji Pestanji, B.A.
 Vakil, Framji Ardesir, B.A.
 Ali, Adnan Sulman.
 Anklesaria, Dinujesah Temuras.

Arjasi, Nasarvanji Kavasji.
 Bamji, Hormasji Edalji.
 DeOliveira, John Francis.
 Deostor, Jamshedji Pestanji.
 Dulsle, Govind Madhavrao.
 El-Edross, Syed Abubakar Syed Hussein.
 Espinasse, John Joseph.
 Ezakiel, Percy.
 Ghandi, Ardesir Dadabhai.
 Goncalves, Paul.
 Idgunji, Dattatraya Anant.
 Joshi, Dalabhai Sorabji.
 Katrak, Dalabhai Hormasji.
 Khambata, Sorab Rastam.
 Madurkar, Govind Datto.
 Mehta, Kaikhosra Behramji.
 Mehta, Ratanram Manchharam.
 Mistri, Bamanji Shapurji.
 Motivala, Rastanji Barjorji.
 Palkhivala, Jahangier Sorabji.
 Patel, Ardesir Dhanjibhai.
 Ratnages, Ratanji Jamshedji.
 Shivshavkar, Nilkanth Atmaram.
 Sirval, Kaikhosra Fardunji.
 Unvala, Kharnedji Framji.
 Baman-Behram, Kavasji Bamanji.
 Bapat, Chintaman Pandurang.
 Bhandarkar, Dinkar Shivram.
 Bharucha, Rastam Framji.
 Bharucha, Shapurji Sheriarji.
 Braganca, Anthony Baptista.
 Cama, Sonbhan Kharshedji.
 Dadachandji, Dorabji Sorabji.
 Dalal, Phiroozshah Morvanji.
 DeLima, Liguorio †.
 DeMello, Nicholas Mathew.
 Desai, Hakumat Harat.
 Desai, Krishnarao Venkoba.
 DeSouza, Anthony Sebastian.
 Falapalans, Morvanji Jehangier.
 Fernandes, John Paul.
 Gandhi, Pestanji Kaikobad.
 Gandhi, Virji Manorias.
 Kanga, Dinshah Dorabji.
 Karkaria, Jehangier Pestanji.
 Kohimkar, Moses Aaron.

† Dhanajal Mathuradas Scholar.

† Kavasji Jehangir Portuguese Scholar.

Kothare, Moreshvar Ramchandra.
 Kotval, Ramnaraj Bejani.
 Koyaji, Nadirshah Shapurji.
 Master, Francis Dadabhai.
 Mehta, Rastamji Phirozshah.
 Meisheri, Lakshmidhar Tejpal.
 Nathani, Najeeb Sheriff.
 Nazareth, Anthony.
 Patodiya, Mansal Atmaram.
 Parekh, Mulraj Panachand.
 Patkar, Shamano Sakharan.
 Pavri, Hormasji Falanji.
 Poonia, Anthony Chrysostom.
 Sirvai, Rastamji Fardanji.
 Tamsie, Bhai Babulji.*
 Varna, Ardesir Mancherji.
 Vacha, Kaikhooru Dinshah.
 Vakil, Kaikhooru Hormasji.
 Vakil, Mancherahab Ardesir.
 Vesavavala, Mancherji Kharsheedji.
 Vyavahkar, Gajanan Sadashiv.
 Welkar, Vamanrao Shamano.
 Arjani, Mahiyar Mancherji.
 Azevedo, Jerome.
 Bakre, Narayan Mahadax.
 Banaji, Jehangier Postanji.
 Bapista, Frank.
 Bismie, Dattatraya Ramchandra.
 Bode, Sorabji Mancherji.
 Bomanji, Framrose Bomanji.
 Cama, Ardesir Kaikhooru.
 Cama, Jehangier Kavaji.
 Cavallero, Augustus Boaz.
 Chini, Jamshedji Ardesir.
 Commensariat, Phirozshah Jamehedji.
 Daid, Sorabji Dorabji.
 D'Albuquerque, Manoel Francis.
 Dameri, Nasarvanji Bejani.
 Daru, Prantal Suratlal.
 Dastur, Ardesir Kharsheedji.
 Desquandros, Joseph Philip.
 Desantos, Vaz Mathias.
 Desouza, Louis Paul.
 Dias Remedios, Gregory.
 Dubash, Ratanahab Kavaji.
 Dubash, Shivakshah Framji.
 Farage, John.

Fernandes, Louis.
 Gaudavia, Phirozshah Ramaji.
 Gandhi, Jehangier Dadabhai.
 Ghandi, Maganlal Motilal.
 Gomes, Augustus.
 Gupta, Atmaram Ramchandra.
 Hataria, Phirozshah Kavaji.
 Jaykar, Ramrao Gajanan.
 Joshi, Vaman Vishnu.
 Kajiji, Abdeali Mahomedali.
 Kanga, Mahomedbhai Mahomedali.
 Kaka, Nasarvanji Jamshedji.
 Kanga, Sorabji Navroji.
 Kankodivala, Chaganlal Dayabhai.
 Kapadia, Dadabhai Hormasji.
 Kapadia, Kavaji Framji.
 Karambelikar, Keshav Vinayak.
 Khambata, Ardesir Kaikhooru.
 Khambata, Jamshed Hormasji.
 Khambata, Phirose Hirji.
 Khona, Virji Ladha.
 Koriekar, Sassoon Solomon.
 Kotval, Ardesir Bejani.
 Koyaji, Marzban Kuvorji.
 Laskari, Kharsheedji Bapuji.
 Lentin, Behramji Ratanji.
 Madan, Mervanji Hormasji.
 Mantri, Harishankar Harichandra.
 Marker, Ardesir Dhanjibhoy.
 Mascarenhas, Peter Paul Pina.
 Masalavala, Nasarvanji Rastamji.
 Mehta, Rastamji Edalji.
 Mehta, Sorabji Maneckji.
 Mendonca, John.
 Merchant, Chotalal Premji.
 Merchant, Sobhagehand Premchand.
 Minasvala, Hussein Ahmedbhai.
 Monteiro, Cosme Camillo.
 Mulgavkar, Vishvanath Narayan.
 Mullanferozo, Feroj Barjorji.
 Nazir, Rastamji Kuvorji.
 Panday, Barjorji Dorabji.
 Panday, Ratanji Limjibhai.
 Panthaki, Rastamji Kaikobad.
 Parulkar, Ramchandra Vinayak.
 Parulkar, Parashuram Balkrishna.
 Pothare, Bingsant Moroba.
 Pavri, Sorabji Falanji.

Pereira, Frederick William.
 Pereira, Jeremiah.
 Pogarkar, Eliah Solomon.
 Pinto, Arnaldo.
 Pochkhanavala, Manojji Sasarvalji.
 Popat, Navroji Poddaji.
 Rane, Mohanhar Babaji.
 Ratna, Kachhori Nanabhai.
 Raverkar, Vishnu Purushottam.
 Rejekar, Sonaji Lalaji.
 Rodrigues, Arthur.
 Saldanha, Alexander.
 Saldanha, Lawrence Joseph.
 Setima, Achut Vasantji.
 Setima, Manojji Pranjibhaji.
 Shale, Shamji Jaichand.
 Shasthade, Balwant Anant.
 Shukla, Amarnath Shivram.
 Surtay, Balaji Hormasji.
 Soni, Navroji Sorabji.
 Sukhtankar, Narayan Vishnu.
 Sunthakar, Rango Vitthal.
 Surti, Dadasaheb Edalji.
 Surti, Manoharji Manojji.
 Talati, Dadasaheb Sorabji.
 Tatra, Ratnaji Jankibhai.
 Thakar, Mutaji Nallu.
 Thakar, Kalasji Mervaji.
 Thakar, Santarabha Narandas.
 Tenber, Abi Nejmudin.
 Tyagi, M. M. Hasi Kamrudin.
 Tyagi, M. M. Razim Kamrudin.
 Tyagi, M. M. Sadiq Kamrudin.
 Urvai, Balaji Jankibhai.
 Vaidya, Ramaji Dadasaheb.
 Vaidya, Manojji Shaperji.
 Vachhrajani, Chagand Malatram.
 Vaidhnav, Harish Dadasaheb.
 Vakil, Bijayji Somaji.
 Vakil, Dadasaheb Hormasji.
 Valsada, Anandji Pradyum.
 Vaz, Frank.
 Vijayakar, Khanderao Madhavarao.
 Wadia, Bomanji Jankibhai.
 Wadia, Manoharji Khanderaji.

V.—GUJARAT COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1879.)

In 1856 a subscription was set on foot for the establishment of a College at Ahmedabad. A sum of Rupees 50,000 was collected, and by favourable investment and accumulation of interest this amount was afterwards raised to Rupees 70,000. In 1858 the sanction of Government was given to the "establishment of a professional School at Ahmedabad (to be called a College if thought desirable) in which English composition, translation, the elements of jurisprudence (as required by Deputy Magistrates and Police Officers), positive law in its most popular and useful branches, the elements of political economy, the revenue and administrative system of government in India, drawing as a useful rather than a fine art, surveying and the most practically useful applications of natural science (especially agricultural chemistry) might be taught." The object of the College was the special preparation of youths "for Government employment in the Revenue and Judicial lines and in the Public Works Department." Government promised a State contribution equal to the annual interest of the Endowment, and with the total sum thus available classes were sanctioned for the instruction of youths in Law and Civil Engineering. But the insufficiency of the income for even a school of this character, and the want of precise and definite objects at which the institution might aim, were from the first apparent, and combined with other causes to prevent the development and growth of the College. The Engineering class was never opened, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining a competent teacher for the salary offered, partly because of the discouraging want of funds and opportunities for practical instruction. In the Law class, on the other hand, it was found that the general observation of the pupils was not as high as was required for the effective study of jurisprudence; and it was considered that instruction in Literature was necessary to liberalize their minds. Accordingly in 1863 the salary set apart for the Engineering lecturer was divided between three teachers in the subjects of (1) Logic, Moral Philosophy and History, (2) Applied Mathematics (Surveying, Mechanics, &c.), (3) Drawing. The two last subjects were intended for boys desirous of preparing for admission to the new Civil Engineering College at Poona.

* First Jangamethi Bursarumet Sanskrit Scholar.
 † Kachhori Jangamethi Sanskrit Scholar.

These arrangements continued in force until 1879, when the failure of the Law students to pass the test imposed on candidates for the 'Bachelors' Examination led to an enquiry which resulted in the closing of the Law class. The other classes were continued for a time until it could be decided how the funds might be applied to a less vague object than that assigned to the College "of keeping up a taste for literary pursuits in young men who had matriculated, and of extending the knowledge of those who were unmatriculated." The leading Native gentlemen of Ahmedabad acquiesced in this condemnation of the old institution, but applied to Government for the establishment of an Arts College such as that given to Poona, and at once set themselves to the task of collecting additional subscriptions, which, with the old fund, might form a sufficient endowment to justify compliance with their application. In September, a public meeting was held, and a Committee of management was appointed with the Collector as President. From 3rd March 1879 up to 1st April 1887, the College was a Government College under the Educational Department. The annual interest of the College Funds, about Rs. 8,000, was paid to Government, who supplemented this by such amount as was found necessary. But in accordance with their recent policy, Government have now withdrawn from the management, and the College is now, since 1st April 1887, under the control of a Committee, with an annual subsidy from Government of Rs. 10,000.

For the interest of the College Government has allowed the Committee to retain the services of some of the former staff: guaranteeing the pension of such as were already in pensionable service. The Committee is composed of 3 Government nominees, being the Collector of Ahmedabad (*ex-officio* President) and the District Judge of Ahmedabad and the Educational Inspector (*ex-officio* members) and a few Native gentlemen, regarding whose election and length of tenure rules are shortly to be framed.

The following Endowments are connected with the Gujarat College:—

(I) A. A. Borradaile Scholarship of the value of Rs. 120 per annum to be given to the student of this College who has passed highest in the Matriculation Examination, and is an inhabitant of Ahmedabad.

(II) S. H. Philpotts Scholarship of the value of Rs. 120 per annum to be given to the student of this College who has passed highest in the Previous Examination from this College.

(III) Lallubhai Samaldas Scholarship of the value of Rs. 120 per annum to be given to a Vadnara Nagar student of this College who has passed highest in the 1st B.A. or the P.E. (if there is no student of that caste in the 1st B.A.) from this College and continuing his further studies in this very College.

(IV) Rao Bahadur Maganbhai Karamchand Scholarships, eight in number, of the annual value of Rs. 588, to be given to the students of this College according to merit.

(V) One J. F. Fernandez Scholarship to be awarded to a student of Gujarat College passing the First B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks and studying at the same College for the B.A. Examination.

1889.

Principal.

Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal, M.A., LL.B., Professor of English Literature and Mathematics.

Professors.

Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Chotay Lal Sarma Pandit, M.A., Professor of History and Philosophy.

Mirza Musa Cowser, Professor of Persian.

Balkrishnadass Pritamdas Dalal, B.A., Lecturer in Science.

Dakshina Fellow.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji, B.A.

Lallubhai Samaldas Scholar.

† Divatia, Mukandrai Ishvarrai.

S. H. Philpotts Scholar.

† Mehta, Navnitrai Narayanbhai.

† Passed the Previous Examination.

A. A. *Recognized Scholars*

Desai, Navnilal Madhavlal.

J. F. *Formerly Scholars*

* Samarth, Nagayya Mahadev.

Rao Bahadur Maganbhai Karamchand Scholars

* Talyarkhan Phirozshah Jahangirshah.

† Desai, Jivanlal Varajrai.

† Gore, Sitaram Narayan.

Dulal, Dabynbhai Ratnachand.

Fadia, Parshotam Dalat.

Doshi, Naginlal Venilal.

Tasojwala, Vikaji Fardunji.

Bukhari, Imdad Hussan Bundanli.

Commoners

* Javri, Manilal Bhagubai.

* Kinkharvala, Balabhai Gatabhai.

* Mehta, Fardunji Dorabji.

* Shah, Mulechand Asharam.

* Shirgumpure, Khanderay Mahadev.

† Javri, Nathubhai Sankalchand.

† Kattiharia, Gopal Hirnal.

† Laikaka, Bhodulshah Kharshodji.

† Mehta, Hoshangji Dhinabhaiji.

† Mehta, Jahangirji Dinabhaiji.

† Nasavati, Himmatlal Jannadav.

† Patel, Kashidas Vasubhai.

† Shinde, Lalulalshah Asharam.

† Shinde, Ganulal Motilal.

† Tondle, Gopal Ramkrishnan.

† Thakore, Jannetram Naftharam.

Bhat, Chimanlal Bhadraraj.

Bhat, Jyotram Natabhai.

Bhat, Ravivendrar Maasabankar.

Bivgola, Mohanlal Chandrashekar.

Chakrapati, Chotalal Mathuradas.

Chakrapati, Manilal Chotalal.

(1) Dalal, Jaychand Kuberdas.

Dave, Yeshwantai Keshavlal.

Desai, Chhotulshah Narayanji.

Divatya, Harkish Keshav.

- Jhote, Gunwantai Madhavrai.
 (2) Kadi, Mahabubmiya Inambaksh.
 Kothavate, Shridhar Vishnu.
 Kothavala, Mervanji Hiribhai.
 Mehd, Ramnikrai Kallinarai.
 Mehta, Chaganlal Harilal.
 Mehta, Chimanlal Narayanbhai.
 Mehta, Keshavlal Maganlal.
 Mehta, Madhavlal Narayanbhai.
 Mehta, Rasiklal Chotalal.
 Modi, Nagindas Dvarkadas.
 Munim, Chandulal Chaganlal.
 Munshi, Thakorlal Chimanlal.
 Pandia, Girdharlal Harilal.
 Shah, Keshavlal Dolatchand.
 Shah, Popatlal Amthasa.
 Shett, Manibhai Jeyyingsbhai.
 Thakore, Bhoolmath Bhailal.
 Trivedi, Uttamlal Keshavlal.
 Vakil, Navroji Nasarvanji.

Free Students.

- Bhat, Bhaisankar Sampatram.
 Dalal, Sankalchand Mohokam.
 Mehta, Lalubhai Pranal.
 Munshi Fattamahomed Fakirmahomed.
 Rissaldar, Alijoo Khan Shahajan Khan.

VI.—RAJARAM COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1880.)

The Rajaram College, which is maintained by the Kolhapur State, owes its origin partly to the growth and development of the Rajaram High School, and partly to the desire of Government to make a suitable provision for the education of Chiefs and Sardars in the Southern Maratha Country. The British Government, having assumed the administration of the State in 1844, laid the foundation of English education in 1851 by opening an English school in the town of Kolhapur. This in 1867 was raised to the status of a High School, called the Rajaram High School, after the lamented Rajaram Maharaj of Kolhapur, who while travelling in Europe died at Florence in 1870.

(2) Jainabhoj Peerbhoy Scholar.

† Passed the Previous Examination.

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

(1) Bhan Sahib Desai Scholar.

A. A. Burdeshy Scholar.

Desai, Narsilal Madhavlal.

J. P. Parmadas Scholar.

* Samarth, Narayan Mahadev.

Rao Bahadur Mungabhai Karmachand Scholar.

* Talyarkhan Phirozesbhai Jahangir shah.

† Desai, Jivanlal Varajlal.

† Gore, Sitaram Narayan.

† Dalal, Dabiyabhai Ratumchand.

† Fadnis, Purshottam Desai.

† Dasa, Nagulal Venkai.

† Tanajorevala, Vikaji Fardunji.

† Bukhari, Imdad Hasan Bundealli.

Commoners.

* Javri, Manilal Bhagubai.

* Kankhapvala, Balabhai Gatabhai.

* Mehta, Fardunji Dornbji.

* Shah, Mulchand Asharam.

* Shirgarpure, Khanderav Mahadev.

† Javeri, Nathubhai Sankalchand.

† Kantharia, Gopal Hirnal.

† Lakshkar, Bhambhaji Kharshodji.

† Mehta, Hoshangji Dimeshaji.

† Mehta, Jadrangji Dimeshaji.

† Narayan, Himmatlal Jamaradas.

† Patel, Keshubhai Vastubhai.

† Shinde, Lallubhai Asharam.

† Shinde, Chinnal Motilal.

† Tendle, Gopal Ramkrishna.

† Thakore, Jankarav Naridharav.

† Bhat, Chinnalal Badalchand.

† Bhat, Jaganram Nanabhai.

† Bhat, Ravishankar Memsinkar.

† Bipadia, Mohanlal Chandreshvar.

† Chatrapati, Chotalal Marjundas.

† Chatrapati, Manilal Chotalal.

(1) Dalal, Jaychand Keshubhai.

Dave, Yashwantrao Keshavlal.

Desai, Chhotubhai Narayanji.

Divatia, Harkha Keshav.

- Jhote, Gunvantrao Madhavrai.
 (2) Kadvi, Mahabubmiya Inambkash.
 Kathavate, Shridhar Vishnu.
 Kothavala, Mervanji Hirjibhai.
 Mehd, Ramnikrai Kallanrai.
 Mehta, Chaganlal Harilal.
 Mehta, Chinnalal Narayanbhai.
 Mehta, Keshavlal Magarlal.
 Mehta, Madhavlal Narayanbhai.
 Mehta, Ragiklal Chotalal.
 Modi, Nagindas Daskadas.
 Munim, Chandulal Chaganlal.
 Munshi, Thakeral Chinnalal.
 Pandia, Girdharlal Harilal.
 Shah, Keshavlal Dolatchand.
 Shah, Popatlal Amthas.
 Shett, Manibhai Jeyasingbhai.
 Thakore, Bholanath Bhailal.
 Trivedi, Uttamlal Keshavlal.
 Vakil, Navroji Nasarvanji.

Free Students.

Bhat, Bhaisankar Sampatram.
 Dalal, Sankalchand Mohokam.
 Mehta, Lallubhai Pranlal.
 Munshi Fattamahomed Fakirmahomed.
 Rinsalder, Alijoo Khan Shahjan Khan.

VI.—RAJARAM COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1880.)

The Rajaram College, which is maintained by the Kolhapur State, owes its origin partly to the growth and development of the Rajaram High School, and partly to the desire of Government to make a suitable provision for the education of Chiefs and Sardars in the Southern Maratha Country. The British Government, having assumed the administration of the State in 1844, had the foundation of English education in 1851 by opening an English school in the town of Kolhapur. This in 1867 was raised to the status of a High School, called the Rajaram High School, after the lamented Rajaram Maharaj of Kolhapur, who while travelling in Europe died at Florence in 1870.

(2) Jainabhoj Poorbhoj Scholar.

† Passed the Previous Examination.

† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

(1) Bhat Sahib Desai Scholar.

In 1880 the Government, on the recommendation of the Western Agent, raised the School to an Arts College, which was subsequently recognized in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination, and in 1883 it was further recognized for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

The College is provided with a substantial and ornamental building which cost the Kolhapur State nearly five lakhs of Rupees, the foundation stone being laid in 1858 by the late Raja and the building completed in 1874.

Endowments.

Government has sanctioned the transfer of the sum of Rs. 760, being the annual interest on the so-called Sardars' Fund at Belgium, where a Sardars' Class was opened some years ago.

In 1883 the Raja of Mudhol on leaving the College presented an endowment of Rs. 15,000 to be held in trust by the Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, and Raja of Mudhol for the time being: the interest of this sum to be applied towards the support of a "Ghorpade Lectureship," in honour of the Raja's father.

The late Rajaram Maharaj, to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to this country, donated Rs. 45,000 in four per cent. Promissory notes, the interest thereon being applied to the formation of Scholarships for the encouragement of higher education in the State. The following Scholarships are awarded every year—

One Alfred Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem payable for four years to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, will be awarded to a deserving freshman who shall have matriculated from the Rajaram High School after having attended that school for not less than three continuous years immediately previous. The stipend may be continued for a fifth year if funds are available and the Principal recommends it. If there be no freshman desirous of studying medicine, a scholarship of the same value to be held in Bombay and payable for two years will be given to a deserving candidate who passes the Previous Examination from the Rajaram College with the highest number of marks.

(b) Two Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem, each tenable for one year and to be held at any College, will be awarded to two deserving students who have passed the First B.A. Examination from the Rajaram College after having attended it for two full terms.

(c) Three Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem, each tenable for one year and to be held at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, will be awarded to three deserving students who have passed the Previous Examination from the Rajaram College, after having attended it for two full terms.

(d) Four Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem, to be held for one year at the Rajaram College, will be awarded to four deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Rajaram High School after having attended it for not less than two continuous years immediately previous.

In 1884, Mr. Krishnaji Bhitaji Gokhale presented the sum of Rs. 1,500 in 4 per cent. Government paper to found a "Bhikajipant Scholarship" in memory of his father the late Mr. Bhikajipant Gokhale. The stipend of Rs. 5 per mensem is to be held for one year by first undergraduate of the Rajaram College who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Miraj High School.

A Prize of Rs. 60, called the "Krishnaji Bhitaji Sovani Prize," is awarded annually to that pupil of the Rajaram High School who obtains the highest marks not less than 50 per cent. of the total marks obtainable in general knowledge (i.e. History and Geography) secured in the Matriculation Examination, and joins the Previous Class, Rajaram College.

"Waller Medal."—From funds presented to the College by the subscribers to a Fund raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Colonel Waller, V. C., a silver medal is awarded annually by competition among the undergraduates of the College in English Composition, English Grammar, and translation from Vernacular into English.

1889.

Principal.

C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M. Canada., Principal and Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Balwant Balkaji Vakharkar, B.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics and History.

Shivram Bapuji Paranjapye, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Balaji Prabhakar Modak, F.A., Science Lecturer.

Kashinath Ganesh Kelkar, B.A., Ghorpade Lecturer.

Affiliated Scholars.

Alurkar, Hari Abaji.

(Honry.) Ghorpade, Narayanrao Govindrao (Chief of Inehi-karanji).

(2) Jagajskar, Vishnu Prabhakar.

Joshi, Datto Balkrishna.

(1) Kulkarni, Janardan Ekanath.

(1) Marathe, Sadashiv Keshav.

Marathe, Vaman Vishvanath.

(1) Sovani, Shivram Krishna.

Free Student.

Padhye, Ganesh Govind.

Half-free Students.

(1) Bal, Balkrishna Gopal.

Damkar, Gopal Sitaram.

Kulkarni, Balaji Yashav.

Kulkarni, Vaman Ramchandra.

(1) Muthuraj, Pandharinath Sakharam.

Shukla Krishnaji Lakshman.

Commoners.

Agate, Keshav Ganesh.

Apte, Ramchandra Morashivar.

Atalekar, Krishnaji Vanktesh.

Basn Gurudas.

Bavalekar, Tukaram Ranoji.

Bhide, Datto Narayan.

Chitalkatti, Bhimaji Krishna.

Chitnis, Bal Shivarum.

Dharmadhikari, Vishvanath Ramchandra.

Dhurandhar, Pandurang Vishvanath.

Ghanekar, Vinayek Babaji.

Joshi, Keshav Narayan.

(1) Joshi, Ramchandra Vishnu.

Joshi, Shripad Vinayek.

Joshiroo, Vinayek Narayan.

Kale, Dhondo Sadashiva.

Karmarkar, Sadashiva Ganesh.

Khuperkar, Krishnaji Ramchandra.

(1) Kotabage, Hari Raghunath.

Kulkarni, Dattatraya Gopal.

(1) Kulkarni, Ramchandra Raghunath.

Kulkarni, Rango Raghavendra.

Kurme, Vishnu Sitaram.

Moduk, Ganesh Halvant.

Nandavkar, Datto Atmaram.

Nimbalkar, Hanumantrao Gopalrao (Sar-Laskar Bahadur).

(1) Padalkar, Govind Ganesh.

Petvardhan, Krishnaji Narayan.

Phadake, Hari Ramchandra.

Pishvkar, Gundoo Sakharam.

Pratinidhi, Abajirao Krishnarao (Chief of Vishalgad).

(1) Rajopadhye, Narayanrao Sadashiv.

Ranade, Govind Mahadev.

(1) Sapee, Gangadhar Anant.

Shahade, Ganesh Daji.

Vaidya, Vaman Ganesh.

VII.—BARODA COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1881.)

The Baroda College was founded to complete the system of English education organized in the Baroda State by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah Sevajirao Gaekwar, and on the 1st of October 1881 was recognized in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination. In February 1887 a further recognition was extended to the College by the University, *viz.*, for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science. In February 1889

(1) Passed the Previous Examination.

(2) Sir G. Latimer Jacob Scholar.
(1) Passed the Previous Examination.

the College was recognized for the purposes of the First B. A. Examination and later for the Second B. Sc. and Second B. A. Examinations, with effect from the beginning of 1888-89. The College building is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in India. It is in the shape of an E, the centre being formed by a domed hall sixty feet square and one hundred and forty-four feet high. Each wing contains ten class-rooms, five on the ground floor and five on the first floor, besides library, museum, chemical and physical laboratories, offices, and small ante-rooms. There is accommodation for about six hundred students, and College and High School classes are both carried on in the building. There is also a boarding-house for forty-eight students. The style of architecture is early Hindu (*Hemachandri*), and the design is by R. Chisholm, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Madras Government. The building has cost about Rs. 6 lakhs.

Endowments.

There are scholarships of the value of Rs. 105 per annum attached to the Baroda College under certain conditions. They are awarded by preference to Baroda subjects who are poor and who pass their Examinations from the Baroda High School and College. There is also one scholarship of Rs. 25 tenable at the Grant Medical College or Poona College of Science by a Baroda subject who has passed the Previous Examination from the Baroda College. In addition to the above the University awards the Melvill Memorial Scholarship to that student from this College who obtains the highest number of marks at the Previous Examination.

1889.

Principal.

F. S. Tait, M.A. Camb., B.Sc. Lond., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Professors.

Harold Littlehale, B.A., Senior Moderator T. C. D., Vice-Principal, Professor of History and English Literature.
 Tagoras Dayaram Mehta, M.A., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
 Bhaskar Ranchandra Arte, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Farid-ud-din Ahmed, B.A., Professor of Persian.
 Adarji Moronji Masani, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Zoology.
 Tribhovandas Kallikandas Gujjar, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Chemistry.

Professor of Philosophy and Political Economy. Vacant.
 Sanskrit Shastri.

Scholars.

- * Desai, Maganlal Chhotulal.
- † Dhulekar, Dinkar Keshav.
- † Mehta, Mahashankar Durgashankar.
- Bhat, Manishankar Hargovind.
- Dalal, Chunilal Parbhodas.
- Desai, Vaghjibhai Desaiibhai.
- Divanji, Kavalram Narbhoram.
- Lakshia, Pranlal Keshavlal.
- * Ambekar, Shankar Keshav.
- * Ambekar, Vasudev Vithal.
- † Apte, Ganesh Shridhar.
- † Damle, Shankar Nagaji.
- † Hakim, Ardesir Dombhai.
- † Khopkar, Shivram Raoji.
- † Medivala, Gustadiji Kuvarji.
- † Nanavati, Hiralal Dayabhai.
- † Nanavati, Narayandas Dayabhai.
- † Pavar, Morarirao Govindrao.
- † Ranade, Rashunath Shankar.
- † Sapre, Jagannath Anant.
- † Tolat, Gulabdas Gopaladas.
- Adhar, Dattatraya Appaji.
- Almohola, Thakorlal Vennilal.
- Amin, Kashibhai Chaturbhai.
- Apte, Balkrishna Shridhar.
- Babavadiyavala, Jamiyatraam Dhirajram.
- Bhavadiya, Maganlal Chunilal.
- Bharucha, Nathulal Lalubhai.
- Bhat, Jethuraj Gavrishankar.
- Bhat, Vidyaram Kuberram.
- Chhatrapati, Hariprasad Dahyabhai.
- Contractor, Balasaheb Fakrudin.
- Dalal, Becharadas Ranchhodas.

* Passed the 1st B.Sc. Examination.
 * Passed the Previous Examination.

Patel, Nasarwanji Rastamji.
 Patil, Jagannath Sakharam.
 Desai, Ganesh Venkaji.
 Desai, Jagdishaji Govindbhai.
 Desai, Keshavnath Chhatralal.
 Desai, Keshavnath Vitthaladas.
 Desai, Motilal Jivranil.
 Desai, Pranshankar Dattabhai.
 Desai, Trikonlal Jivranil.
 Deshmukh, Bhalechandra Martand.
 Deshpande, Shankar Bapuji.
 Divang, Balsukram Kanutobhram.
 Divate, Vinayak Bhimrao.
 Doctor, Katalal Ruchhoddas.
 Dote, Dinshah Dadabhai.
 Gogwale, Hirasankar Udesankar.
 Joshi, Parvatishankar Harishankar.
 Kadam, Hanmant Lakshman.
 Khatikar, Krishnaji Eknath.
 Khatwala, Dasabhai Manekji.
 Khatwala, Pirozshah Ratanji.
 Late, Purushottam Sakharam.
 Mahesh, Narayan Bhikaji.
 Mehta, Bhanu Nivratan.
 Mehta, Mangal Gulabdas.
 Navavati, Jhanshah Balabhai.
 Navavati, Motilal Thakordas.
 Nandabarkar, Pandurang Ramchandra.
 Nandekar, Mureshwar Ramkrishna.
 Pandit, Shridhar Damodar.
 Pandit, Vishnu Balvant.
 Pandya, Jyotrbhai Manibhai.
 Patkar, Pranlal Abhoram.
 Parakh, Keshubhai Anisier.
 Patel, Govindbhai Dongaribhai.
 Patel, Shankaribhai Motibhai.
 Patel, Samalibhai Vallabhai.
 Paradkar, Vasudev Sitaram.
 Sakharanandhe, Kashinath Vishvanath.
 Shah, Manilal Krishnavallabh.
 Shindekar, Ramchandra Rango.
 Sivadekar, Mohaniji Shripat.
 Talati, Harilal Mathradas.
 Thakor, Dvarkadas Premchand.
 Tamhane, Mahadev Balakrishna.
 Thanavala, Navroji Kishorshaji.
 Total, Rangiladas Gulabdas.
 Watawanekar, Govind Ganesh.

VIII.—FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1884.)

The Fergusson College owes its origin to the development and growth of the New English School, Poona, founded in 1880 by the late Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar and Messrs. B. G. Tilak and M. B. Namjoshi for the purpose of cheapening and facilitating education. Gradually several other gentlemen joined the staff of teachers with the object of devoting their lives to the work, and the body thus formed felt that they were in a position to take a higher step. Before doing so, however, they called a meeting of the sympathisers of private education on the 24th October 1884, and this meeting formed themselves into the "Deccan Education Society" for the purpose of carrying out the original objects of the promoters of the New English School. Soon after, the Council of the Society resolved to start a College under the name of "The Fergusson College" to mark their appreciation of the interest which His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay, took in the cause of private education generally and in the growth and prosperity of their school in particular; and on their application, the College was recognized in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination on the 13th December 1884.

The College is under the direct control and supervision of the Local Managing Board and the Council of the Deccan Education Society.

The permanent funds of the Society, including sums realized and subscribed up to date, amount to nearly Rs. 51,000.

Scholarships.

Eleven Scholarships of the total monthly value of Rs. 90 are open for general competition. Of these three, of the value of Rs. 32, are *endowed* Scholarships, and the remaining are paid from the current funds of the Society.

The endowed Scholarships are awarded under the following conditions:—

- (a) Two Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 22, one of Rs. 12 and the other of Rs. 10, called "Govind Hari

Scholarships," and tenable for one year, are open for annual competition by all the College Students. The Board of Sangli has made a donation to the College of a sum of Rs. 6,000 invested at 5 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, and the interest is appropriated for Scholarships in the name of the founder of the Patwardhans.

- (b) The Naoab of Junagad has given a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government Security for a Scholarship of Rs. 10 per month in connection with the Fergusson College. It is open for general competition.
- (c) Mr. G. R. Kirane, State Engineer, Sangli, has placed the sum of Rs. 1,500 at the disposal of the Society. The interest on the endowment is to be applied to found a monthly Scholarship of Rs. 5, to be called "Kirane Scholarship," tenable for one year, and to be awarded to a student educated at the New English School as a free student intending to prosecute his studies in the Fergusson College, and who may have matriculated with the highest number of marks in Mathematics. This Scholarship will be available for award from 1889.

Besides these Scholarships, 10 per cent. free Studentships are allowed.

Prizes.

There are two Prizes attached to the College and awarded in accordance with the following regulations:—

The Sir James Fergusson Prize.

A Prize, entitled "The Sir James Fergusson Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 50, shall be awarded every year to the student from the Fergusson College who shall have obtained the highest number of marks at the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay, provided he obtains at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, and provided that he shall have attended the said College for one academical year.

The Galois Prize.

A Prize, entitled "The Galois Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 20, shall be awarded every year to the

student from the Fergusson College who passes the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay with the highest number of marks in Natural Science, provided that he shall have attended the said College for one academical year, and provided also that he obtain at least 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks assigned to that subject.

2. In case in any year the Prize be not awarded in the above subject, it shall be given to the student from the Fergusson College who passes with the highest number of marks in Mathematics (Algebra and Euclid), subject to the conditions mentioned above.

Mr. V. S. Apte has offered for three years (1888, 1889 and 1890) an annual prize of Rs. 120 (one hundred and twenty only) to be awarded to the student of the Fergusson College who passes the Previous Examination of the Bombay University with the highest number of marks, provided that the student shall obtain at least 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in the total, and that he shall have attended the said College for one academical year.

2. If in any year the Prize be not awarded the amount shall be added to the next year's prize.

3. The prize shall be given in cash or in books, to be determined by the prizeman.

1889.

Principal.

Vaman Shivram Apte, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Professors.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B., Professor of Mathematics.
 Copal Ganesh Agarkar, M.A., Professor of Logic.
 Chaturanga Gangadhar Bhandu, B.A., Professor of History.
 Mahadev Shivram Gole, M.A., Professor of Physics.
 Vasudev Balkrishna Kelkar, B.A. } Professors of English
 Gopal Krishna Gokhale, B.A. } Literature.

Librarian.

Trimbal Sitaram Joshi.

Scholars

- * Shinde, Narayan Bhikaji.
- * Datar, Anant Narayan.
- † Wagle, Mangesh Hari.
- Gore, Keshav Balu.
- Telkar, Ganesh Lalchand.
- Gurjekar, Keshaji Gyanram.
- Hodga, Vinayak Balchandra.
- Suman, Shrinagar Parashram.
- Uga, Govind Ramchandra.
- 2. Sane, Ramchandra Raoji.
- 3. Garde, Jagannath Balkrishna.
- 4. Kulkarni, Vinayak Ranganath.

Commoners.

- Abhyankar, Govind Narayan.
- Abhyankar, Sadashiv Govind.
- Advant, Gangadhar Annaji.
- Alchkar, Husen Khan.
- Alekar, Vasudeo Ramkrishna.
- Arlikar, Krishnaji Bhimrao.
- Athalya, Bhalchandra Mahadev.
- Atre, Mahadev Narhar.
- Aitapur, Moro Shrinivas.
- Bal, Ramchandra Keshav.
- Barve, Parashram Vasudev.
- Bhatye, Govind Chintappa.
- Bhave, Dattatraya Trimbal.
- Bhave, Keshav Bappa.
- Bhose, Vinayak Lakshman.
- Bhogle, Siddheshwar Vysankar.
- Bhathe, Hanuman Vinayak.
- Chaudhkar, Shrinivas Yashwan.
- Chapekar, Vasudev Narayan.
- Chiplonkar, Ganpat Bham.
- Damle, Moro Keshav.
- Dapkhapurkar, Vishnu Balwant.
- Datar, Mahadev Sitaram.
- Deshmane, Balappa Shrivappa.
- Deshmukha, Bhaskar Kashinath.
- Deshpande, Narayan Balwant.
- Dighe, Ramchandra Vaman.
- Dikshit, Tukaram Jivan.

* Govind Hari Scholars.

† Jyotsna School.

‡ Mahadeo Chinnaji Apte Scholars.

† Kiran School.

- Gadgil, Ganesh Bapu.
- Ganpule, Vishnu Balwant.
- Garde, Kashinath Khande.
- Gadre, Trimbal Khande.
- Gadre, Lakshman Vaman.
- Ghimes, Raghunath Hari.
- Gharpure, Lakshman Govind.
- Godbole, Vishnu Keshav.
- Gokhale, Hari Vishvanath.
- Gole, Hari Vinayak.
- Govitkar, Damodar Madhavram.
- Gupte, Dattatraya Martand.
- Gupte, Shripad Khanderav.
- Gokhale, Damodar Vittal.
- Hodhale, Shapurji Kavasji.
- Hulkatti, Venkangowada Nagangowada.
- Hosoti, Chumal Gyanlal.
- Jankhindi, Gurunath Annaji.
- Jeste, Damodar Govind.
- Jog, Bhaskar Damodar.
- Joseph, Howard Shadrach.
- Joshi, Narayan Vinayak.
- Juvekar, Dattatraya Govind.
- Kale, Moro Dinkar.
- Kamat, Balkrishna Sitaram.
- Kamat, Lakshman Jagannath.
- Karandikar, Ganesh Ramchandra.
- Karandikar, Vyankatesh Krishna.
- Katti, Ramchandra Govind.
- Kelkar, Balkrishna Mahadev.
- Kelkar, Narayan Chintamau.
- Kerur, Vasudev Shrinivas.
- Kher, Appaji Kashinath.
- Khare, Ramchandra Vasudev.
- Kibe, Krishnaji Hari.
- Konkar, Ramchandra Balkrishna.
- Korde, Anant Tatya.
- Kotval, Shankar Govind.
- Kelkar, Dattatraya Narayan.
- Kulkarni, Mahesh Mahadev.
- Killedar, Vishnu Lakshman.
- Kholate, Balwant Yadav.
- Limaye, Krishnaji Vasudev.
- Mailur, Gurunath Ramchandra.
- Mandlik, Vasudev Gangadhar.
- Mao, Maruti Lambaji.
- Martine, Gangadhar Rajaram.
- Mariballi, Ramchandra Narasimha.

M. Jod, Balaji Paragji.

M. Ma. Sureshji.

Murayak, Dattat. Balaji Hanmant.

Nandana, Vaidya Ramchandra.

Nanjankar, Ramchandra Gopalhar.

Nanjankar, Gopal Mahadev.

Nanjankar, Vankar Mahadev.

Nanjankar, Shankar Ramji.

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Nanjankar, Shankar Ramji.

M. Jod, Balaji Paragji.

M. Ma. Sureshji.

Murayak, Dattat. Balaji Hanmant.

Nandana, Vaidya Ramchandra.

Nanjankar, Ramchandra Gopalhar.

Nanjankar, Gopal Mahadev.

Nanjankar, Vankar Mahadev.

Nanjankar, Shankar Ramji.

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Nanjankar, Shankar Ramji.

Half-free Students.

Amaladi, Bharat Sheshagiri.

Batigiri, Bhimaji Shankar.

Bhide, Gopal Raghunath.

Chaubal, Mahadev Vishnu.

Datar, Ganesh Parashram.

Date, Balvant Appaji.

Deshmukha, Anant Lakshman.

Deshpande, Keshav Narsinha.

Gharapure, Vishvanath Mahadeo.

Joglekar, Dhondo Vasudev.

Kulkarni, Lakshman Khanderao.

Limaye, Krishnaji Pandurang.

Marathe, Vishnu Hari.

Mavalankar, Keshav Balkrishna.

Mehendale, Krishnaji Hari.

Hanule, Chintaman Ganesh.

Hanule, Vishnu Balvant.

Rishi, Vasudev Damodar.

Sarjoshi, Shankar Narayan.

Sohoni, Ganesh Keshav.

Vaidya, Anant Sakharam.

Patelkar, Shankar Ganesh.

Sule, Damodar Vyankatesh.

Free Students.

Chirpathkar, Vasudev Pandurang.

Vaidya, Datto Mahadev.

IX.—SAMALDAS COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1885.)

This College was founded by His Highness Sir Takhtsingji Javansingji, Thakor Sahib of Bhavnagar, in memory of his late Diwan Samaldas Parmananddas. The College was opened in January 1885.

The College is maintained by the Bhavnagar State, and is under the supervision of a Managing Board, consisting of six officials of the State, with the Diwan, Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, as President.

The following Endowments are connected with the College:—

Three Darbari Scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 per

Six Darbari Scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 per mensem.

Four Darbari Scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Two Darbari Scholarships of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem.

Two Javansingji Scholarships of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem.

One Govrishankar Scholarship of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

One Vidyaram Scholarship of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

One Gold Medal founded by Mr. Govrishankar Udesankar, C.S.I., of the value of Rs. 120, to be awarded annually.

1899.

Principal.

R. H. Gunion, B.A. Oxon., Professor of English Literature and History.

Professors.

Jamshedji Navroji Unwala, M.A., Professor of Physics, Vice-Principal.

Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Manilal Nabhobhai Drivedi, B.A., Professor of Sanskrit. (On leave).

Jakeshman Narayan Limaye, B.A., Acting Professor of Sanskrit.

Harjorji Ardesir Enti, B.A., Professor of Logic and Political Economy.

Shetris.

Bhanushankar Harishankar.

Munshi.

Shaik Mahamad Isphani.

Librarian.

Ratilal Santosbram Vora.

Scholars.

- * Bhat, Manishankar Gaurishankar.
- * Mehta, Girdharilal Harilal.
- * Pandya, Chhabilamund Harimand.
- † Buch, Balvantrai Harishankar.
- † Gani, Narandas Kalidas.
- † Joshi, Pranshankar Bhavanshankar.
- † Modi, Vrijlal Varilman.
- † Parekh, Bhogilal Bapulal.
- † Shah, Chaudilal Keshavlal.
- Bhagat, Devchand Gopaldas.
- Chitre, Anandras Bhikhabhai.
- Dave, Bhaishankar Vasmali.
- Desai, Chhotubhai Shankarji.
- Mehta, Maganlal Ghelebbhai.
- Motiwalla, Jahangirji Bhikhabhai.
- Parekh, Amritlal Motilal.
- Shah, Brijmohan Sarajram.
- Shukla, Mahashankar Venishankar.

Commoners.

- * Balnari, Maganlal Maneklal.
- * Bhat, Anupram Ramji (1).
- * Dalal, Ardenhar Fardunji.
- * Desai, Champaklal Manilal.
- * Mehta, Pratapnari Vajeshankar.
- * Motilal, Abdul Gani Arabi.
- * Oza, Bhupatrai Lalchmishankar (2).
- * Shukla, Navalshankar Narsinhprasad.
- † Agarwala, Brijlal Keshavlal.
- † Dalal, Ghelebbhai Parbhudas.
- † Divanji, Rangilprasad Jannaprasad.
- † Joshi, Balkrishna Bhagvandas (1).
- † Mehta, Ichhashankar Prabhshankar.
- † Mehta, Jivabhai Bhikhabhai.
- † Mehta, Manilal Harilal (1).
- † Munshi, Dinshaji Mancherji.
- † Nannavati, Maneklal Dharanji.
- † Oza, Navidhras Vajeshankar.
- † Shah, Dabhabhai Javerilal.
- † Shah, Harichand Nathu.
- † Thakor, Girjashankar Ranchhodji.
- † Trivedi, Vithaldas Girjashankar.
- Bhat, Trimbalal Chhaganlal.

* Passed the Free B.A. Examination.

† Passed the Previous Examination.

(1) Sir Javantsingji Scholar.

(2) Mahajudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholar.

Choudasama, Meraji Dosaji.
 Dave, Anandram Himmatram.
 Dave, Jivasmram Lakshminram.
 Desai, Bismilhai Dapthadai.
 Desai, Maganlal Jivasmram.
 Desai, Prunipati Chhotanlal.
 Desai, Sakarlal Ratilal.
 Doctor, Esmaranda Hornsby.
 Doctor, Narsayaji Barjari.
 Doctor, Peshaji Barjari.
 Hadda, Lakshminahasthkar Jagjiwan.
 Jharia, Amritram Girjashankar.
 Keshari, Keshavlal Chhaganlal.
 Mehta, Harlal Chhotaribhai.
 Mehta, Motilal Panchabhai.
 Mehta, Nartharam Akshayram.
 Mehta, Narsinhbhai Parmeshambhai.
 Mehta, Shashikant Keshavlal.
 Rautara, Kuberdas Khimji.
 Shah, Motilal Othavji.
 Upadhyaya, Kashiram Pragaji.
 Vastya, Gulabshankar Kharashankar (1).
 Vastya, Venishankar Harishankar.
 Vasa, Manoharlal Yashwanth.

X—AHMEDNAGAR COLLEGE

(RECOGNIZED 1886.)

In 1825 the American Mission opened in Ahmednagar an English school or *seminary* that was efficiently maintained for many years. The *seminary* was at first conducted by the Rev. Amos Abbott and several native assistants. Subsequently the Rev. E. Burgess and the Rev. R. G. Wilder successively had charge of the institution. It continued for more than twenty years to be the only English school in Ahmednagar, and in it were educated many native gentlemen now filling important Government and other offices.

After an interval of several years, the institution was revived in June 1882 as a High School. Its prosperity encouraged the Mission to apply in 1886 to the University for

(1) Rao Sir Pragnadji Scholar.

recognition as a College for the purposes of the Previous Examination. Recognition was granted by the Senate at a Meeting held on the 11th of December 1886, and the College was formally opened on the 1st January 1887.

1889.

Principal,

The Rev. James Smith, B.A., Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Mr. Robert W. McCullough, B.A., Professor of Physics.
 Mr. Samuel G. Lee, Professor of Mathematics and Logic.
 Mr. Sitaran G. Devdhar, Professor of Sanskrit.
 Mr. Burhan Ali, Professor of Persian.
 Mr. George C. Lee, Professor of History.

Undergraduates.

Adilnav, Tatya Bahiroba.
 Amekar, Vishvanath Salasahiv.
 Athavale, Purushottam Narayan.
 Barde, Shankar Ganesh.
 Chitale, Nilekanti Shankar.
 Deshpande, Pralhad Narayan.
 Godbole, Mahadev Lakshman.
 Hivargavkar, Balvant Ramchandra.
 Joshi, Lakshman Krishna.

XI.—SIND ARTS COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1887.)

In 1882 an influential body of native gentlemen of Karachi addressed a memorial to the Education Commission then sitting at Calcutta, urging the Commission to recommend the foundation of an Arts College for the Province of Sind, and adding that they could guarantee a sum of at least Rs. 30,000 as the nucleus of an endowment fund. Two years afterwards the writers of the memorial, together with other gentlemen, formed themselves into a Committee which extensively canvassed all parts of the Province for support,

pecuniary and otherwise, in the present, and those dissolved in favour of a new body, the Sind College Association, of which the Honourable Mr. Dayaram Jethmal was elected President; the Association is registered under Bombay Act XXI of 1880. Before the close of the year 1886-87 the Committee was able to announce that the College Endowment Fund exceeded one hundred thousand rupees, and that a sum of Rs. 17,500 had been promised towards the annual income of the College, to which sum Government had agreed to contribute Rs. 10,000, the Sind Municipalities Rs. 10,850, and the Sind District Local Boards Rs. 8,700. Of the Endowment Fund a sum of Rs. 75,000 has been invested in Government securities, and the interest made available for the general maintenance of the College.

The support thus liberally accorded by all classes was considered sufficient to justify the Association in arranging for the opening of the Sind Arts College in temporary premises in Karachi early in 1887, and the preliminary arrangements being completed the College was accordingly opened by His Excellency Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, on the 17th January 1887. The College was at first recognized up to the 1st B.A. Examination only, but has since been recognized for the purposes of B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations, the recognition extending from the beginning of the first term of the year 1887-88.

Engineering classes have recently been opened by the College, the full course of instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering extending over three years; the proficiency of students is tested from time to time by examinations, but it is not proposed at present to prepare students for the Degrees in Engineering of the University of Bombay. A special grant is made by Government in aid of these classes.

In 1887 Lala Behrimal Mayaram of Rohri offered to the College Board the sum of Rs. 20,000 towards the College Library, to be called the "Lala Behrimal Library." To this amount the sum of Rs. 10,000 has been added by Government.

The management and the control of the College are vested absolutely in a Board distinct from the Sind College Association, and consisting of representatives of Government, of the

Association, and of the contributing Municipalities and District Local Boards. The Commissioner in Sind and the Judicial Commissioner in Sind are *ex-officio* the President and the Vice-President, respectively, of the College Board.

The balance of the endowment fund together with any other sums that may be collected for the purpose is held by the Sind College Association as the nucleus of a fund for providing the College with a permanent building, which is about to be erected. When the new building is completed the College will be named the "Dayaram Oodharan Sind College" after the first President of the College Association, the late Honourable Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, and his friend Mr. Oodharan Mulchand, the present President of the Association, to whose united exertions the existence of the College is in great measure due.

Scholarships and Prizes.

In 1887 it was proposed that the Sind Scholarships, which have been maintained by Government for many years at an annual cost of Rs. 1,000, should be transferred to the control of the College Board. These Scholarship allowances are, however, for the present suspended.

The Macleod Scholarship, which was established in 1854 in memory of the late John Macleod, Deputy Collector of Customs at Karachi, is of the annual value of Rs. 100, being the interest of Rs. 4,000 forming the Macleod Scholarship Fund. It is tenable for one year at the College by the Native Sindhi Student of the Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi, who shall have passed with the highest number of marks the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay held in the preceding year.

A few scholarships varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per mensem are at present granted from College funds to the more proficient students in the Engineering Classes.

The Edulji Dinshah Prize of Rs. 60 (the interest on Rs. 1,500 invested in Government securities), given by Mr. Edulji Dinshah, is awarded annually to the student of the College who obtains the highest number of marks in the highest examination for which the College sends up candidates to the University in any year.

1889.

Principal.

Mass John Jackson, M.A. (Oxon.), D.Sc. (Lond.), M.S.T.E.,
Professor of Science and English.

Professors.

Hariyaji Jayrajji Padshah, B.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of
Logic, Moral Philosophy, History and Political Economy.

Bhambhai Jivrajji Naik, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

Vasunath Kashinath Rajavade, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit and
English.

Mahomed Jaffer Mukhlis Ali Mirza, Professor of Persian.

Clerk and Librarian.

Jashammal Belaram Kirpalani.

Students.

(a) Lalvas, Kundanmal Manghising, B.A.

* Alimchandani, Lilaram Jeshmal.

* Bhogwani, Nihalchand Gidhanal.

(b) * Chinai, Khubchand Jethmal.

* Jhangiani, Gopalji Avatrai.

* Jhangiani, Premchand Avatrai.

* Lalvani, Kishan Uttamchand.

* Mandivada, Yashaji Alibhai.

(c) * Pakhalani, Bhuping Girishmal.

* Shikari, Sahadad Chaudhary.

(d) * Alimchandani, Balchand Dargam.

+ Karmchandani, Hanumanji Udermal.

+ Mansukhani, Parmanand Tejmal.

+ Thakur, Uttamchand Gangaram.

(e) Advani, Bijlaxi Harising.

Advani, Ganeshchand Polam.

Advani, Mohanlal Dnyatram.

Advani, Ravachand Nihalchand.

Agarwala, Harprasad Kanubhai.

Bhagchandani, Khuram Mubram.

Bhogwani, Hashmatrai Ahmad.

Chinani, Mesaram Hariram.
Chandanani, Jivatram Pitamdas.

(f) Dharde, Karandas Premji.

(g) Dinshah, Farroz Edalji.

Golvala, Pirozshah Bezuji.

(h) Gursing, Dhamanmal Naumal.

Hiranandani, Hiranand Tuljaram.

Jhangiani, Peshmal Avatrai.

Jugtiani, Isarbis Tolaram.

Khilnani, Chittanil Kowramal.

Lala, Gopaldas Titokchand.

Lalvani, Gurbaksh Jhamrai.

Lalvani, Khanchand Pactabrai.

Mahomed Hussain Musa Khan.

Mahrotri, Nihalchand Khushiram.

Mahtani, Beemal Avatrai.

Mahtani, Hotchand Tekchand.

Malkani, Dyaldas Jayhering.

Mansukhani, Tekchand Guranamal.

Mevani, Chandiram Nekrai.

Minvala, Jijibhai Mervanji.

(i) Mirechandani, Karmchand Ambratrai.

Mirechandani, Kundanmal Rijhumal.

Nagrani, Hitechand Motaram.

Nowroji, Janshedji Sorabji.

(j) Palwar, Parial Abdul Latiff.

Panjabi, Lalchand Chubermal.

(k) Ramchandani, Baharing Divanising.

Ramchandani, Tirithdas Pribhadas.

Sethna, Ratanji Dorabji.

Shivdasani, Bulchand Parumal.

Shivdasani, Jethanand Choithram.

Shivdasani, Tirathdas Choithram.

Soda, Tikamdas Tulsidas.

Sujansingnai, Varumal Tulsidas.

Thadani, Gaganmal Sechanand.

Thadani, Mulchand, Rochiram.

Vaswani, Mulchand Titokchand.

Engineering Students.

Lalvani, Khubchand Kotumal.

Ajwani, Sunderdas Asanand.

Changanai, Kodumal Showaram.

Cordeiro, Claudius.

Mahtani, Dayaram Duriadinomal.

(a) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.

(b) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

(c) Passed the Previous Examination.

(d) Half-fellowship.

(e) Victor's Medalist for 1888.

(f) Victor's Medalist for 1887.

(h) Half-free student.

(i) Free student.

(j) Late Sir Ferozjee Behar.

(k) Mached Scholar.

Dumier, Charles.
 Ladram, Karasaram Uttamchand.
 Ladram, Varadul Alambhad.
 Minwala, Panchabhai Framji.
 Shikhar, Isardas Paruram.
 Shikhar, Harinath Tatambhad.
 Vasant, Dalpatrao Bhayanna.

XII.—GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1866.)

The foundation of this institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence, as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1866 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects:—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trusts, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

1889.

Professors.

The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

William C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

Rastamji Dhanjibhai Sethna, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I.—Senior Law Students.

Amalnerkar, Tukaram Ramchandra, B.A.
 Banaji, Rastamji Ratanji.
 Bhagvannaji, Mulraj Sujansing, B.A.
 Bhatavdekar, Ganesh Keshav, B.A.
 Bijapurkar, Vaman Govind, B.A.
 Botlibhai, Ardesir Framji, B.A.
 Chandorkar, Ganesh Lalchman, B.A.
 Chokshi, Manohubhai Narsidas, B.A.
 Dalal, Hirjibhai Kavayji.
 Dalal, Kashidas Narandas, B.A.
 Dallas, Barjorji Sorabji, B.A.
 Deshmukh, Govind Sakharam.
 Ezekiel, Ezekiel Moses, B.A.
 Fozdar, Motilal Tribhuvandas, B.A.
 Gadgil, Sadashiv Bapuji.
 Gokhale, Janardan Ganesh, B.A.
 Gokhale, Shridhar Balvant, B.A.
 Ghotage, Vithal Sitaram.
 Gopal Aiyangar, N. T., B.A.
 Hate, Gajanan Harichandra.
 Huchala, Shapurji Hormasji, B.A.
 Kania, Jankisandas Jethabhai, B.A.
 Kehimkar, Abraham Aaron, B.A.
 Kerkar, Vaman Ramchandra, B.A.
 Konnur, Sheoan Janardan, B.A.
 Kotval, Dhanjishah Pestanji.
 Lajmi, Venkatrao Anandrao.
 Madan, Ardesir Hormasji.
 Mehta, Mansukh Krishnamukh, B.A.
 Mehta, Umedram Jametram.
 Modak, Mahadev Hari, B.A.
 Modi, Kallidas Kashidas, B.A.
 Mohile, Ganpat Bhaskar.
 Mulgavkar, Ganpatrao Shivram, B.A.
 Mulla, Dinshah Fardunji, M.A.
 Nadkarni Ramchandra Hanmant.
 Patel, Shivblai Motibhai.
 Patvari, Ranchorilal Vandravandas, B.A.
 Patwardhan, Raghunath Krishna.
 Pavri, Navroji Pallanji, B.A.
 Paymaster, Rastam Barzorji.

Kamanna, B.
Reporter, Edalji Darashah, B.A.
Kane, Venkatesh Moreswar, B.A.
Kato, Narayan Nilkanth, B.A.
Kishinvasayengar, S. S., B.A.
Kotake, Datto Damodar, B.A.
Kotli, Jametram Jivanram, B.A.
Kotli, Dinkar Hari, B.A.
Kotli, Shripat Khanderao, M.A.
Kotli, Madhulal Lakshminahankar
Kotli, Manoharshah Ramnaji, B.A.
Kotli, Jambhaji Rastamji, B.A.
Kotli, Ganpatrao Raghunath.

II.—Junior Law Students

Atmaram Bhulabala, Mataabhai Kasumbhai, B.A., Prize
man of 1898.

Ayaz, Ganesh Krishna.
Ayaz, Narayan Krishna.
Ayaz, Shivram Narayan.
Bakshi, Shrinivas Krishna.
Bakshi, Kaikashru Edalji.
Bakshi, Mangesh Krishnaji.
Bakshi, Sorabji Dadabhai, B.A.
Bhat, Hari Krishna Fakirji.
Bhenda, Krishnaji Kemalo.
Buch, Anantai Nanlal.
Buch, Nassarvanji Postanji.
Carn, Nassarvanji Manchery.
Chavhanavkar, Padmanath Gopal.
Chavhan, Mahadev Sitaram, B.A.
Dadachandji, Rastamshah Keshavaji.
Dadli, Barzori Jambhaji, B.A.
Dami, Anantai Girdharlal.
Dami, Bhimbhai Narayanji.
Dami, Jugabhai Kalienrai.
Dami, Varajai Santukrai, B.A.
Deshpande, Vaman Ganesh, B.A.
Dholki, Rupeshankar Murarji.
Dhurandhar, Gajanan Vishvanath, B.A.
Enti, Kaikashru Ardesir.
Ghesli, Keshavlal Murlidhar.
Gangoli, Krishna Rao.
Gurjar, Makund Balkrishna.
Jagalekar, Shridhar Ramchandra.
Joshi, Shapurji Sorabji.
Joshi, Manirai Trikramrai, B.A.

Kalianpurkar, Vishveshvar Venkatesh, B.A.
Kane, Hari Vinayak.
Kango, Edalji Rastamji.
Karnajivala, Anuraj Vitthalrai.
Kellar, Narayan Chintaman.
Khanabhai, Ishvarlal Pranlal.
Koyaji, Sorabji Nassarvanji.
Limaye, Krishnaji Govind.
Master, Ratanji Desabhai.
Maur, Govind Venkatesh.
Mehta, Mavji Kanji.
Mehta, Nassarvanji Edalji.
Mehta, Thakor Kapilram.
Mishra, S. H.
Moshi, Anupchand Jaggivan, B.A.
Moss, N. H.
Mulgavkar Sundarrao Shivram.
Mulla, Rastamji Fardunji, B.A.
Nilkanth, Raman Mahipatram.
Phalnis, Sahaji Shesgir.
Pakvasha, Vrijbhukandas Muncharam, B.A.
Prani, Datto Pandurang, B.A.
Potdar, Krishnaji Venkatesh.
Potdar, Vaman Moreswar.
Patel, Behramji Rastamji.
Patel, Chhotalal Lalubhai.
Patel, Dhanjishah Edalji.
Reberio, Julio, B.A.
Reporter, Phirozshah Edalji.
Sahnis, Narayan Ghanasham.
Sahsarbudhe, Ganesh Balvant.
Sanjana, Phirozshah Edalji.
Shah, Jivandas Pitambar.
Sethna, Nassarvanji Dhanjibhai.
Tripathi, Tanukharam Mansukharam, B.A.
Vardhe, Dinkar Sakharam, B.A.
Valladares, Diego J., B.A.
Velinkar, Shrikrishna Gunaji, B.A.
Vimadalal, Jehangier Jivanji.
Wadia, Dombhai Framji.

III.—Candidate Law Students.

Kapadia, Phirozshah Ratanji.
Javheri, Krishnalal Mohanlal.
Munshi, Sorabji Ardesir.
Marzban, Kaikobad Behramji.
Kelmkar, Moses Aaron.

Manikhai Namubhai,
 Moolasree, Paul Clement.
 De Oliveira, John F. K.
 Hiraolima, Phileasius Rajaji.
 Madan, Ardesir Morvanji.
 Desai, Hakmat Harad.
 Gaudar, Kharshedji Dadabhai.
 Desai, Balwantrao Khandalabhai.
 Santak, Kharshedji Kavaji.
 Panditkari, Hormasji Kaikobad.
 Mehta, Elalji Kharshedji.
 Gaudin, Virji Manojdas.
 Shaikh, Kasurulla Farakh.
 Shah, Narettam Khoshrumai.
 Jamnadarvala, Antoldas Hargovind.
 Kohliyar, Kharshedji Ratanshah.
 Bennot, Sorabji Kharshedji.
 Ayast, Purnhottam Raghunath.
 Bamji, Phirozeshah Kavaji.
 Velisakar, Narayan Gunaji.
 Trilokkar, Sendar Vishvanath.
 Desai, Ramdas Vitthala.
 Kapadia, Kaddidas Gangalal.
 Surti, Phirozeshah Hormasji.
 Jayakar, Narayan Gajanan.
 Gaudin, Behram Navroji.
 Kolkar, Mahadev Chintaman.
 Desai, Gulabrai Jametram.
 Banagari, Ganpatrao Khau.
 Bode, Ramkrishtina Nilbunth.
 Mowdaval, Kharshedji Mancherji.
 Dave, Nandshankar Parvatshankar.
 Munshi, Mandeshah Dhanpshah.
 Matarkar, Govind Datto.
 Sunthakar, Kango Vitthal.
 Kaka, Moharjibhai Nussurvanji.
 Haridhaskar, Bhanaji Shrinivas.
 Seth, Vitthaladas Bhagvandas.
 Karikodivala, Chundulal Dayabhai.
 Manerikar, Balvant Ramkrishtina.
 Gaudar, Mancherishah Kavaji.
 Kharas, Dombhai Bezanji.
 Parmeshvarkar, Parikhat Dayabhai.
 Dubash, Dinshah Barzori.
 Jogalekar, Vitthal Parsuram.
 Harpanihalli, Mahadev Ramchandras.
 Pandit, Narayan Ganesh.
 Nerurkar, Baji Vishnu.

Mehta, Madhavji Manji.
 Telang, Narsingrao Shivji.
 Vachharajani, Chaganlal Mugutlal.
 Dave, Harihar Bhanushankar.
 Dadachandji, Phirozeshah Kerashaji.
 Goratela, Nanji Hansraj.
 Bala, Kaikoshru Ardesir.
 Sanjana, Rastam Kharshedji.
 Mehta, Kaikoshru Bezanji.
 Gambhir, Jehangier Sorabji.
 Vaze, Ramchandra Ballal.
 Desai, Trimbaklal Jadhavlal.
 Kothare, Devchand Ratanji.
 Mehta, Gohavlal Dayabhai.
 Daru, Pritanlal Dayabhai.
 Kaprekar, Narayan Bhikaji.
 Shurupali, Bhikaji Narsing.
 Kharkar, Gopinath Mahipat.
 Vakil, Framji Ardesir.
 Barve, Kashinath Chimanrao.
 Nariman, Bahadur Kaikoshru.
 Munshi, Maganrai Keshavrai.
 Vardhe, Pandlik Gangadhar.
 Naik, Svami Govind.
 Merchant, Mahommed Vallibhai.
 Lewis Fernandes.
 Kajiji Mahammadbhai Mohammadalli.
 Bhagvat Mahadev Vinayak.
 Alexander Saldanha.
 Nagarikatti, Dattatrya Venkappa.
 Contractor, Tayabali Vallibhai.
 Edward Dalgado.

XIII.—GOVERNMENT LAW CLASS.

(RECOGNIZED 1885.)

In April 1884 the Principal of the Deccan College requested that a jurisprudence class might be established and a Lecturer in Jurisprudence appointed in the Deccan College. It was pointed out that, for want of such a class, students of this College could keep none of their law terms as undergraduates, so that they laboured under a great disadvantage as compared with students in Bombay. In a Government Resolution, dated November 10th, His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctioned the establish-

ment of the class asked for, subject to the recognition of the University. The class was recognised by the University, and a Law Lecturer was appointed. The Lecturer delivered about twenty lectures during the thirty-five weeks of the academic year on the subjects of the first year's course as given to undergraduates in Bombay. The salary of the Lecturer is Rs. 125 per mensem; Rs. 50 is given as a prize to the pupil who is first in the yearly examination. The year is divided into two terms, and the fee for each term is Rs. 12-6. The class was opened on January 1st, 1895.

Law Lecturer

Rao Sahab Venkatrao Ramchandra

Students

1. Advani, Hasanmul Murijsul.
2. Advani, Hiranand Shantokram
3. Agashe, Moro Bhikaji.
4. Bhagvat, Purshottam Balvant.
5. Brahm, Govind Bahirao.
6. Captain, Manojeeji Soratji.
7. Charnula, Gopal Ganesh.
8. Dhavle, Ganesh Vinayak.
9. Dande, Keshav Govinda.
10. Dange, Shankar Narayan.
11. Dandate, Ganesh Sadashit.
12. Datar, Sheshgir Tirmalrao.
13. Datar, Narayan Tirmalrao.
14. Davag, Shavakshah Kavaji.
15. Desai, Anant Sitaram.
16. Deshmukh, Mahadeo Krishna.
17. Deshmukh, Dyakanath Ganesh.
18. Deshpande, Krishnaji Gopal.
19. Deshpande, Krishnaji Dinkar.
20. Gajendragadkar, Gopal Lakshman.
21. Gupta, Damodar Mahadev.
22. Haldari, Bhimaji Tirkapavai.
23. Jamkhande, Gopal Bhatnagar.
24. Joshi, Bhaskar Vaman.
25. Kale, Krishnaji Ramchandra.
26. Kamat, Vishnu Vital.
27. Kashikar, Keshav Gopal.
28. Kaikobad, Ardesir Navroji.
29. Karagudari, Narayan Guranath.
30. Kolatkar, Shripad Krishna.
31. Kudilkar, B. K.

32. Kadoi, S. K.
33. Kitor, Gurnath Venkatesh.
34. Lakshmi, Divarishah Charisunk.
35. Limaye, Narayan Hari.
36. Mehendale, Bhikaji Raghunath.
37. Naik, Keshav Balvant.
38. Natu, Janardan Keshav.
39. Natu, Krishnaji Raghunath.
40. Pant, Balasahab Shrinivasrao.
41. Panso, Krishnaji Martand.
42. Patvardhan, Vasudev Vital.
43. Patankar, Nilkant Pandurang.
44. Pais, Belsio.
45. Paranjpye, Vinayak Narayan.
46. Rahalkar, Narayan Moreshvar.
47. Rande, Vinayak Vishnu.
48. Redkar, Krishnaji Sitaram.
49. Shroff, Kavaji Jijibhai.
50. Saranjame, Datatraya Vital.
51. Samant, Jaganath Moreshvar.
52. Sohoni, Krishnaji Vishnu.
53. Sathe, Purshottam Krishna.
54. Salnis, Krishnaji Ramchandra.
55. Shrikhande, Ganesh Ramchandra.
56. Sambhiva Ayer, N. R.
57. Thodani, Udharam Chandumal.
58. Tare, Vital Rango.
59. Upasani, Raoji Balkrishna.
60. Vahalkar, Dinkar Jairam.
61. Vad, Vishnu Chinnaji.

XIV.—GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

This College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is to "impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain

endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are administered by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language on every branch of Medical Science by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital*, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (a) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds; (b) an Ophthalmic Hospital (*Cowasjee Jehanghier Ophthalmic Hospital*) with 60 beds; (c) a Hospital for incurables, built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases.

The students are arranged in classes—

1. Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.
2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.
3. Non-Matriculated Female students who are educated through the English language for the grade of "certified Practitioners," and are granted by the College authorities a certificate of qualification signed by the Principal and countersigned by the Director of Public Instruction.

The College possesses the following endowments:—

The Parish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Lisbon, Jamkhandi and Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Scholarships, Cursetji Framji Khory Scholarship, and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund; the Burnes, Arnott and Hemabhoj Vaktchund Medal Funds; and Sir J. P. Willoughby, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Prize Funds, Hunter Prize Funds, Cursetji Framji Khory Prize Fund, MacDougall Prize, and the Dinbai Dinsha Wachha Prize Fund.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rs. 1,18,200, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant Medical College." There are at the present time many such Graduates, who either are engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
 1849. John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
 1865. Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
 1865. Robert Haines, M.B. (Lond.)
 1866. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
 1876. Henry Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
 1886. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D. (Lond.)
 1888. WELLINGTON GRAY, L.M., L.Ch. (Dublin).

1889.

Principal.

W. Gray, L.M., L.Ch. (Dublin), Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery.

Professors.

- I. B. Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
 G. A. Macdonachie, M.D., C.M. (Aberd.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.
 J. Arnott, M.D., C.M. (Glas.), Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
 G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.
 W. K. Hatch, M.B., C.M. (Aberd.), M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S. (Lond.), Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

R. Manser, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Lond.), Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics.

R. J. Baker, B.A., M.B. (Duldin), Professor of Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.

D. Macdonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. (Ed.), Professor of Botany.

C. H. L. Meyer, M.D. (Lond.), Professor of Physiology and Histology.

Demonstrator.

Anna Mareshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Tutors.

Ismail Jan Mahomed, L.M. & S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Govind Balaji, Kher, L.M. & S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Shapurji Desabhai Bharucha, L.M. & S., Tutor in Practical Histology and Physiology, and Mayo Demonstrator.

Mancherji Kavaji Kanga, L.M. & S., M.A., B.Sc., Tutor in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Prabhakar Ramkrishna Bhaadaskar, B.A., L.M. & S., Tutor in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Eraah Shierarji Bharucha, L.M. & S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Senior Students.

Foundation.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| * Ramchandra Shivaji Poradi ... | Anderson Scholar. |
| * Hormasji Jamshedji Sanjana ... | Carnegie Scholar. |
| * Nasarvanji Fakirji Surveyor, M.A., B.Sc. ... | Farish and Lisbon Scholar. |
| * Augustus Paul Dantes. | |
| * Anant Narayan Sambare. | |
| * Ardesir Kavaji Turner. | Reid Scholar. |
| * Ratanji Adarji Collector. | |
| * Rastamji Manikji Kelavala ... | Farish Scholar. |
| * Shaunkar Amrit Chobhe ... | Government Exhibitioner. |
| * Ardesir Hormasji Ghasvala. | |

* Passed the First and Second Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.

- * Balaram Bapuji Kete.
- * Ganpat Raghunath Nafkarni.
- * Dombhai Hormasji Kohla.
- * Krishnaswami Sushiya Naidu.
- * John Baptist DeQuadros.
- * James Joseph William Baird.
- * Phirozshah Pestanji Bhola.
- * Framji Shapurji Gandhi.
- * Jagmohandas Chhabildas Merchant.
- * Hari Shrikrishna Dev

Government Fellow.

Student.

- * Kaikholeskar Manoharji Hiramanik.
- * Rastamji Dadasbhai Daravala.
- * Ramji Nathabhai Mandevia.
- * Shapurji Manikji Melita.
- * Hirji Jhangir Dadmat.
- * Ratanji Bejanji Semavala.
- * Kaikholeskar Rastamji Doctor.
- * Jamshedji Palanji Motilalman.
- * Ardesir Dorabji Decore.
- * Purushottam Ramchandra Fugodkar.
- * Popat Prabhakar Vasdeya.
- * Vikaji Darabji Adivavala.
- * Barjorji Bejanji Bharucha.
- * Behramshah Manoharshah Marathe.
- * Herbert Adamsan Fide.
- * Manekji Desabhai Gervala.
- * Ravashankar Pranshanter Push.
- * Hoshangi Kavarji Medivada.
- * Lakshman Ganpat Mane
- * Dnyaneshwar Atmaram Dardkard
- * Framji Shapurji Gotla
- * Yashaji Baji Kulkarni

Government Scholar.

Farish Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Farish and Lisbon Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

Government Scholar.

- * Sorabji Desabhai Desai ...
- * Jayvant Nanji Kotak ...
- * Motilal Trikamji Avastha.
- * J. A. W. Pereira.
- * Varjivandas Damodaradas Merchant.
- * Jehanbakhsh Rastamji Thasavala.

Junior Students.

- * Bapuji Pestanji Narielvala.

* Passed the First and Second Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
 † Free students.
 ‡ Passed the Previous Examinations.
 § Passed the First Examination only in Medicine.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition:—

1 of Rs. 15 per mensem.

1 " 12 "

1 " 10 "

1 " 9 "

1 " 8 "

3 " 7 "

3 " 6 "

10 " 5 "

2 " 4 "

4 " 3 "

1 McDougall Scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem.

1 Freer Scholarship of " 25 "

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then school the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum the amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal, to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Freer Scholarship.

At a Meeting of the Native Inhabitants of Poona held on 11th November 1866, Khan Bahadur Pedamaji Pustamji presiding, it was resolved—That, in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Freer, a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any College affiliated to the University.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1854. The Rev. James McDougall.

1857. Henry Coke, M.A.

1859. Captain G. Close, R.E.

1861. Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.

1867. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.

1880

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., M.Inst.C.E.I.

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

James Scorgie, F.C.S., Mem.Soc.Eng., Professor of Mechanism and Applied Science.

G. M. Woodrow, Lecturer on Agriculture and Botany.

H. M. Page, Head Master.

Ruchunath Narayan Apte, M.A., Acting Mathematics Master.

K. D. Naigamvalia, M.A., F.I.C., First Master.

Bannaji Hormasji Pavri, L.C.E., Second Master.

Mandeshwar Cawasji Banji, L.C.E., B.Sc., Third Master.

Kavusji D. Naigamvalia, M.A., F.I.C., Superintendent of Observatory.

Toskarum Rankrishna, First Assistant Master.

Martand Ganesh Panshe, Second Assistant Master.

Robert Royal, Superintendent of Workshops.

T. Pottinger, V. S., Lecturer on Veterinary subjects.

Dinshaw Dossabhai Sanga, Superintendent, Veterinary Hospital.

Narayan Balwant Ranade, Herbarium-keeper.

Sadashiv Ganesh Paranjpe, Librarian.

I.—Civil Engineering Department Fellows

Samba Siva Iyer, B.Sc., L.C.E.

• Vithal Sitaram Bhambekar, B.A.

Poor Scholar.

† Bangalore Krishnarao, B.A.

McDougal Scholar.

† Harilal Bhaglal Parekh.

Woomwalla Scholar.

D. F. Vakil.

Watt Scholars.

K. F. Deobor.

John Lobes.

Under-graduates holding Scholarships.

Chunilal Jivanlal Hansoti.

• Hariprasanna Chattopadhyaya, B.A.

† Belvali Nanjundaya, B.A.

† Vishnu Narayan Tarsikar.

† Dinesh Dasalabhai Dattavala,

• Nijagal Venkatarao, B.A.

• Kharsabai Pranjli Bhattacha.

• Radhika Pensed Boy.

• Narayan Kaddimath Malvankar, B.A.

• Dhanjishah Postanji Bhedkar, B.A.

• Jamshedji Postanji Mistri, B.A.

• Bellary Raghavaya.

• Shrivivas Keshava Kadkol.

† Balwant Narayan Ghimekar.

† Tanjore Ganesh Panchajanya Iyer.

† S. Chidambarti.

† Krishnaji Vmayerk Vase.

† Purmahantra Mukhopadhyaya.

† Hanuman Shankar Shingtar.

† Ramkrishna Narayan Thakar.

† Daniel Moses Talkar.

† Chunilal Chaganchand Shroff.

Under-graduates not holding Scholarships.

† K. Anantachar.

† Mervanji Pestanji Billimoria.

• Has passed the (old) F.C.E. and also the (new) F.C.E.

• Has passed the (new) F.C.E.

† Has passed the (old) F.C.E.

† Has passed the (old) F.C.E.

† Ernest Hubert Flower.

† K. Pranatarthibari Iyer.

† Navroji Dalabhai Katrak.

† Chonvirgowda Sidramgowda Patil.

† Anritlal Vithaldas Thacker.

† B. Garudacharya.

† Hindiganavale Narayan Ayangar.

† Jehangir Tehmuras Anklesaria.

† Mervanji Pestanji Bhaka.

† Govind Vishnu Bhide.

† John Bhole.

† Pranjli Jamshedji Billa.

† Bindiganavale Narsinhayangar Garudacharya.

† Balvantri Chandulal Desai.

† Raghunath Krishna Deshmukh.

† Ezekiel Solomon.

† Peter Manoel Fernandez.

† Sunilalal Manecklal Ghoradra.

† S. Vythinath Iyer.

† Bandu Govind Jag.

† Rastamji Kekohad Kanga.

† Vishnu Krishna Kanitkar.

† Dandekar Narayan Keshavnagar.

† Krishnaji Kashinath Kurtakotti.

† Jamshedji Dhanjibhai Lala.

† Jehangir Behramji Massani.

† Hirjibhai Pirozshah Meherji.

† Pranjli Mancherji Molsedjina.

† Sumitra B. Modak.

† Kingendranath Mukhopadhyaya.

† Harihar Anant Nadkarni.

† Bhinaji Venkatesh Nidgundi.

† Maneckji Dalabhai Pande.

† Mahadev Hari Paranjyapa.

† Chandulal Sitaram Pariani.

† Fulchand Dayabhai Parekh.

† Bajibhai Jadhavbhai Patil.

† Motibhai Dayabhai Patil.

† Samuel Abaji Pentar.

† Savlaram Balwant Ranade.

† Balwant Narayan Satheya.

† Dinkar Shankar Savarkar.

† Surat Chandraseen.

† Sadashiv Vishvanath Vaidya.

† Krishnaji Hari Dute, B.A.

† Ganesh Vishambhar Gayatonde.

† Has passed the (old) F.C.E.

† Chetaji Ghatgebandh Datta.
 † Nicholas Francis Nazarian.
 † Vincent Paul Kolsira,
 † Krishnaji Keshav Gharapure.
 † Maganji Rajchand Sood.
 † Moolji Karpurchand Motia.
 † D. S. Dhillon.
 † Kattappa Shimpappa Angadi.
 † Ramchidappa Basappa Bhat.
 † Fanny Wright.
 † Balwant Dasappa.
 † Shiroga Duggappa.
 † Gurusath Kashinath Kurlakatti.

II.—Agricultural Department.

Ramchandra Virupaksha Hanbarhatti.
 Krishnaji Govind Deshpande.
 Deshpande Sitaran Kautkar.
 Ramchandra Narasimha Ekbundi.
 Tanna Krishna Alpakakati.
 Jannanji Maneekabhai Doctor.
 Venkatesh Narso Subbia.
 Trimbak Krishna Bagit.
 Ramchandra Gopal Hottenbelli.
 V. M. Nanjoshi.
 Jankrishna Vishnu Chakradar.
 Govindnath Bhagavandira Kulkarni.
 Rajgopal Ganesh Kulkar.
 Vajna Hanmant Lakshminshvar.
 Srinivas Ananji Gumsa.
 Gurusath Krishna Nidgundi.
 Jaso Tungo Narandra.
 Vyaskutosh Sadashivrao Nargund.
 Pandurang Narayan Athane.
 Jaikisanadas Prajijwandas Shroff.
 Raghunath Hari Lela.

III.—Forest Department.

Manoharji Boharaji Meshant.
 Shaukar Sitaran Gupta.
 Shridhar Balakrishna Gogte.
 Vasudev Govind Joglekar.
 Hari Balwant Vaidya.
 Hari Ganesh Nagarkar.
 Dalpatrai Jethanand Navani.
 Narayan Keshav Marathe.

1 Has passed the old P.C.E.

Endowments:



THE MUNGULDASS NATHOORHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 26th March 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship:—

1. "THE MUNGULDASS NATHOORHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP" shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the dates of the Candidates receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AY, one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without Examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed

by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldaas Nathooobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend the whole of the three years subsequent to the date of his leaving India for Europe, out of India, and six months at least out of each year in Great Britain or Ireland; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated, and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldaas Nathooobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

Year.	Fellow.	College.
1867 March	Jayakar, Atanaram Subashio, L.M.	Grant.
1868 September	Thakur, Shriang Babaji, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871 S. 1. 1. 1.	Justice, Girdharlal Bantatal, L.B.	Grant.
1874 April	W.D.	
	Vaslekar, Nanaji Narayan, L.C.E.	Poona Civil Engineering (now College of Science.)
1877 April	Dharmyaran, Vasudev, Krishnarao, B.A., LL.B.	Edin. & Govt. Law School.
1880 Dec.	Prabakar, Govindrao Bhan, L.M. & S.	Grant.
1884 December	Bhadbhade, Lakshman Gangadhar, B.A.	Deccan.
1886 1. 1. 1.	Madgaskar, Govind Dinanath, B.A.	Elphinstone.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities

for the purpose of founding an annual Gold Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 3rd September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal:—

1. "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Science, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English Language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years: (a) some question of Indian History or Antiquities; (b) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

Year.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1865.	<i>The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.</i>	No Essay received.	...
1866.	<i>The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Agriculture in India.</i>	Medal not awarded.	...
1867.	<i>The Unprinted Literature of the Marathas.</i>	Ditto.	...
1868.	<i>The Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.</i>	Rastamji Mer-Elphin- vanji Patel, stone. M.A.	...
1869.	<i>The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.</i>	Balvant Bhikaji Deccan- Vakharkar, B.A.	...
1870.	<i>The Socio-economical Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.</i>	Haraji Balaji Elphin- Ginni, B.A.	stone.
1871.	<i>The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Low Countries and of the North-Western Provinces.</i>	Manikji Nasar-Elphin- vanji Nana- stone. vati, B.A.	...
1872.	<i>The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.</i>	No Essay received.	...
1873.	<i>The Denominology of Western India.</i>	Medal not awarded.	...

Year.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1874.	<i>The Electric Telegraph as it affects India in its Social, Commercial, and Political Aspects.</i>	No Essay received.	...
1875.	<i>Gleanings of the History of Indian Medicine from its Ancient Literature.</i>	Medal not awarded.	...
1876.	<i>The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.</i>	Medal not awarded.	...
1877.	<i>A short Abstract of the Political History of Gujarat and Maharashtra from the first Century of the Christian Era to the Inroads of the Mahomedans as arrived at from an examination of Coins and Inscriptions.</i>	Dhondu Hari Agase, B.A.	Elphin- stone.
1878.	<i>The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.</i>	Medal not awarded.	...
1879.	<i>The Unprinted Literature of the Marathas.</i>	No Essay received.	...
1880.	<i>Meteorology in India in its Relations to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts.</i>	Krishnaji Madhavrao Jog- lekar, M.A.	Elphin- stone.
1881.	<i>The Vernaculars peculiar to the Konkan from the Southern confines of the Goapoor Territory to the Northern limits of the Thana Zilla and Khandesh, investigated and established by means of Comparative Philology applied in aid of original Researches.</i>	No Essay received.	...
1882.	<i>The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.</i>	Kavvanji Bejanji Setlha, B.A., L.L.B.	Elphin- stone.
1883.	<i>Astronomy in India, its rise and progress in ancient and modern times as affected by the progress of that science in Arabia, Egypt, Greece and Modern Europe.</i>	Ganesh Balvant Joshi, B.A.	Do.
1884.	<i>The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.</i>	No Essay received.	...

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	FEDERATION.	UNIVERSITY.
1885	<i>The Vedic Sanskrit of Western India, their Origin, History, Evolution, Social and Political Conditions and Characteristics.</i>	Damodar Krishna Karandikar, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1886	<i>The Application of Modern Hygiene to the Diseases of India.</i>	Do.	Do.
1887	<i>The History of the Rise and Progress of Village Communities in Western India.</i>	Do.	Do.
1888	<i>Can the Organization of credit as lately introduced into European countries be usefully employed for the development of Manufactures and Agriculture in India?</i>	Do.	Do.
1889	<i>Newer Philosophy.</i>		

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1883, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 24th September 1883, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the M.A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit, provided that the Scholarship shall not be awarded except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1886 Mar	Bhagvat, Govind Ramchandra	Poona (now Deccan).
1887 "	Marathe, Kashinath Balkrishna	Do.
1888 "	Kathavate, Abaji Vishnu	Do.
1889 "	Telang, Kashinath Trimbak	Elphinstone.
1870 "	Athale, Yashvant Vasudev	Do.
1870 Dec.	Athale, Yashvant Vasudev	Do.
1871 "	Tulsi, Raoji Vasudev	Do.
1872 "	Pendse, Kashinath Balvant	Deccan.
1873 "	Rhido, Shivram Parashuram	Do.
1874 "	Gokhale, Ramchandra Vishnu	Elphinstone.
1875 "	Bhat, Hariram Uttamram	Do.
1876 "	Agase, Ganesh Janardan	Deccan.
1877 "	Agase, Dhondur Hari	Elphinstone.
1878 "	Scholarship not awarded	Do.
1879 "	Apte, Vaman Shivram	Deccan.
1880 "	Scholarship not awarded	Do.
1881 "	Bhandarkar, Shridhar Ramkrishna	Elphinstone.
1882 "	No Candidate	Do.
1883 "	No Candidate	Do.
1884 "	Vaidya, Lakshman Ramchandra	Elphinstone.
1885 "	Scholarship not awarded	Do.
1886 "	Scholarship not awarded	Do.
1887 "	No candidate	Do.
1888 "	Scholarship not awarded but a moiety is given to—	Do.
	Arte, Bhaskar Ramchandra	Deccan.

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1883, wrote as follows:—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University Student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the

sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 21st December 1863, and Regulations passed for the awarding of the Prize, which were subsequently (22nd November 1879), at the instance of the donor, amended as follows:—

1. "THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE," consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some literary or historical subject or every alternate year on some scientific subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in June. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his Post Office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in August.

6. On the occasion when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
POEMS.		
1864	<i>The Himalayan Mountains</i>	Vikaji, Premji Rastamji
1865	<i>The Indian Seasons</i>	Prize not awarded.
1866	<i>Alexandria</i>	Ditto.
1867	<i>The Solar System</i>	Modi, Barzorgji Edalji.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
POEMS—continued.		
1868	<i>India Three Thousand Years Ago</i>	Prize not awarded.
1869	<i>The Indus</i>	Kohiyar, Jehangiershab Erachshah.
1870	<i>Vasco de Gama</i>	Kohiyar, Jehangiershab Erachshah.
1871	<i>Sutter</i>	Aitken, Edward H.
1872	<i>The Suez Canal</i>	Prize not awarded.
1873	<i>Akbar</i>	Ditto.
1874	<i>Shionji</i>	Ditto.
1875	<i>Athena</i>	Ditto.
1876	<i>The Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India</i>	Prize not awarded.
1877	<i>The Malabar Coast</i>	Ditto.
1878	<i>An Indian Pilgrimage</i>	Ditto.
1879	<i>The Ganges Valley</i>	Ditto.
ESSAYS.		
1881	<i>The Characteristics of English Literature of the Times of Queen Elizabeth, Anne, and Victoria, Stated and Compared.</i>	Prize not awarded.
1882	<i>The Elephas</i>	Ditto.
1883	<i>A comparison of the genius of Dickens with that of Scott as manifested in their principal works.</i>	Nimachvals, Jehangier Derabji.
1884	<i>A Description of the Progress made in India during the last ten years in some branch of Physical or Natural Science.</i>	No Essay received.
1885	<i>Influence of Western Thought and Civilization on the Indian Mind.</i>	Prize not awarded.
1886	<i>The best methods of spreading a knowledge of popular science in India.</i>	Ditto.
1887	<i>Moral and Social Progress of the English Nation under Queen Victoria.</i>	Sovani, Govind Krishna, B.A.
1888	<i>The Work and Influence of Richard Cobden.</i>	Desai, Govindbhai Hathibhai B.A.
1889	<i>The Position of Akbar in Indian History and his Influence on the Nations of India.</i>	



THE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Juggonnathjee Sankersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University of Bombay, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R.S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25* each and three of Rs. 20* each per mensem; one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Juggonnathjee Sankersett, Esq., be accepted with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his revered father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 20 and one of Rs. 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination

with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. The Scholarships will be tenable for two years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of the College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Sanskrit.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the two years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1866	Athale, Yashwant Vamdev ... Shikhar, Govind Shripat ... Pendse, Kashinath Balvant ...	Ratnagiri High School. Dhulia High School. Poona High School, formerly Elphinstone High School.
1867	Godbole, Narayan Balkrishna ... Chintamanipotkar, Pandurang Venkatesh.	Elphinstone High School. Poona High School.
1868	Agase, Narayan Bhikaji ... Agase, Ganesh Janardan ...	Ratnagiri High School. Poona High School.
1869	Rajavade, Gopal Vishnu ... Limaye, Hari Vaman ...	Ratnagiri High School. Ditto.
1870	Oka, Vaman Daji ... Bhat, Hariram 't'atnam ...	Ditto. Sarat High School.
1871	Oka, Krishnaji Govind ... Agase, Dhondra Hari ...	Poona High School. Ratnagiri High School.
1872	Joshi, Lakshman Janardan ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
	Apte, Vaman Shivram	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
1873	Gokhale, Krishnaji Vishnu ... Natu, Trimbak Gangadhar ...	Ratnagiri High School. Sarat High School.
1874	Gokhale, Gopal Ramechandra.	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.

* In consequence of the transfer of the securities from 5½ to 4½ per cent Government stock, the value of these scholarships is reduced to Rs. 20 and 15 respectively.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1875...	Bhandarkar, Sridhar Ram- Krishna. Kulkarni, Balaji Hari ..	Elphinstone High School. Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
1876	Bhandke, Ramchandra Dinkar. Bhargwat, Balaji Abaji ..	Ratnagiri High School. Poona High School.
1877	Godbole, Sadashiv Mahadev .. Pitke, Gopal Ramchandra ..	Ratnagiri High School. Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
1878	Damle, Shridhar Keshav .. Date, Balaji Sadashiv ..	Ratnagiri High School. Poona High School.
1879	Vaidya, Lakshman Ramchandra .. Chitnis, Mulhar Khandernao .. Arte, Bhaskar Ramchandra ..	Ratnagiri High School. Poona High School. New English School, Poona.
1880	Kirke, Krishnaji Heri .. Bodas, Lakshman Chintaman ..	Elphinstone High School. New English School, Poona.
1881	Joshi, Narhar Balkrishna .. Joshi, Chintaman Hari ..	Robert Money Institution Ratnagiri High School.
1882	Date, Narayan Kashinath ..	New English School, Poona.
1883	Joshi, Bhaskar Vishnu .. Parise, Narayan Sakharan .. Paranjapye, Shivram Mahadev ..	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
1884	Chokale, Vishnu Balambhat ..	Poona Native Institu- tion.
1885	Patankar, Nilkant Pandurang .. Kale, Raoji Ramchandra .. Namjoshi, Ramchandra Abaji ..	New English School, Poona. Poona High School. New English School, Poona.
1886	Kelkar, Narhar Krishna .. Juvekar, Dattatrya Govind ..	Poona High School. Ratnagiri High School.
1887	Deshmukh, Dvarakanath Ganesh .. Kaverkar, Vishnu Parshuram ..	Poona High School. Maratha High School.
1888	Bhandarkar, Mahadev Raoji ..	Elphinstone High School.

VI. THE JAM SHRI VIJHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

HIS HIGHNESS the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanagar, being desirous of encouraging English education in Kathiawar, offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1886, the sum of Rs. 4,500

for the founding of a Scholarship fund for a "Native of Kathiawar for two years in an institution connected with the University. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th April 1886, it was resolved.—"That the handsome contribution of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanagar be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIJHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 12 per mensem, payable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Kathiawar while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *native* Natives of Kathiawar who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates, under Form A2, must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate will thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship, during any year or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipend payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867	Vohoro, Kallianrai Lakshmi-shankar.	Sarat High School.
1868	Dessi, Savailal Govindram	Elphinstone High School.
1871	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi	Ditto.
1873	Sett, Motchand Udhavji	Kathiawar High School, Rajkot.
1875	Ghogavala, Adarji Rastumji.	Chandavadi High School, Bombay.
1877	Joshipara, Pranlal Kabaund	Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad.
1879	Mohits, Anantrai Nathji	Bhavnagar High School.
1881	Chavun, Odhavji Davji	Elphinstone High School.
1883	Nulkar, Atmaram Krishnaji.	Poona High School.
1885	Melita, Panchand Javachand.	Bhavnagar High School.
1887	Thakar, Parmamand Vitthaldeo	Ditto.
1889	Khakar, Maganlal Dalpatram.	Elphinstone High School.

VII.



THE COWASJEE JEZHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Ready money, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered, on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship,

to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEZHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Latin.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognised College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of Matriculated Students.

5. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognised College or Institution.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture, or otherwise, during the course of the year, any saving which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1868	McDermott, Michael	St. Mary's Institution.
1869	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto.
1870	Sheep, James	Ditto.
1871	Deble, John	Ditto.
1872	Phanambur, Vincent Joseph	Ditto.
1873	Bagen, Samuel	Ditto.
1874	Tarala, Samuel	Ditto.
1875	DeMonte, Lawrence Diego	Ditto.
1876	Phanambur, Henry Frank	Ditto.
1877	Montague, William George Tobias	Bishop's High School, Poona.
1878	Wick, Frederick / Norman	Epiphany High School.
1879	Talbot, John Harris	Bishop's High School, Poona.
1880	Mull, Rudolph Franz	Epiphany High School.
1881	De Montague, Vincent	St. Mary's Institution.
1882	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1883	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1884	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1885	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1886	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1887	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1888	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1889	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1890	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1891	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1892	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1893	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1894	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1895	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1896	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1897	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1898	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1899	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.
1900	De Montague, Vincent	Ditto.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the fund allow. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :-

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :-

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

IX.



THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew Language, offered, in a letter, dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Revd. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.) of Rs. 250 per annum, tenable for two years, in any Institution recognized by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 20th January 1869; and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :-

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denomi-

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

noted "THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall pass the Previous Examination with the highest marks in the same language, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Hebrew.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the Head of some College or Institution, recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate, from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting at the Matriculation (or Previous) Examination, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or Previous) Examination.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the Undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks

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in Hebrew in the Previous Examination and is willing to continue at College.

8. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examination; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1872 ..	David, Abraham Jacob	Scottish High School, Fort.
1878 ..	Gavander, Isaac	Fort High School.
1879 ..	Khot, Krishnaji Venkaji	Do.
1881 ..	Bethen Eam	Robert Money Institution,
1883 ..	Bhaskar, Issur Aaron	New General Assembly & Institution, Bombay.
1885 ..	Solomon, Eschiel	Scottish High School, Byculla.
1887 ..	Samuel Simon	Riphinsion High School.

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

R. M. Brereton, Esq., Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N.E.D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1889, offered on behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a Prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this handsome endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Medal and Books will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

with a Prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Godbole, Keshinath Ramchandrar, B.A.	Poona Civil Engineering (now College of Science.)
1873..	Ramanji Sorabji	Ditto.
1874..	Chandani, Pritumdas Parmanand	Ditto.
1875..	Tarapurwala, Purdonji Kavarji	Ditto.
1876..	Medal not awarded.	
1877..	Ditto.	
1878..	Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A.	Ditto.
1879..	Medal not awarded.	
1880..	Ditto.	
1881..	Ditto.	
1882..	Ahmad, Ibrahim Shaik Dand Akhund	College of Science, Poona.
1883..	Medal not awarded, but Prize of Books only given to Motihargundam Vishwanathrao, B.A.	Ditto.
1884..	Chitale, Parmanand Nanyan	Ditto.
1885..	Gole, Vishnu Vitthal	Ditto.
1886..	Medal not awarded, but a Prize of Books only given to Karpur, Shriwantrao Rao & Co. B. Sc.	Ditto.
1887..	Chikhalapur, Subhomo	Ditto.
1888..	Sanghani, Keshavnath Subhadas	Ditto.

XI.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, offered, on the 20th August 1869, Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental Language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

“That this endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate as a token from the Honourable B. H. Ellis of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay.”

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be entitled “THE ELLIS PRIZE,” consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The Prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine:—

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Marathi. | 5. Sindhi. |
| 2. Gujarathi. | 6. Arabic. |
| 3. Canarese. | 7. Persian. |
| 4. Hindustani. | |

3. The language for which the Prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	LANGUAGE.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1869	Marathi	Kunte, Vishnu Keshav.	His Highness the Maharaja of Lucknow.
1870	Gujarathi	Kanga, Dinshah Pandurangji.	Bombay Proprietary School.
1871	Canarese	Bevir, Ramchandrar Bhatnagar.	Belgaum Sardars' High School.
1872..	Sindhi	Mirza, Katchikhan.	Haidarabad High School.
1873..	Persian	Frankenberg, Contractor, Behramji.	Poona High School.
1874..	Hindustani	Bhatnagar, Samuel	Karachi High School.
1875..	Arabic	Kanekar, Balakrishna.	Private Tuition.
1876..	Gujarathi	Bar (Mortada).	Surat High School.
1877	Canarese	Kumar, Raghavendra Jayacharya.	Dharwad High School.

YEAR.	LANGUAGE	PRIZEMAN	SCHOOL
1873..	Sindhi	Jagwant, Kundamal Munjara.	Haidarabad Mission School
1879..	Marathi	Devchand, Bhatkhan, Nagayao.	Private Tuition, Poona.
1880	Persian	Munshi, Ghulam Ahmad	Doi High School.
1891	Hindustani	Munshi, Najafullah Fudun- bag.	Naryan Jagannath High School, Karachi.
1892	Sindhi	Om, Dipchand Tejband- das.	Doi.
1893	Gujarathi	Munshi, Ghulam Anwar	Narind High School
1894	Canarese	Tankasale, Balaji Bha- vendes.	Belgaum Strids' High School.
1895	Marathi	Kocharekar, Krishnaji Baburno.	Balnagari High School
1896	Arabic or Hin- dustani	No candidate having passed in either of these languages, the Prize was not awarded.	
1897	Persian	Royal, Marzban Kuyarji	Kathiawar High School
1898	Hindustani	Munshi, Kadir Sulaiman.	Ephinstone High School.
1899	Arabic or Guja- rati		

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Junagad and Nowanagar, in the Province of Kathiawar, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 22nd October 1899, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20* per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867 in fight with a band of outlawed Waghers. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 15th December 1899, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Junagad and Nowanagar, in Kathiawar, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at the Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

* In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 3 to 4 per cent Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 19 a month.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soroth, in Kathiawar, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bona fide* Natives of Soroth who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AAA must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipend payable.

YEAR	SCHOLAR	SCHOOL
1871	Shri. Teleswara Mahabadi	Rajkot High School.
1872	James, (now) Secretary	Keshwar High School.
1873	Shri. (now) Secretary	Dillo.
1874	Shri. (now) Secretary	Dillo.
1875	Shri. (now) Secretary	Shastri (now) High School, Junagadh.
1876	Shri. (now) Secretary	Private Tutor, Junagadh.
1877	Shri. (now) Secretary	Baroda High School, former by Private Tutor.
1878	Shri. (now) Secretary	Shastri (now) High School, Junagadh.
1879	Shri. (now) Secretary	Dillo.
1880	Shri. (now) Secretary	Dillo.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions:—

I. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on one of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied:—

- I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
- II. Hebrew and the other Semitic languages.
- III. Latin and Greek.
- IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 2nd April 1870, the endowment, in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

Dr. Wilson died on the 1st December 1875, and on the 12th February 1876 the Senate passed the following Regulations for the Lectureship:—

1. Each Series of Lectures shall consist of not fewer than six Lectures.
2. The Lectures shall be delivered in Bombay in the First or cold-weather Term in each year.
3. In the month of January in each year the Syndicate shall publish a Notification in which the subject of the ensuing Series of Lectures shall be announced, and shall take such steps in each year as they may think best for obtaining a Lecturer.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	LECTURER.
1870	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	Ramakrishna Gopal Bhattacharya, M.A.
1871	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	Peter Peterson, M.A.
1872	Latin and Greek.	H. Robinson, M.C.E.
1873	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	F. G. Selby, B.A.
1874	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	No Lecturer.
1875	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	M. Macmillan, B.A.
1876	Latin and Greek.	Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
1877	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	A. Fuhrer, Ph.D.
1878	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	W. E. Hart, B.A.
1879	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	R. H. Girden, B.A.
1880	Latin and Greek.	Peter Peterson, M.A., D.Sc.
1881	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	The Rev. Mr. J. D. Lord.
1882	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	W. Forrest, B.A.
1883	Latin and Greek.	
1884	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	
1885	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	MERITORIOUS.	COLLEGE.
1874.	Languages.	Pandurang, Pandurang, B.A.	St. Xavier's.
1876.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Isaiah, Pandurang, Marathe, B.A.	Epiphany.
1877.	Natural Sciences.	Naagannuval, Karas, Dada-bhai, B.A.	Ditto.
1875.	Mathematics.	Samaras, Kavaji Jamshedji, B.A.	Deccan.
1879.	Languages.	Medal not awarded.	
1880.	History and Philosophy.	Ditto.	
1881.	Mathematics.	Ditto.	
1882.	Mathematics.	Vaidya, Chinaman Vinayak, B.A.	Epiphany.
1883.	Mathematics.	Wagle, Krishnaji Balwant, B.A.	Ditto.
1884.	Natural Sciences.	Kings, Manoharji Kavaji, B.A.	Ditto.
1885.	Natural Sciences.	Masani, Adarji Mernooji, B.A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1886.	History and Philosophy.	Fadlshah, Pottanji Jamsaji.	Epiphany.
1887.	History and Philosophy.	Bansaji, Pranjaji Kavaji.	Ditto.
1888.	Natural Sciences.	Surveyor Namranji Fakreji.	Ditto.
1889.	Languages.		

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Associated Theatricals gave, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University on behalf of the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. Securities for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a Scholarship of Rs. 25* a month to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

At a meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4 per cent. Government stock the value is reduced to Rs. 22 a month.

the highest number of marks in the paper on "Succession and Family Rights with special reference to Hindu and Muhammadan Law."

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1872.	Modi, Burzori Bhoji, M.A.	Government Law School.
1873.	Deshmukh, Ramchander Gopaldas, B.A.	Ditto.
1874.	Kothare, Anandoo Krishnamo, B.A.	Ditto.
1875.	Athole, Yashwant Vasudev, M.A.	Ditto.
1876.	Dhairyawan, Vasudev Krishnamo, B.A.	Ditto.
1877.	Inamdar, Venkatarukhramchand, B.A.	Ditto.
1878.	Joshi, Bhaskar Shridhar, B.A.	Ditto.
1879.	Oraskar, M.reshwar Narayan, B.A.	Ditto.
1880.	Chandavankar, Narayan Ganesh, B.A.	Ditto.
1881.	Dave, Keshavnai Marji, B.A.	Ditto.
1882.	Kaka, Navroji Behramji, B.A.	Ditto.
1883.	Joshi, Mera Vishwanath, B.A.	Ditto.
1884.	Vaidya, Chinaman Vinayak, M.A.	Ditto.
1885.	Karnadkar, Balakrishna Parshuram, B.A.	Ditto.
1886.	Patil, Govind Appaji.	Ditto.
1887.	Bhat, Mahadev Vaman.	Ditto.
1888.	Chinnamund, Hanmant Venkatesh.	Ditto.

XVII.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country offered to the University, through Government, on the 24th July 1871, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Undergraduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pragnmalji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum Rs. 30,000, in Government 4 per cent. paper, were offered to the University, through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi Students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such Students, to other Native Students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 9th March 1872, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees 20 and one of Rupees 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Kutchi* Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. Kutchi Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AAB) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

4. The Syndicate shall adjudge the Scholarships soon after the result of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared by the Examiners.

5. In the event of there being no Kutchi Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, the Syndicate shall

* By Kutchi is intended youths born in Kutch, or youths whose fathers were born in Kutch.

award them to the two Native Candidates who get the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Scholarships lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	INSTITUTE.
1872	Khirmaji, Fazal Manji	Elphinstone High School.
	Mulla, Faimatibhai Lutanji	Social High School.
1873	Nanjiani, Karimnaji Rahim	Elphinstone High School.
	Goratsela, Vamanji Hanaraj	Idem.
1874	Dusse, Vitthalji Keshavji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Patel, Hasmaji Virji	General Assembly's Institution.
1875	Tankar, Hirji Bhagvanji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Parulekar, Dattatraya Vishwanath	Elphinstone High School.
1876	Shenai, Dinkar Bhambur	Idem.
	Ahmedji, Fate Muhammad Fathe Ali	Elphinstone High School.
1877	Rohitla, Vamanji Kallanji	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Rudbhathi, Keshavji Shamji	Narayaji Jagannath High School, Karachi.
1878	Rukha, Ramdas Ladda	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Singat, Lalchumilata Rajvi	Idem.
1879	Anandji, Purna Ramji Dattadhar	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Tosani, Radhikaji Ramdas	Idem.
1880	Karamnaji Datt Munasaram	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Sankharia, Dattatraya Bhikar	Free Government Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1881	Vyas, Raghuji Jayakrishna	Robert Munro Institution.
	Pirani, Kuntal, Jannabhai Karagani	Elphinstone High School.
1882	Borchhank, Dhanaji Khimji	Idem.
	Advani, Hiraman Khamling	Hindustani High School.
1883	Dave, Keshavji Gopalji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Dholia, Raghunakar Murarji	Kathianwar High School, Rajkot.
1884	Mehra, Mayji Kanji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Machhar, Farman Madhavji	Idem.
	Ghod, Keshavaji Muridhar	Elphinstone High School.
	Lakhani, Hasam Alladin	Alfred High School, Kutch.
1885	Melsheri, Lakshminandan Tejpal	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
	Vedheskar, Kanji Mayji	Private Tutor, Bombay.
1886	Goratsela, Nanji Dattaji	Naravangar High School.
	Werde, Kandasdas Bhonaji	Karachi Mission High School.
	Paraki, Motilal Fanne	Alfred High School, Kutch.
1887	Vaidya, Gulabshankar Prashmar	St. Xavier's High School, Dhruj.
	Rhona, Virji Ladda	Idem.
1888	Thakar, Kallanji Moraji	Idem.

XX.

THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji, K.C.S.I., the late Thakur of Bhavnagar, having set apart a sum of money to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, which the Joint Administrators of the Bhavnagar State offered to the University, in July 1873, to found six Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," two to be awarded every year to the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhavnagar Alfred High School.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 11th November 1873, this offer was accepted by the Senate with their best thanks.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees fifteen and one of Rupees twelve per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhavnagar Alfred High School."

2. The Scholarships shall be tenable for three years at any College recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance (except in case of sickness) at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. In the event of a Scholar failing to pass the University Examinations in the course in which he is studying at the earliest opportunity in each case, his Scholarship shall be forfeited. Provided always that it shall be in the option of the Syndicate to continue his Scholarship to such Scholar if they think fit.

6. In the event of there being no Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, or in case of their lapsing during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1874.	Desai, Saharaj Chhotamal.....	Bhavnagar High School.
	Oza, Bhikar Mahipatral.....	Ditto.
1875.	Mehta, Balvantal Harjivandas.....	Ditto.
	Mehta, Parshuraj Govindral.....	Ditto.
1876.	Oza, Kallimraji Mahipatral.....	Ditto.
	Mehta, Samaldas Chhaganlal.....	Ditto.
1877.	Mehta, Vamanram Kapilram.....	Ditto.
	Mehta, Mahipatram Govindram.....	Ditto.
1878.	Oza, Manoharkar Parmansund.....	Ditto.
1879.	Thakur, Chhaganlal Lalchand.....	Ditto.
	Parakh, Becharadas Chhaganlal.....	Ditto.
1880.	Gandhi, Virchand Rajgopal.....	Ditto.
	Joshi, Kishoridas Karandam.....	Ditto.
	Mehta, Motchand Jayer.....	Ditto.
1881.	Trivedi, Dulabai Narsi.....	Ditto.
	Oza, Trikarnari Mahipatral.....	Ditto.
1882.	Mehta, Saharaj Manasikram.....	Ditto.
	Vakil, Chundil Harilal.....	Ditto.
1883.	Mehta, Ganeshbhar Dattabharakar.....	Ditto.
	Desai, Chhaganlal Manilal.....	Ditto.
1884.	Mehta, Pannachand Jaychand.....	Ditto.
	Doshi, Nannachand Bhekar.....	Ditto.
1885.	Motivala, Phirozshah Bhikaji.....	Ditto.
	Thakur, Parmansund Virchand.....	Ditto.
1886.	Bhat, Anandram Ramji.....	Ditto.
	Thakore, Kuntal Virchand.....	Ditto.
1887.	Joshi, Balakrishna Bhagvandas.....	Ditto.
	Mehta, Manilal Harilal.....	Ditto.
1888.	Vakil, Manilal Harilalshah.....	Ditto.
	Shah, Brijmohan Surajmal.....	Ditto.

XXI.

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

Sombhji Shapurji Bengali, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Karsandas Mulji Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 11th

November 1873, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual Prize, to be called "THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best Essay in English on any moral or social subject selected by the Syndicate, by any Graduate or Undergraduate of the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 30th December 1873, this endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. The "KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some moral or social subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The Prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in

such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1875	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	<i>No Essay received.</i>	
1876	The Effect of Early Matriculation on the Educational Progress of the Natives of this Country.	Tripathi, Govardhan Mahadwar, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877	The Influence of Asceticism on the Social Morality of the Hindus.	Bhandarkar, Vasudev Gopal, B.A.	19150
1878	The Use and Abuse of Religious and Educational Endowments.	Mudholkar Ramnath Narayn, B.A.	Ditto.
1879	The Effect (Present and Future) of English Education on the social Condition of the Hindus.	<i>No Essay received.</i>	
1880	Caste as it prevails in the various Provinces of India. The Influence of such an institution, good or evil, on the progress of a Nation; if evil, in what way may Indian Society be freed from it.	<i>No Essay received.</i>	
1881	The Effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Mental and Moral Condition of the Hindus.	Vaidya, Chintaman Vinayak, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1882	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	<i>Prize not awarded.</i>	
1883	The Influence of Caste, beneficial or injurious, on the progress of Indian Society.	<i>Prize not awarded.</i>	
1884	The Influence of Commerce on weakening International Prejudices and promoting Culture.	<i>Prize equally divided between Mr. George Fakhruddin Gokhale, M.A., and Harish Chandra Kalia, B.A.</i>	Elphinstone.
1885	The position of Indian Women as presented in the Heroic Poems contrasted with their position in modern times.	<i>Prize not awarded.</i>	
1886	The position of Women in India as compared with their position in Europe and America.	<i>Ditto.</i>	
1887	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	<i>Ditto.</i>	
1888	The position of Indian Women as presented in the Heroic Poems contrasted with their position in modern times.		
1889	The connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity, with special reference to the condition of India.		

XXII.

THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

Kharshedji Rastamji Cama, Esq., in a letter dated the 28th November 1874, to the address of the officiating Registrar, the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of the heirs of the late Dossabhoj Hormusjee Cama, the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize under certain conditions mentioned therein.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1874, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE DOSSABHOJ HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (200) two hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on a medical subject.

2. Competitors shall be Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay, or Graduates of Grant Medical College.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University or College standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. The Prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Causes of the more dangerous Forms of Malarial Fevers in the Town and Island of Bombay, with Suggestions for their Prevention.	Prize not awarded.	
1877	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	No Essay received.	
1878	The Origin and Spread of Zymotic Diseases in India, and Suggestions for their Eradication.	Ditto.	
1879	The Effects of "Famine" upon the Public Health: Remarks to be especially applicable to India.	Mehta, Kavasji Navroji, G. G. M. C.	Grant Medical College.
1880	On recently recognized Forms of Diseases in India: their Methods of Introduction, and Suggestions for their Limitation or Eradication.	Mehta, Kavasji Navroji, G. G. M. C.	Ditto.
1881	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	Prize not awarded.	
1882	On the Prevalence of Phtisis in the City of Bombay, the extent to which this is preventible, and the measures which should be adopted to ensure that result.	Ditto.	
1883	Midwifery practice in India among the Native Population, with suggestions for its improvement.	No Essay received.	
1884	On the Advantages and Risks attending to a system of Water Carriage for Sewage in this City and the proper means for abating the latter.	Aguino, Thomas Hannibal, L.M. & S.	Ditto.
1885	In Quarantine of advantage in preventing the spread of communicable diseases?	Gomes, Luis Paul, B.A., L.M. & S.	Ditto.
1886	Recent progress in the Microscopic Investigation of Disease.	Gomes, Luis Paul, B.A., L.M. & S.	Ditto.
1887	On the Different Varieties of Fevers prevalent in Bombay: with suggestions for their Treatment, prophylactic and curative.	Gomes, Luis Paul, B.A., L.M. & S.	Ditto.
1888	The influence on health and the duration of life of caste or religious customs as regards food and drink.	No Essay received.	
1889	On the Influence of Factories on the Health of Bombay, with suggestions for the protection of Factory hands and the general public.		

XXIII.

THE HUGHINGS PRIZE.

In April 1875, the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund offered to the University, by the direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rs. 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of

founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hugblings.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th September 1875, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE HUGBLINGS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Shahani, Dayaram Gudmal	Elphinstone.
1877	O'Shaughan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1878	Gomes, Luis Paul C.	Ditto.
1879	Pereira, Frank Charles	Ditto.
1880 (Apr.)	Kelkar, Vasudev Bakirishna	Elphinstone.
1880 (Dec.)	Ajekar, Kelkar Ganesh	Ditto.
1881	Salunk, Ramchandra Ghansham	St. Xavier's.
1882	Columbavis, Rastamji Kavaji	Ditto.
1883	Lonhan, Robert	Elphinstone.
1884	Hate, Gajanan Harichandras	St. Xavier's.
1885	Sornali, Gornali	Ditto.
1886	Dessi, Ramdutt Vishnu	Elphinstone.
1887	Shi, Adanap Sulam-n	St. Xavier's.
1888	Abdullahi Yusufali	Free General Assembly's Institution.

XXIV.

THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

In December 1875 the Honorary Secretaries to the Taylor Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1875, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually in connection with the B.A. Examination, on the following conditions.

2. The Prize shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First or Second Class with the highest marks in Political Economy and History, provided that no Candidate obtains the Prize who has not satisfied the Examiners of his due proficiency in these subjects.

3. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

4. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Chandavndkar, Narayan Ganesh	Elphinstone.
1877	Shahani, Dayaram Gudmal	Ditto.
1878	Moo, Jyotnar Dalip	Ditto.
1879	Patel, Mambai Sathubhai	Ditto.
1880	Pandit, Chhaganlal Harlal	Ditto.
1881	Nariman, Manikji Kharshidji	Ditto.
1882	Gokhale, Mahadev Vishnu	Ditto.
1883	Padshah, Harjorji Ganjaji	St. Xavier's.
1884	Mulla, Ismailbhai Gajaji	Elphinstone.
1885	Ramp, Franji Kavaji	Ditto.
1886	Isral, Harjibhai Kavaji	Ditto.
1887	Hastodia, Shampershad Hormaji	Free General Assembly's Institution.
1888	Shreef, Magandas Lalad	Ditto.

XXV.

THE BHAI DAJI PRIZE.

In March 1876 the Honorary Secretaries to the Bhai Daji Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose

of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Dr. Bhaṭṭa Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon.M.R.A.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for many years Syndic in the Faculty of Arts.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 31st March 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE BHAT DAJI PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees two hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit: provided that the Examiners consider deserving, except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLAGE.
1876.	Pavai, Roodi Bhavansam	Elphinstone.
1877.	Agre, Naman shivaram	Dutton.
1878.	Nato, Kadamatt Gangadhar, B.A.	Dutton.
1879.	Bhandarkar, Shrinath Ramkrishna	Elphinstone.
1880.	Divatis, Narasimha Bhodanath	Dutton.
1881.	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Dutton.
1882.	Vaidya, Lakshman Ramchandra	Dutton.
1883.	Kulkarni, Krishnaji Hari	Dutton.
1884.	Arte, Bhaskar Komeliansra	Dutton.
1885.	Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahadev	Dutton.
1886.	Bijapurkar, Vishnu Gopind	Dutton.
1887.	Linnave, Lokshman Narayan	Elphinstone.
1888.	Kato, Raoji Ramchandra	Dutton.

XXVI.



THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE.

Nanabhoj Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Memorial Fund, in a letter dated 1st April 1876, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize of books, of the value of Rs. 180, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred and eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLAGE.
1877.	Nato, Trimbak Gangadhar	Elphinstone.
1878.	Vaidya, Narasimha Bhodanath	Dutton.
1879.	Vaidya, Chintaman Vinayak	Dutton.
1880 (Apr.).	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Dutton.
1880 (Dec.).	Bhandarkar, Narayan Das	Dutton.
1881.	Kulkarni, Krishnaji Hari	Dutton.
1882.	Paranjape, Hari Krishna	Dutton.
1883.	Joshi, Bhaskar Vishnu	Elphinstone.
1884.	Bhandarkar, Vitthal Sitaram	Fergusson.
1885.	Patilkar, Nilkanth Pandurang	Dutton.
1886.	Kulkarni, Narhar Krishna	Dutton.
1887.	Ghate, Sitaram Shankar	Dutton.

XXVII.

THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY
SCHOLARSHIP.

Nasserwanjee Mneekjee Petit, Esq., President of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in a letter dated the 14th August 1876 to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the Company, the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," in memory of the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, to be awarded at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in Mechanical Engineering.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in "Mechanical Engineering."
2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.
3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1876.	Shelvar, Kaikishorn Patanji	Poona Civil Engineering.
1877.	Ribetro, C. Antonio	Do.
1878.	Majumdar, Maneklal Narbheram	Do.
1879.	Dudley, C. W.	Do.
1880.	Bharucha, Manikil Sheriraji	College of Science.
1881.	Surveyor, Manohji Kabaaji	Do.
1882.	Bhandare, Hari Elibhai	Do.
1883.	Varnoshiyar, Sitaram Sambaji	Do.
1884.	Gowda, Chikamangalur Halagayya	Do.
1885.	Basavapatna, Subbarao	Do.
1886.	Patel, Ardehr Kavaaji	Do.
1887.	Narasapur, Annaji Hanuman	Do.
1888.	Machher, Hariram Madhavji	Do.

XXVIII.

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

In August 1876 the widow of the late Kahandas Muncharam, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 for investment in Government 4 per cent. paper, in accordance with the Will made by him, for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be awarded at the *Matriculation Examination to the Gujarathi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Previous Examination to the Gujarathi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University of Bombay.
2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AAC) with their applications for permission to attend the Previous Examination of the same year.
3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.
4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, which bill shall certify, under his signature, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

* The standard of admittance into the Engineering College having been raised from Matriculation to Previous Examination, the Scholarship is now awarded at the Previous Examination.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

8. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1876.	Thakore, Jadhavji Hakumatrai	Surat High School.
1877.	Desai, Nathabhai Avichaldas	Narvad High School.
1878.	Drecha, Vannaji Masi	Bombay High School.
1879.	Shroff, Eladai Furadstani	Narvad High School.
1880.	Kera, Bahadur Gokulchand	Iditto.
1881.	Melita, Gokaldas Rajpal	Kathlwar High School.
		Rajkot.
1882.	Dalal, Bhagvandas Hakimdas	Surat High School.
1883.	Sanghani, Keshavdas Sakhibhai	Rathlwar High School.
		Rajkot.
1884.	Patel, Harji Bhadai	Baroda High School.
1885.	Melita, Mulji Kaperschand	Kathlwar High School.
		Rajkot.
1886.	Hansotia, Chunilal Jivantsal	Surat High School.
1887.	Shah, Manohar Chhaganchand	College of Sciences, Poona.
1888.	Shroff, Chunilal Chhaganchand	Elphinstone College.

XXIX.

THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP.

In July 1877, Ati Lakshumbai, widow of the late Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," and to be awarded to

a Gujarathi Hindu who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks, and who prosecutes his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year to the Gujarathi Hindu who passes the Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks, and elects to prosecute his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to a School of Law, or failing to satisfy the University Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized School of Law, the Scholarship may be conferred on similar conditions on the Gujarathi Hindu who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

3. In case of a vacancy occurring between the fixed dates of election, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1878.	Desai, Manoharlal Sakartai	Elphinstone.
1880.	Diyas, Narasimra Tholamath	Iditto.
1882.	Dikshit, Hari Sitaram	Elphinstone College, formerly Pres. General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
		Elphinstone.
1884.	Tena, Moruji Anandji	Iditto.
1886.	Konia, Jekisandas Jodhabai	Iditto.
1888.	Kankodivais, Chandulal Dayabhai	St. Xavier's College.

XXX.

THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

The President of the "Sinclair Memorial Committee" offered to the University the sum of Rs. 1,500 in Govern-

ment 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize in memory of the late Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., the first Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and for several years previously the Registrar of this University, to be awarded to the Candidate who at Matriculation passes the best examination in Sanskrit or Persian from a High School in Berar.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE SINCLAIR PRIZE," of the value of Rs. 60, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Candidate from a High School in Berar who passes with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit or Persian.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	LANGUAGE.	SCHOOL.
1873..	Joshi, Moro Vishwanath.	Sanskrit	Amraoti High School.
1879..	Chavan, Basileish Dabhande.	Ditto	Ditto.
1880..	Abhyankar, Krishnaraj Bhaskar.	Ditto	Akola High School.
1881..	Chavande, Ambadas Ravji.	Ditto	Amraoti High School.
1882..	Chakrapani Yaman Santia.	Ditto	Ditto.
1883..	Purojanaye, Vasudev Kashinath.	Ditto	Ditto.
1884..	Deshpande, Govind Vishwanath.	Ditto	Akola High School.
1885..	Dange, Shankar Narayan.	Ditto	Akola High School, for English School, New
1886..	Rahalkar, Narayan Moharshwar.	Ditto	Akola High School.
1887..	Damle, Moro Keshav.	Ditto	Amraoti High School.
1888..	Sahasrabudhe, Yaman Krishna.	Ditto	Akola High School.

XXXI.

THE GIBBS PRIZE.

Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in a letter, dated the 17th November 1878, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the foundation of a Gibbs Prize as a memorial of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs' friendship for his father, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE GIBBS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1879 ..	Sanjana, Jehangier Barjorji	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1880 ..	Vakil, Oshavram Nanabhai	Elphinstone College.
(April) 1880.	Deshmukh, Moharshwar Gopal	Ditto.
(Decr) 1881 ..	Padisiah, Barjorji Jansaji	Ditto.
1882 ..	Baruchbhadrada, Weraoji Pestanji	St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone College.
1883 ..	Bhargda, Bhikaji Doraji	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1884 ..	Malvankar, Narayan Kashinath	St. Xavier's College.
1885 ..	Bhosavale, Surabji Dattabhai	Ditto.
1886 ..	Kachodiyale, Chaturaji Dayabhai	Ditto.
1887 ..	Mahmudar, Karamchand Dayabhai	Baroda College.
1888 ..	Timble, Dhai Lalabji	St. Xavier's College.

XXXII.

THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP.

Nanalhoy Byramjee Josceebhoy, Esq., in a letter dated the 2nd December 1878, to the address of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the subscribers to the "Narayan Vasudev Memorial," a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note, for the foundation of an annual Scholarship to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," to be awarded under such rules and in such manner as the Senate may be pleased to decide.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Examiner, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to Physical and Biological sciences in alternate years, provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Scholarship in the branch of science to which it has been assigned for the year, the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in the other branch of science in the same year, and is recommended as provided in Regulation 1.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or a part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1879.	Dastur, Dhanjilabhai Hormasji	Elphinstone.
1880.	Mirza, Kewarwanji Framji	St. Xavier's.
1881.	Jaykar, Sundarao Gajanan	Iditto.
1882.	Masani, Adarji Mernasji	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1883.	Wadia, Jamshedji Rastamji	Elphinstone.
1884.	Sengul, Govind Krishna	Iditto.
1885.	Devblankar, Ragunath Vaman	Deccan.
1886.	Bhute, Vithal Balakrishna	Elphinstone.
1887.	Patkar, Damodar Raghunath	Free General Assembly's Institution.
1888.	Dodhalkar, Krishnaji Anaji	Elphinstone.

XXXIII.

THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL.

In March 1879, the Cobden Club offered to award a Silver Medal annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination of this University with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer of the Cobden Club was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. This Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Silver Medal, to be called "THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL," will be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	MEDELLITY.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Cama, Rastam Kharsheti	St. Xavier's.
1879..	Pan-ha, Chhagannan Harpal	Elphinstone.
1881..	Kelkar, Vasudev Baikrishna	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahadeo Vishnu	Ditto.
1883..	Pandhara, Bhagaji Jansagi	Ditto.
1884..	Pandhara, Bhagaji Jansagi	Ditto.
1885..	Ramaji, Pranj. Karsagi	Ditto.
1886..	Dallas, Bhagaji Sonaji	Ditto.
1887..	Misra, Bhadrabhai Pandaji	Ditto.
1888..	Nair, Pantham Bhoji	Ditto.

XXXIV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to hand over to the University Government Paper realizing Rs. 120 a year for the foundation of a Scholarship of the value of Rupees 10 a month and tenable for one year, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Savantvadi, Kutch, Kolhapur or Kathiawar.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called the "Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 10 a month and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Savantvadi, Kutch, Kolhapur, or Kathiawar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1882..	Kelkar, Vishnu Sodasahi	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
1883..	Apte, Hari Sodasahi	Ditto.
1884..	Kulkarni, Vaman Baji	Ditto.
1885..	Deshpande, Keshav Ganesh	Ditto.
1886..	Ghoshkar, Vishnu Sitaram	Ditto.
1887..	Joga, Gopal Baji	Ditto.
1888..	Joglekar, Vishnu Prabhakar	Ditto.

XXXV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to create in favour of the University a trust of £1,000 Stock and one £100 ten per cent. Debenture Bond in the British India Tea Company, Limited, the proceeds thereof to be expended on an annual Prize for an Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from the British rule.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd of November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called the "Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize," consisting of books, shall be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from British Rule.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject shall be selected or notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the Fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post-office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	SUBJECT	PRIZEMAN	COLLEGE
1882	Travelling in India and Intercommunications between the several Provinces before and after the introduction of British Rule.	Ehadblado, Lakshman Gangadhar	DECAN
1883	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through Legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	No Essay received.	
1884	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through Legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	No Essay received.	
1885	The Commerce of India as affected by British Rule.	No Essay received.	
1886	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through Legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	No Essay received.	
1887	What India has gained from the study of English Literature and History.	Prize awarded	Indra
1888	How far is India prepared for social changes based on the experience of the Christian Nations, and especially of England? Have the changes as yet introduced been advantageous? In what way can they be made most beneficial in the future?		
1889	The introduction and Development of the Indian Railway and Telegraph systems and their influence on the social and economical conditions of India.		

XXXVI.

THE JAIRAZBHoy PEERBHoy SCHOLARSHIP.

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter dated 26th January 1881, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to the University a sum of Rupees 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, and prosecutes his studies in this University, or proceeds to England with the same view.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 1st October last, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE JAIRAZBHoy PEERBHoy SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay or proceeds to Great Britain or Ireland to prosecute his studies.

2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar, with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution or has proceeded to Great Britain or Ireland for the purpose of prosecuting his studies.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship or otherwise shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1882	Akhund, Ghulam Muhammad Ghulam Ali.	Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi.
1883	Hasdari, Muhammad Akbar Nazerali.	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
1884	Pathan, Saifuddin Lalkhan.	Amroli High School.
1885	Motiani, Gani Aris.	Kethiwar High School, Rajkot.
1886	Ali, Adnan Suleman.	St. Xavier's High School.
1887	Audulbhai Yusufali.	Free General Assembly's Institution.
1888	Kadri, Mahabombiya Inambakob.	Ahmedabad High School.

XXXVII.

THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Varjivandas Madhavdas, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter dated the 5th January 1882, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to the University a sum of Rs. 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 7th March 1882, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 180 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Sanskrit Examiners, on condition that he continues his studies in Sanskrit for the Second Examination for the Degree of B.A. during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship or otherwise shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1882	Rajvade, Viljanath Kashinath.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1883	Bhagvat, Sakharam Keshav.	Elphinstone College.
1884	Arte, Bhaskar Ramchandra.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1885	Gat, Ganesh Vaman.	Deccan College.
1886	Tripathi, Tanasukram Manasukram.	Elphinstone College.
1887	Kale, Raoji Ramchandra.	Deccan College.
1888	Belvi, Jankatraya Venkatesh.	1888.

XXXVIII.

THE JAMSHEDJI DORABJI NARGAUMVALA PRIZE.

Messrs. Dadabhai Jamshedji and Kavaji Dadabhai Nargaumvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C., in a letter dated the 25th November 1882, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of themselves and family, a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government paper for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of the late Jamshedji Dorabji Nargaumvala, Esq., of the value of Rs. 120, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L.C.E. Examination with the highest number of marks in "Engineering Field and Office Work."

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th December 1882, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMSHEDI DORABJI NARAYANVALA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (120) one hundred and twenty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the satisfaction of the Examiners, with the highest number of marks in "Engineering Field and Office Work."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the scientific study of Engineering.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1880	Shah, Bhailal Purshottamdas	College of Science, Poona.
1881	Chitale, Parshuram Krishna	Iditto.
1885	Vakil, Ardeshir Kavasji	Iditto.
1886	Karjee, Shrinivas Rao S.	Iditto.
1887	Chitambar, Jagannath S.	Iditto.
1888	Lele, Trimbalal Balaji	Iditto.

XXXIX.

THE MELVILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangier, C.I.E., Chairman, Melvill Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 6th January 1883, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University on behalf of a Committee formed in Baroda Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, and tenable for two years, in memory of P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., late Agent to the Governor General at Baroda; to be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, to a Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from any of the Colleges or

Institutions in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and joins any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, with a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 14th April 1883, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MELVILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees (20) twenty per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, at the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from any of the Colleges or Institutions in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and joins any of the recognized Colleges or Institutions with a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of this University.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of such College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1885	Patel, Chatterbhuj Valsabhai	Baroda College, formerly Gujarat College, Ahmedabad
1885	Astekar, Ramchandra Gopal	Baroda College.
1887	Majumdar, Kamalesai Dayabhai	Baroda College.

XL

THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Aga Shahabudin Shah bin Aga Ali Shah Agakhan, Esq., and Khan Bahadur Shaik Hyder Cassim, President and Secretary to the Bombay Muhammadan National Association, in a letter dated the 22nd January 1883, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered on behalf of the Muhammadan National Association a sum of Rs. 13,630 for the purpose of founding three Scholarships to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIPS," each of the value of Rs. 15 a month, and tenable for one year, to be awarded every year to three Muhammadan Candidates who pass the Matriculation, Previous and First B. A. Examinations respectively and join any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 14th April 1883, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks in Persian and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year,

shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the First B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

4. If there should be no successful Muhammadan Candidate in the Matriculation Examination in Persian or in the Previous Examination or First B. A., then the Scholarships shall be awarded in regular succession to the first three successful Muhammadan Candidates in the Matriculation Examination who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value, on condition that they continue to prosecute the studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

If there should be no successful Muhammadan Candidate in the Matriculation Examination, then the Syndicate shall apply the amount intended for these Scholarships as they shall think best fitted for furthering the cause of Muhammadan education.

5. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar of the University of Bombay from the date of election, that they have been admitted to a recognized College or Institution.

6. The stipend of the Scholarships shall be paid monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholars are in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that their conduct is good, and that their progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the Scholars discontinue their University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of

their College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar or to declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarships or otherwise, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	EXAMINATION.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1882	Matriculation	Maedi, Syed Taher	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
	Previous	Akhond, Ghulam Muhammad Ghulam Ali.	Elphinstone College.
	First B. A.	Maulvi, Surajudin Abdul Fatta	Idito
1884	Matriculation	Kazi Inamdar Mir Barfara Ali Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
	Previous	Hydari, Muhammad Akbar Nazari.	St. Xavier's College.
	First B. A.	No candidate. The Syndicate awarded this Scholarship to Adras Sagad A. Ismail, a matriculated student.	Surat High School.
1885	Matriculation	Tyabji, Ali Najmudin	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
	Previous	Pathan, Saifuddin Khan Lal Khan.	Deccan College.
	First B. A.	Nawari, Mohammad Akbar Nazari.	St. Xavier's College.
1886	Matriculation	Tharion, Kasim Sumar	St. Xavier's College.
	Previous	El-Edroos, Syed Abubakar Syed Hussain.	Idito
	First B. A.	No candidate. The Syndicate awarded this Scholarship to Nathani, Najarat Sherif.	Idito
1887	Matriculation	Hasan Musakhan	St. Xavier's College.
	Previous	Ali, Adnan Suleman	Idito
	First B. A.	No candidate. The Syndicate awarded this Scholarship to Doctor, Ibrahim Abdulhassan.	Idito
1888	Matriculation	Ahmed Ali Ibrahim	Elphinstone High School.
	Previous	Ahmedbhai Yusufali	Free General Assembly's Institution.
	First B. A.	Tharion, Karim Sumar	Elphinstone College.

XII.

THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE

Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter on behalf of the Morehead Memorial Committee offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the foundation of a Prize, to be called "THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE," of the value of Rs. 200, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L.M. and S. Examination with the highest number of marks in Clinical Medicine.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 17th September 1883 this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE," consisting of Rs. (200) two hundred in money or of books of the like value, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S. to the satisfaction of the Examiners, with the highest number of marks in "Clinical Medicine."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the study of Clinical Medicine.

YEAR.	PROMISOR.	COLLEGE.
1882	Kher, Govind Balaji	Grant Medical College.
1883	Mistri, Manohar Janasji	Idito
1884	Manna, Hormasji Manikji	Idito
1885	Gandhi, Sanaji Pardonji	Idito
1886	Doctor, Kalkhoru Eshaji Sethna, Shavdash Ratanji	Idito

XIII.

THE BALKRISHNA SUDAMJI PRIZE.

In March 1884 Kaveribai, widow of the late Assistant Surgeon Balkrishna Sudamji, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize, to be called "THE

"BALAKRISHNA SUDAMAI PRIZE," and to be awarded under such regulations as the Syndicate might consider desirable.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 13th August 1884, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE BALAKRISHNA SUDAMAI PRIZE," consisting of Rs. (200) two hundred in money or of books of the like value, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L. M. & S. to the satisfaction of the Examiners with the highest number of marks in "Midwifery."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L. M. and S.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the study of Midwifery.

YEAR	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1885	Pothavala, Dornabhai Edaji ..	Grant Medical College.
1886	Kallanavala, Navroji Kavanji ..	Ditto.
1887	Bharucha, Beshaji Sheshaji ..	Ditto.
1888	Sethna, Bhavakishan Ratanji ..	Ditto.

XLIII.

THE BHAGVAT SINGHJI COLLECTION OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS.

In May 1885, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, in a letter to the University, offered a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the formation of a University Collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 20th August 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

XLIV.

THE MAJMUDDAR MANISHANKAR KIKANI SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

In June 1885, Mr. C. Macnaghten, M.A., Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, in a letter to the University, offered a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes which the friends of the late Majmuddar Manishankar Kikani of Kathiawar raised in testimony of their respect for his Sanskrit learning and their admiration of his character, for the foundation of a Memorial Scholarship in the University of Bombay with a view to the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, especially among students of Kathiawar.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held on the 12th December 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE MAJMUDDAR MANISHANKAR KIKANI SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. (10) ten per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, according to the results of the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit and who has previously studied for not less than two years in a High School or Schools in Kathiawar before his passing the Matriculation Examination.

3. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AAD) with their applications for permission to attend the Previous Examination of the same year.

4. Should there be no student from a High School in Kathiawar entitled to receive the Scholarship during the year in which the Scholarship is to be awarded, the Syndicate shall award it to the Native of Gujarat who passes the Previous Examination of the year with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

1. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College or Institution.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of such College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

4. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

5. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided that the object of the Fund, namely the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, is kept in view and the name of Majimudar Manishanker Kikani is permanently associated with the Scholarship on whatever terms it may be awarded.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College.

7. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 12th December 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

8. The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHAVNAGAR PERCIVAL SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. (12) twelve per mensem, shall be awarded each year to the Candidate who, having matriculated from any School at Nadiad or Bhavnagar, passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from the Gujarat or Samaldas College, and prosecutes his studies at a recognized College.

1. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of such College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

4. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

5. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR	SCHOLAR	COLLEGE
1887	Gra. Bhupatral Lakshminankar	Samaldas College

XLV.

THE BHAVNAGAR PERCIVAL SCHOLARSHIP.

In July 1885, Mr. Haridas Vehiridas Desai, of Nadiad, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,600 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Scholarship to be called "THE BHAVNAGAR PERCIVAL SCHOLARSHIP," to be awarded every year to the Candidate who, having matriculated from any school at Nadiad or Bhavnagar, passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from the Gujarat or Samaldas College and pro-

YEAR	SCHOLAR	COLLEGE
1887.	Krishnabai Mohanlal Javeri	Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.
1888.	Gra. Bhupatral Lakshminankar.	Do.

XLVI.

THE BHAI SAHEB DESAI SCHOLARSHIPS.

In July 1885 Mr. Haridas Vebharidas Desai, of Nadiad, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 7,200 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the foundation of two Scholarships of equal value, to be called "THE BHAI SAHEB DESAI SCHOLARSHIPS," to be awarded each year to the two Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Nadiad High School, or from any other school at Nadiad, on condition that they prosecute their studies at a recognized College.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 12th December 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

Two Scholarships, to be called "THE BHAI SAHEB DESAI SCHOLARSHIPS," each of the value of Rs. (12) twelve per annum, shall be awarded each year to the two Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Nadiad High School, or from any other school at Nadiad, and prosecute their studies at a recognized College.

2. Should there be no Candidates from any school at Nadiad entitled to receive the Scholarship, or Scholarships during the year in which they are to be awarded, the Syndicate shall reserve the interest for the award of extra Bhai Saheb Desai Scholarships to Candidates from any school at Nadiad who obtain the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who prosecute their studies in a recognized College.

3. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that they have joined a recognized College.

4. The stipend of the Scholarships shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of the recognized College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholars are in regular attendance at the College, that their conduct is good, and that their progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should a Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarships during any year, or part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

7. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarships may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarships have been founded is kept in view.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1886.	Amin, Dnyanesh Pragnhal	Nadiad High School.
	Kanthar, Gopal Harilal	
1887.	Mohia, Shantarlal Keshavnath	Ditto
	Melita, Harilal Chatterjee	
1888.	Dulab, Jeyaland Kuberdas	Ditto
	Patel, Dhanubhai Vaghjibhai	

XLVII.

THE ASHBURNER PRIZE.

The Ashburner Memorial Committee offered to the University a sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Prize of the value of Rs. 120, to be called "THE ASHBURNER PRIZE," in honour of the Honourable L. R. Ashburner, late Senior Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, to be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject connected with Indian Arts, Manufacture, or Agriculture.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 14th April 1887, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Prize to be called "THE ASHBURNER PRIZE," consisting of Rs. (120) one hundred and twenty, or of books of the like value, shall be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject connected with Indian Arts, Manufacture, or Agriculture.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the date of their graduation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject shall be selected or notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the Fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. The Prize shall not be awarded unless the Judges pronounce an Essay worthy of it.

7. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the Endowment.

8. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Prize may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Prize has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	GRADING.
1885.	By what classes of Manufactures in Bombay was Scientific or Methodical Teaching best applied most advantageously, and what would be the most practically effective mode of instruction?	No Essay received.	
1886.	New Manufactures which might be advantageously introduced into India.		

XLVIII.

THE KUTCHI DIVAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI PRIZE.

Divan Bahadur Manibhai Jushbai, Divan of Kutch, offered a sum of Rs. 2,500 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Prize of the value of Rs. 100, to be called "THE KUTCHI DIVAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI PRIZE," and to be awarded every year to a Kutchi Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 17th September 1886, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Prize to be called "THE KUTCHI DIVAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI PRIZE," consisting of Rs. 100—one hundred, or of books of the like value, shall be awarded annually to the Kutchi Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. If in any year the Prize shall not be awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of, at the discretion of the Syndicate, in furtherance of the object and purposes of the Endowment.

3. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Prize may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Prize has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1887.	Parakh, Mulraj Panachand	St. Xavier's High School.
1888.	Khanna, Virji Lalchand	St. Xavier's High School.

XLIX.

THE JAMES GREAVES SCHOLARSHIP.

The Greaves Memorial Committee offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Scholarship, to be called "THE JAMES GREAVES SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem to be awarded to the Candidate who

passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Breach High School or from any other school at Breach, on condition that he prosecutes his studies at a recognized College.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 8th February 1887, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Scholarship to be called "THE JAMES GRAVES SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. (15) fifteen per mensem, shall be awarded each year to a Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Breach High School, or from any other school at Breach, on condition that he prosecutes his studies at a recognized College.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

6. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1887.	Dave, Nandabankar Parvatishan- RAE.	Breach High School.
1888.	Munshi, Thakarlal Chimanlal ...	Iditto.
1889.	Dharuwa, Nathnial Lalubhai ...	Iditto.

L.

THE COLONEL PATRICK FRENCH SCHOLARSHIP.

W. M. Bisset, Esquire, Chairman, Colonel French Testimonial Fund Committee, in a letter dated 4th February 1886, offered a sum of Rs. 4,000 in Municipal bonds subscribed by the Staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company for the purpose of perpetuating the name of Colonel P. T. French, late Chairman of the Company, for founding a Scholarship to be called "THE COLONEL PATRICK FRENCH SCHOLARSHIP," of the present yearly value of Rs. 200, and to be given to the Candidate who passes the F. C. E. Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies at an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering.

At the annual meeting of the Senate held on the 17th December 1887 the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Scholarship to be called "THE COLONEL PATRICK FRENCH SCHOLARSHIP," of the present yearly value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded each year to that Candidate who passes the F. C. E. Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies at an institution recognized in Civil Engineering.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

6. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1885.	Bangalore Krishnaswami	College of Science.

I.L.

THE DEWAN BAHADUR LAKSHMAN JAGANNATH VAIDYA SCHOLARSHIP.

The Secretary to the Kayasth Prabhu Educational Fund, Baroda, in a letter dated 2nd February 1887, offered to the University a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship to be called "THE DEWAN BAHADUR LAKSHMAN JAGANNATH VAIDYA SCHOLARSHIP" and to be awarded to a Candidate of the Kayasth Prabhu community who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, and continues to study at one of the Colleges recognized by the University.

At the annual meeting of the Senate held on the 17th December 1887, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Scholarship to be called "THE DEWAN BAHADUR LAKSHMAN JAGANNATH VAIDYA SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded each year to the Candidate belonging to the Kayastha Prabhu community from any part of India, who passes the Matriculation with the highest number of marks on condition that he prosecutes his studies at a recognized College.

2. Kayastha Prabhu Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AAE) with a certificate of good moral character, signed by a person of known respectability, along with their applications for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of such College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

7. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1887. 1888.	Rohitkar, Trimbak Atmaram Ramlal, Bhagwant Vinayak	Elphinstone High School. Dito.

LII.

THE VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK
GOLD MEDAL.

In a letter to the address of the then Vice-Chancellor the Honourable Sir Raymond West, the Honorary Secretaries to the Committee for raising a testimonial in honour of Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., offered to the University in January 1888 a sum of Rs. 6,000 in 4 per cent. Government paper and an additional sum of Rs. 50 for the publication of "THE VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK GOLD MEDAL" to be awarded to a graduate of not more than ten years' standing for the best Essay on some subject connected with Sanskrit literature.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 10th September 1888 this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. "THE VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK GOLD MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay who shall not be of more than ten years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Science, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the

THE VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK GOLD MEDAL. 469

competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition.

4. The Essay shall be on some subject connected with Sanskrit Literature.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision.

8. The successful Essay may be printed at the discretion of the Syndicate.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal, if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

12. Any surplus which may arise from the Medal being not awarded during any year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

13. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Medal may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Medal has been founded is kept in view.

be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

4. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarships may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided that the object for which the Scholarships have been founded is kept in view.

LV.

THE LADY REAY GOLD MEDAL AND MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

In October 1888 Mr. Harkisundas Narottandas, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor the Reverend D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., offered to the University a sum of Rs. 6,000 in 4 per cent. Government paper for the foundation of a Gold Medal and a Scholarship in honour of Her Excellency Lady Reay in view of the distinguished services rendered by her Ladyship to the cause of Medical Education of women in Western India, the Scholarship being awarded to a female Medical Student and the Medal to a female candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S. with the highest number of marks.

At a meeting of the Senate held on 31st January 1889 this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Medal and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled the "LADY REAY GOLD MEDAL," shall be awarded annually to the female candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S. with the highest number of marks. The name of the candidate to whom the Medal is awarded shall be published with the list of the successful candidates: and the Medal shall be presented at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

2. A Scholarship, to be called the "LADY REAY MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 10 a month and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually to the female candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the

highest number of marks, on condition that she prosecutes her studies, during her tenure of the Scholarship, in a College or Institution recognized in Medicine by the University of Bombay.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AAF) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination at the same year.

4. The candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that she has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

5. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, which bill shall certify, under his signature, that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that her conduct is good, and that her progress in University studies is satisfactory.

6. Should the scholar discontinue her University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of her College, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

7. In case of the student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

8. In case of the Medal not being awarded and the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

9. The Senate shall have power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Medal and the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which they have been founded is kept in view.

LVI.

THE JAMSHEDJI NASARVANJI PETIT ZEND SCHOLARSHIP.

In February 1887 the late Mr. Jamshedji Nasarvanji Petit offered to the University, with a view to encourage the study of Zend, a sum of Rs. 4,500 in Government paper for the foundation of a Scholarship to be awarded to the Can-

date who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks in Zend. Mr. Petit afterwards changed the offer to one of Rs. 5,000 in a Bombay Port Trust Bond, and as Zend was about to be recognized for the M.A. only, signified his wish that the Scholarship should be awarded at the M.A.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 31st January 1889, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE JAMSHEDJI NAGARVANJI PETIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 (two hundred), tenable for one year and payable half-yearly, shall be awarded every year to the candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of M.A. with the highest number of marks in Zend and Pehlvi.

2. The name of the successful candidate shall be published with the list of candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of M.A.

3. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or a part of the year shall be added to the principal: and such accumulations shall be eventually used for founding another Scholarship or Prize, as the Senate may deem fit.

4. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

LVII.

THE DIVAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI CUTCH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

In August 1888 Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, President of the Divan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai Cutch Memorial Fund Committee, offered to the University a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the foundation of two scholarships in Divan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai's honour to be awarded in accordance with the conditions proposed by him.

THE DIVAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI CUTCH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS. 415

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 31st January 1889, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called the "DIVAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI CUTCH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP IN ARTS," of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year to the candidate who, having matriculated from a High School in Cutch, passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks and prosecutes his studies at a College recognized in Arts up to the B.A.

2. A Scholarship, to be called the "DIVAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI CUTCH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP" for the encouragement of technical education, of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year in which the first Scholarship is not awarded, to the candidate who, having matriculated from a High School in Cutch, passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks and joins the Victoria Technical Institute, or an Institution recognised by the University for the purposes of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, preference being given to a student who joins the Victoria Technical Institute.

3. Failing candidates qualified under the preceding regulations the Scholarship shall be awarded to Cutchis or Gujaratis,* whether Hindu or Mahomedan, who pass the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks after having matriculated from any school in the Bombay Presidency, including the Native States, and thereafter study at the respective Institutions mentioned above, preference being given to Cutch candidates.

4. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Forms AAG and AAH) with their applications for permission to attend the Previous Examination of the same year.

5. The candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that they have joined a recognized College or the Victoria Technical Institute.

*By Cutchis or Gujaratis are intended youths born in Cutch and Gujarat, or youths whose fathers were born in Cutch or Gujarat.

4. The amount of the Scholarship shall be payable half yearly, and to be drawn by the Head of such College or the Institute, who shall certify under his signature on each bill that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institute, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in his studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the scholars discontinue their University studies or studies at the Institute, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institute, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarships forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarships during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

7. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarships may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship have been founded is kept in view.

LVIII.

THE SUJNA GOKULJI ZALA VEDANT PRIZE.

In April 1888 the Honorary Secretaries, Sujna Gokulji Zala Memorial Fund, offered to the University a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the foundation of a prize in honour of the late Rao Bahadur Sujna Gokulji Sampattiram Zala, Divan of Junagad, in accordance with certain conditions proposed by them.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 31st January 1889, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize of Rs. 500, to be called the "SUJNA GOKULJI ZALA VEDANT PRIZE," shall be awarded annually to the candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of M.A. of that year, and who may be reported by the Examiners as most proficient in the portion of the Vedanta of Sankara-

charya prescribed by the University, and as having shown conspicuous merit therein.*

2. Candidates for the prize must forward an application (vide Form AA1) with their application for permission to appear at the M.A. Examination.

3. Sums undisposed of under the above rules will be applied by the Syndicate to the furtherance of the general purposes of the endowment, especially as follows:—It may be awarded to any graduate of whatever standing, or any learned person who shall write the best essay in English on a subject connected with the Vedanta as expounded by the Sankara School.

4. Failing disposal according to either of the above alternatives, the Prize will be awarded to the best translator or editor of any work selected by the University on the said subject.

5. The said essay, translation, or edition shall be printed and published, and copies of the work be distributed to the lending Universities, Colleges, and Libraries of India, Europe, and America.

6. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Prize may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided that the object for which the Prize was founded is kept in view.

LIX.

THE MOHOBAT FELLOWSHIP.

In February 1887, Vazier Sheikh Bahaudin of Junagad, wishing to perpetuate the memory of his brother the late Sir Mohobatkhan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Navab of Junagad, offered to the University, through His Highness the Navab of Junagad and the Government of Bombay, a sum of Rs. 30,000 in 4 per cent. Government paper for the foundation of a Fellowship to be awarded in accordance with certain conditions proposed by him.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 31st January 1889, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

*A conditional paper in the past three books on Vedanta, to be answered in Sanskrit, will be set to the candidate for the Prize.

The Fellowship will be awarded in accordance with the following regulations:—

1. A Fellowship, to be called the "MOHOBAT FELLOWSHIP," of the value of Rs. (100) one hundred per mensem and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year or whenever vacant.

2. The appointment to the Mohobat Fellowship shall be made by the Syndicate by selection from among the graduates of the Degree of B.A., or B.Sc., of the year in which the appointment is made, and of the year immediately preceding, preference being given to a Mahomedan candidate of the requisite attainments and distinction. In the absence of a suitable Mahomedan candidate preference shall be given to a Hindu candidate of the required qualifications from Kathiawar, Gujarat and the Deccan in that order.

3. The candidate selected will be required to place his services as tutor or lecturer at the disposal of one of the Colleges affiliated to the University. His appointment as tutor or lecturer shall be to the Ahmedabad College except under circumstances calling, in the opinion of the Syndicate, for a different arrangement.

A CONSPECTUS OF SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.

At Matriculation.

1. The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.
2. The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.
3. The Gownaji Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.
4. The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship.
5. The Ellis Prize.
6. The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.
7. The Bai Maneckbai Byramji Jijibhoy Prize.
8. The Rao Sir Pragmatji Scholarships.
9. The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.
10. The Sinclair Prize.
11. The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.
12. The Jairazibhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.
13. The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship for the Matriculation Examination.

14. The Bhau Sahel Densi Scholarships.
15. The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize.
16. The James Greaves Scholarship.
17. The Divan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship.
18. The Lady Reay Medical Scholarship.

At the Previous Examination.

1. The Hughlings Prize.
2. The Venayekra Juggonathji Sunkersett Prize.
3. The Kahanadas Muncharam Scholarship.
4. The Gibbs Prize.
5. The Melvill Memorial Scholarship.
6. The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship for the Previous Examination.
7. The Majumdar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship.
8. The Bhavnagar Peseval Scholarship.
9. The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarships.

At the First B.A. Examination.

1. The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship.
2. The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship for the First B. A. Examination.

At the Second B.A. Examination.

1. The Ellis Scholarship.
2. The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship.
3. The James Taylor Prize.
4. The Bhau Daji Prize.
5. The Dhirajlal Mahuradas Scholarship.
6. The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.
7. The Golden Club Medal.
8. The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts.
9. The Mohobat Fellowship.

At the Second B.Sc. Examination.

1. The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts.
2. The Mohobat Fellowship.

At the M.A. Examination.

1. The Bhugwandass Purnanotundass Sanskrit Scholarship.
2. The Chancellor's Medal.

3. The Jamshedji Nasarwanji Petit Zaid Scholarship.
4. The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize.

At the L.L.B. Examination.

1. The Arnould Scholarship.

At the Examination for Honours in Law.

1. The Kinkob Forbes Gold Medal.

At the Second Examination in Medicine.

1. The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine.

At the L.M. & S. Examination.

1. The Charles Morehead Prize.
2. The Balkrishna Sudhanji Prize.
3. The Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883.
4. The Lady Reay Gold Medal.

At the F.C.E. Examination.

1. The Colonel Patrick French Scholarship.

At the L.C.E. Examination.

1. The James Berkley Gold Medal.
2. The Morwanji Framji Panday Scholarship.
3. The Jamshedji Dorabji Naagnumvala Prize.

For Essays.

1. The Manookji Limji Gold Medal.
2. The Honeji Cusnetji Dady Prize.
3. The Karsandas Mulji Prize.
4. The Dossabhai Horintaji Cama Prize.
5. The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize.
6. The Ashburner Prize.
7. The Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik Gold Medal.

Travelling Fellowship.

2. The Mungaldass Nathubhoy Travelling Fellowship.

Lectureship.

1. The Wilson Philological Lectureship.

VIII.

Benefactions.

I.



THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions:— That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private person be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate, held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed:—

“ That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Government and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchand Roychand's noble gift."

IV.

THE RAJABAI TOWER.

Premchand Roychand, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated 6th October 1864, made the following request:—

"I have the honour to request that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name of my good mother, Rajabai, (2,00,000) two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connection with the University Library."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchand Roychand of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchand Roychand."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named 'THE RAJABAI TOWER' in commemoration of Mr. Premchand Roychand's mother."

V.



UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoooboy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoooboy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

VI.

GIBBS TESTIMONIAL.

In the Address presented in Convocation on the 28th January 1879 to the Honourable James Gibbs on his approaching retirement from the office of Vice-Chancellor, the Senate intimated their intention of marking their appreciation of Mr. Gibbs' valuable and unbought labours on behalf of the University during his nine years' tenure of office by some substantial memorial. In view of Mr. Gibbs' "long, useful, and honourable course in the Public Service, and in the Government of this Presidency," it was thought that this memorial "might well and appropriately take the form of a section of the University Library comprising a collection of the principal works in all languages on political science in its several departments."

The subscription to this memorial, which was not confined to members of the University, amounted to Rs. 15,808. Of this sum Rs. 2,316 were expended on the bust of Mr. Gibbs which now stands in the University Library; and the balance has been spent on a collection of the kind indicated, and entitled "The Gibbs Testimonial."

IX

**Convocation for Conferring
Degrees, 1888-89.**

The Annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring Degrees was held on Tuesday the 15th January 1889, at 5-15 P.M., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghler Hall of the University of Bombay. The Members of the Senate present on this occasion were:—

The Chancellor.

His Excellency the Right Honourable DONALD JAMES MACKAY, Lord REAT, LL.D., G.C.I.E.

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.

Seniors.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I

Seniors.

CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.
The Honourable Mr. KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.
BADRUDDIN TYABJEE.
JAMES ARNOTT, M.D., C.M.
EDALJEE NASSERWANJEE, G.G.M.C.
COL. G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

The Registrar.

PETER PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc.

Bar of Account.

Rao Sahab VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.

M. H. STABLING, B.A., LL.B.

Member of the Council of Studies.

The Honourable Sir RAYMOND WEST, Knight, C.S., M.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S.

The Judge of the High Court.

The Honourable Mr. Justice KESABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.

The Honourable Mr. Justice FRANKS.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable Mr. RAHIM SHAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.

The Honourable Mr. PHIROZ SHAH MERTANJI MEHTA, M.A.

The Secretariat, Imperial, Presidency Division.

T. B. KIRKHAM.

Follows.

The Rev. Dhanjibhoj Navroji.	Nanabhoj Byramjee Jesjee- bhoj.
Sardar Venayakrao Vasudevjee.	Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia.
Dhanjeebhoj Framjee Patel.	W. Lee Warner, C.S., M.A.
A. N. Hojel, L. K. & Q.C.P.I.	Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.
Kharshadji Rustamjee Cama.	Ardesir Framjee Mook.
W. Gray, L.M.	Shantaram Vitthal Sangjire, L.M.
Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.	Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.
M.C.	Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A., LL.B.
Harichandra Sadashivji, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.	Kaikhosro Rastamjee Vikaji, M.D., L.M.
Nagindas Tulidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.	Javerilal Umashankar Vaidik, J. Anderson, K.L.S.
Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E.	
Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhas- kar.	

Sir Andrew P. De Andrade,
K.S.G., G.G.M.C.
J. G. Da Cunha, M. R. C. S.,
L.R.C.P.
Rao Bahadur Makund Ram-
chandra.
Khan Bahadur Mancherji
Kavaji Murzban, Assoc.M.
Inst.C.E.
Nasabhai Rastamji Ranina.
L. P. De Rozario, L.M.
Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori,
L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P.Lond.,
F.R.C.S.Lond., F.R.O.S.
E. Gles, M.A.
The Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S. J.
Harnassew Jehangier Bhabha,
M.A.
J. C. Lisbon, G.G.M.C.
Varadachand Madhavadas,
Gowader Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.
Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari-
deshmukh.
Joseph Kosciel.
F. Chambers.
G. Geary.
D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc.,
C.M.
Rao Bahadur Vishram Ramji
Ghole.
Fardunji Mancherji Dastur,
M.A.
Kavaji Dadabhai Naagum-
vula, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S.,
F.I.C.
Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A.,
M.D.
H. Curwen.
Shivshankar Govindram.
Rastamji Mervanji Patel, M.A.,
LL.B.
Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M.
Mahadev Chinnaji Apte, B.A.,
LL.B.
Rao Bahadur Mahadev Vasu-
dev Barve, C.I.E.
Rab Sahel Sitaram Vishnu
Patvardhan, B.A.

Kavaji Jamshedji Sanjana,
M.A.
Ardesir Pestonji Kama, L.M.
& S.
Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadekar,
B.A., LL.B.
Signor O. S. Pedraza.
J. A. DaGama, L.M.
Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatkar,
L.C.E.
R. H. Gunion, B.A.
Khan Bahadur Ghulam Maho-
med Munshi.
Mahomed Hussein Hakim.
Harkisondas Narottamas.
The Rev. J. Mayr, S.J.
J. Monteath, M.A., C.S.
Kavaji Bejaui Sethna, B.A.,
LL.B.
Bhalachandra Krishna Bhat-
vadekar, L.M.
J. F. Goncalves, L.M.
Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.
Gokuldas Khandas Parakh,
B.A., LL.B.
Dastur Darab Peshotan Sa-
jana, B.A.
Kavaji Edalji Kanga.
Wasudev Jagannath Kirtikar.
Rastamji Dhanjibhai Sethna,
B.A., LL.B.
Surgeon-Major S. O'B. Banks,
F.R.C.S.I.
Vajeshankar Gaurishankar.
Shantaram Vinayak Kantak,
L.M.
Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.
Dominick A. DeMonte, L.M. &
S.M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
L.M.F.G.A., F.R.O.S., M.E.A.S.
W. E. H. Nimmo, L.C.E.
E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., C.I.E.
Ardesir Framji Vakil, B.A.,
LL.B.
Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and the Fellows having taken their seats, Dr. T. Cooke, Dean in Civil Engineering, rising, supplicated a Grace of the Senate as follows:—

"Mr. Chancellor,—On behalf of Shrinivasachar Cadambi, Keshavai Sakhidas Sanghani, Nuggihalli Chellurra Narasimh Aiyangar, Jagannath Bajra Akut, Ramchandra Sheshu Dhavard, Vithal Vishnu Godbole, V. S. Sambasiva Iyer, Chhaganlal Govindlal Kinkhabvala, Trimbal Bhalal Lela, Harinar Madhavji Mahachar, Sangappa C. Shetti, Parashram Kuberram Bhat, Maniram Rupasing Chavan, Balkrishna Vaman Dhume, Lakshman Vithal Edvankar, Chuchrucanahalli Krishna Iyengar, A. Samba Murthi Mudliar, Balvant Appaji Sahasrabudhe, Chhotalad Devkandas Shah, Mulji Liladhar Shah, Khuladai Ratanji Vacha, of the College of Science, Poona, I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering." Whereupon the Chancellor put the question, "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed?" and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said, "This Grace is passed."

The same words, *mutatis mutandis*, were used successively on behalf of the Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts, the Dean in Medicine, Dr. Lyon supplicating for the Candidates in Medicine, the Honourable Kashinath Trimbal Telang, Syndic in Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Arts, and Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, Syndic in Law, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

When all the Graces were passed the Deans and Syndics of Faculties presented the Candidates in the following words:—

"Mr. Chancellor, I present to you (naming the aforesaid Candidates and their Colleges), who have been examined and found qualified for the Degree of (naming the particular Degree), to which I pray they may be admitted." And the Chancellor answered in the following form of words:—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University I admit you one and all to the Degree of (naming the particular Degree) and charge you that ever in your life and conversation, you show yourselves worthy of the same."

The Registrar then made a Declaration of the Degrees conferred as follows:—

I hereby declare the following Degrees this day conferred—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS.

Shrinivasachar Cadambi ... } College of Science, Poona.
Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani. }

SECOND CLASS.

Nuggihalli Chellava Narasinh }
Aiyangar. }
Jagannath Bapu Akut ... }
Rameshchandra Shesho Dharwad... }
Vithal Vishnu Godbole ... }
V. S. Sambasiva Iyer ... } College of Science, Poona.
Chhaganlal Govindlal Kinkhab- }
vala. }
Trimbak Balal Lale ... }
Hariram Madhavji Machhar ... }
Sangappa C. Shetti ... }

PASS.

Parashram Kuberram Bhat ... }
Maniram Rupsing Chavan ... }
Balkrishna Vaman Dhume ... }
Lakshman Vithal Elvankar ... }
Chuchrucanahalli Krishna Iyen- }
gar. } College of Science, Poona.
A. Sainba Murthi Mudliar ... }
Balvant Appaji Sahasrabudhe. }
Chhotalal Dvarkadas Shah ... }
Mulji Laladhar Shah ... }
Khotadad Ratanji Vacha ... }

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST CLASS.

Vinayak Sokarji Trilokekar ... }
Kaikhosru Etalji Doctor ... } Grant Medical College.
Shayakshah Ratanji Sethna ... }
Rameshchandra Narayan Jadhav... }
Annie Walke ... }
Narsinha Trikamji Mehta ... }

SECOND CLASS.

Hari Vaman Bhat ... }
Alexander Britto ... }
Shivdas Parmanand Broker ... }
Nasarvanji Manekji Cama ... }
Gopinath Chintaman Chitnis ... }
Ardekar Dhanjishah Contractor. }
Hormasji Pestanji Dady-Barjor. }
Purushottam Harichand Dalal. }
Augustus De Quadros ... }
Diogo M. De Silva ... }
Chhagnuprasad Deviprasad Di- }
vanji ... }
Jehangier Edalji Doctor ... }
Jivraj Ghelabhai Doshi ... }
Kaikhosru Manekji Dubash ... }
Louis G. Godinho ... }
Abbas-ali Alibhai Hathivala ... }
Abraham S. Hyams ... }
S. Jacob ... } Grant Medical College.
Ishvarchandra Rameshchandra Ja- }
yakar ... }
Hormasji Pestanji Kamakata ... }
M. Sorabji Pranjli Karkala ... }
Abdulla Adam Khaja ... }
Vishnu Rameshchandra Kiroloskar }
Dhanji Khimji Merchant ... }
Rameshchandra Narsinha Mudhol- }
kar ... }
Balvant Lakshman Pranajpye ... }
Ramkrishna Narayan Parma- }
nand ... }
Sorabji Manekji Pavri ... }
Y. M. Sanjivji ... }
Kavsanji Behramji Shroff ... }
Ganpat Annappa Sirur ... }
Lewis Angelino Valladares ... }
Bapuji Rastanji Wadia ... }

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

PASS.

Mauckshah Kavassji Bamji ... College of Science, Poona.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Krishnadas Mohandas Jhaveri ... Samaldas College.

Raoji Ramchand Kale ... Deccan College.

Chandulal Dayabhai Kankod-
vnia ... St. Xavier's College.Julio Ribeiro ... Free General Assembly's Insti-
tution.

SECOND CLASS.

Manishankar Ratnaji Bhat ... Elphinstone College.

Ganesh Lakshman Chaudorkar ... Elphinstone College.

Phiroozshah Korshajpi Dad-
chavji ... St. Xavier's College.

Barjorji Jamshedji Dalal ... Elphinstone College.

Kashiram Shevakram Dave ... Elphinstone College.

Krishnan Ananji Dodibalkar ... Elphinstone College.

M. Lal Tribhovandas Fozdar ... Elphinstone College.

Krishnaji Sarnivas Hungund ... Deccan College.

Govind Krishna Kale ... Deccan College.

Haji Vinayak Kame ... Deccan College.

Isakji Bhasanji Kanga ... St. Xavier's College.

Vijayabhai Nihalasing Karam-
chandani ... Elphinstone College.Narayan Krishnadas Malvankar ... Free General Assembly's Insti-
tution.

Sugandhoo Shivram Mutgavkar ... St. Xavier's College.

Mansaram ... Deccan College.

Dhanaji Dhananjay Saraya ... Elphinstone College.

Mangabai Lakshmi Shrest ... Free General Assembly's Insti-
tution.Sundar Vishwanath Tribhukar ... Free General Assembly's Insti-
tution.

Vijay ... St. Xavier's College.

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Vijay ... St. Xavier's College.

Vijay ... Free General Assembly's Insti-
tution.

Vijay ... St. Xavier's College.

Varajdas Dadyabhai Barasia ... Samaldas College (formerly
Elphinstone College).

Jehangier Dinstah Batha ... Elphinstone College.

Mula Saajansing Bhagwanani ... Elphinstone College.

Nagesh Pandurang Bhide ... Free General Assembly's Insti-
tution.

Mahadev Rajaram Bodas ... Elphinstone College.

Anantrai Nannal Bosh ... Free General Assembly's Insti-
tution.

Naanvanji Pestanji Bumsa ... Deccan College.

Kharshedi Hormaji Captain ... Elphinstone College.

Behramji Sorabji Cardmaster ... Free General Assembly's Insti-
tution.

Harhar Bhanushankar Dave ... Samaldas College.

Govind Sakharam Deshmukh ... Elphinstone College.

Keshav Ganesh Deshpande ... Elphinstone College.

Vaman Ganesh Deshpande ... Elphinstone College.

Rameshchandra Sajo Dhond ... Elphinstone College.

Anandshankar Bapubhai Dhru-
va ... Gujarat College.

Jijibhai Ardair Divesha ... Elphinstone College.

Herbert Maurice Dixon ... Free General Assembly's Insti-
tution.

Nanachand Bechardas Doshi ... Samaldas College.

Kalkhoru Ardair Enti ... Samaldas College.

Jehangier Sorabji Gambhir ... St. Xavier's College.

Narayan Gajanan Jaykar ... Elphinstone College.

Manirui Trikamrai Joshipara ... Elphinstone College.

Narayan Bhikaji Kaprekar ... St. Xavier's College.

Ratanji Pestanji Karkaria ... Deccan College.

Narayan Chintaman Kelkar ... Elphinstone College.

Vaman Rameshchandra Kerkar ... Elphinstone College.

Sorabji Dasabhai Khambata ... Elphinstone College.

Dagabhai Bejanji Khanna ... Elphinstone College.

Vallabhai Udharam Mansukha-
ni ... Sind Arts College (formerly
Elphinstone College).

Hiribhai Franjo Marker ... Elphinstone College.

Naanvanji Bhalji Mohita ... St. Xavier's College.

Gabriel Kincinth Musquetta ... St. Xavier's College.

Jamshedji Pestanji Mistri ... Elphinstone College.

Anuphaad Jagjivan Modi ... Elphinstone College.

Ratanji Pardonji Mulla ... Elphinstone College.

Ravind Keshubhai Munshi ... Elphinstone College.

Rameshchandra Anandras Na-
kari ... Elphinstone College.

Pandurang Shikaji Nalk ... Elphinstone College.

Ranechodlal Vannavandas Pat-	Elphinstone College.
vari	Deccan College.
Vaman Moroshwar Potdar ...	Deccan College.
Datto Pandurang Prani ...	St. Xavier's College.
Ganesh Balvansa Sahasrabuddhe	Deccan College.
Phirozesah Bholaji Sanjana ...	Free General Assembly's Insti-
Rajaram Sadashiv Sapre ...	tution.
Vithaldas Bhagvandas Sheth ...	St. Xavier's College.
Venishankar Revashankar	Free General Assembly's Insti-
Shukla	tution (formerly Elphinstone
	College).
Jamshetti Dhanjibhai Sukhia...	Deccan College.
Dorabji Fardunji Vakil ...	Deccan College.
Diogo J. Valladares	St. Xavier's College.
Dinkar Sakharan Varde ...	Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Hanmant Venkatesh Chinnul-	Government Law School.
gund	
Balcrishna Narayan Chitale ...	
Anant Mahadev Dande ...	
Ganeshbhai Hathibhai Desai ...	
Pandurang Anant Desai ...	
Damante Joseph Mendra ...	
Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane ...	
Hiraji Kavaji Rola ...	
Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppi-	
kar	
Krishnaji Narayan Pandit ...	
Jamshetti Kavaji Patel ...	
Ardesir Nasarvanji Pleader ...	
Yashwant Nagosh Kanade ...	
Nandev Vithal Samant ...	
Govind Krishna Savani ...	

MASTER OF ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Nasarvanji Fakirji Surveyor ...	Elphinstone College.
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SECOND CLASS.

Mann Nandshankar Mehta ...	Elphinstone College.
Dinshah Furdunji Mulla ...	Elphinstone College.

PASS.

Bhaekar Ramchandra Arte ...	Deccan College.
Navroji Palanji Pavri ...	St. Xavier's College.

The following Report was then read :—

MR. CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 17th January 1888.

The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academic events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—This Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi. Three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight Candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from the various Schools and Private Tutors, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Schools.	1885.		1887.	
	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.
New English School, Poona ...	101	65	96	51
Elphinstone High School ...	137	65	119	89
Fort High School ...	86	36	84	50
Dharwar High School ...	57	34	56	29
Ahmedabad High School ...	55	29	39	15
Rajaram High School, Kolhapur ...	46	29	37	21
Poona High School ...	59	28	63	33
Hyderabad High School, Sind ...	35	24	29	15
Belgaum Sirdars' High School ...	57	21	48	18
Baroda High School ...	30	20	37	21
Surat High School ...	43	20	48	18
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution.	32	19	29	23

Schools.	1888.		1887.	
	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.
St. Xavier's High School ...	38	19	29	21
Proprietary High School ...	41	18	43	15
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thana.	25	19	23	17
Belgaum London Mission High School.	41	15	22	9
Poona Native Institution ...	40	15	52	14
Rattagiri High School ...	37	15	21	15
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	30	15	40	13
Satara High School ...	38	14	29	12
Narayan Jugannath High School, Karachi.	18	15	19	10
Bombay English School ...	21	12	11	3
Bhavnagar High School ...	22	12	30	14
Kathawar High School, Rajkot ...	25	11	17	10
Ahmedabad New English School ...	22	11	20	5
Narnal High School ...	17	10	23	8
Ahmednagar High School ...	19	10	25	8
St. Mary's Institution, Mazgaon ...	13	9	12	11
Amraoti High School ...	14	9	14	12
Akola High School ...	11	8	13	6
Irish P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad.	9	7	14	3
Miraj High School ...	11	7	11	3
Upper Grade School, Hyderabad ...	19	6	...	...
Maratha High School ...	13	6	11	6
Bahora High School, Poona ...	6	6	4	4
Cathedral Girls' High School ...	6	6	4	3
Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad.	12	6	12	2
Broach High School ...	14	6	22	2
Scottish High School, Byculla ...	10	5	9	4
Belgaum New English School ...	21	5	12	1
Robert Money Institution ...	14	5	7	1

Schools.	1888.		1887.	
	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.
Surat Mission High School ...	17	5	21	12
Sholapur High School ...	11	4	11	6
Dhulia High School ...	17	4	16	2
Cathedral High School ...	6	4	5	3
Kolhapur Mission High School ...	12	4	...	...
Navanagar High School ...	8	4	6	4
First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Jamkhandi.	4	4	...	...
Ahmednagar Mission High School...	13	4	10	2
Savantvadi English School ...	8	4	9	7
Sangli High School ...	5	4	5	2
St. Vincent High School, Poona ...	10	3	4	1
Shikarpur High School ...	7	3	6	5
University Training School ...	21	3	...	...
Bombay Ripon High School ...	9	3	10	2
John Elphinstone High School, Alibag.	12	3	2	2
Nasik High School ...	14	3	10	5
Karwar High School ...	17	3	16	9
John Cannon High School ...	6	3	2	2
Bombay Private English School ...	4	2	...	...
Daji Raj High School, Wadhwan ...	3	2	7	4
Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier N. Z. Madras.	8	2	5	2
Chandannadi High School ...	12	2	13	5
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	6	2	7	2
Anglo-Portuguese School, Bombay ...	3	2	1	1
Bombay High School ...	8	1	7	2
Satara New English School ...	4	1	...	...
St. Mary's School, Poona ...	3	1	3	3
Sind Madrasah-ul-Islam Institution, Karachi.	4	1	...	...
American Mission High School ...	4	1	...	...
New English School, Sangli ...	8	1	...	...
Karachi Mission High School ...	2	1	2	1

Schools	1888.		1887.	
	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.
Indian Female Normal Girls' School.	2	1	...	...
Methodist Episcopal High School, Poona.	1	1	...	...
Ambika English School, Ahmedabad.	5	1	...	...
Inlora High School ...	2	1	...	...
Alfred High School, Bhuj ...	2	1	5	5
Convent, Clare Road, Byculla	4	1	12	12
Dhulia New English School...	1	...	...	...
Private Institution, Karwar...	9	...	...	...
Victoria High School, Dharwar	8	...	11	...
St. Peter's Boys' High School	7	...	2	...
Grammar School, Karachi	5	...	8	4
Loka Hitecheku Sahib's School, Broach.	4	...	...	...
Dapoli S. P. I. Mission School	4	...	4	...
Poona Mission Institution	3	...	2	2
St. Peter's Girls' School ...	...	...	1	1
Bombay Convent School	...	...	2	1
Panchgani High School	...	...	1	1
Victoria High School, Poona	...	...	1	1
Convent School, Poona	...	...	3	1
Instructive Society's School, Bombay.	...	...	1	1
Bombay Education Society's School.	...	...	1	1
Methodist Episcopal School, Igat-puri.	...	...	...	...
Private Tuition ...	1,788	136	1,555	101
Total ...	3,478	914	3,012	823

Previous Examination.—At this Examination there were 541 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the eleven Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination:—

Colleges.	1888.		1887.		1886.	
	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	No. of Ex-students.	No. of Successful Ex-students.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	55	23	...	...	105	27
Trinity College	35	22	...	...	88	15
Free Church Assembly's Institution, Bangalore.	60	23	10	...	78	16
St. Xavier's College	56	25	15	...	66	30
Gajapati College, Ahmednagar	28	13	...	...	15	6
Rajawade College, Bellary	17	...	...	...	15	6
Lawrence College, Poona	30	23	...	...	80	12
Samaldas College, Barwahi	25	11	...	...	31	6
Almshanger College	3	...	...	...	15	...
Sind Arts College	19	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	519	125
	...	...	...	...	...	578
	...	...	...	...	...	179

Of the successful Candidates, 161 were Hindus, 43 Parsis, 4 Muhammedans, 3 Portuguese, and 1 Christian. Of the First Class and 43 in the Second Class.

1 a European and 1 a Jew. I passed in the first class and the second class. At this Examination there were 274 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the eight Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination:—

colleges	No. of students		No. of Successful Students		No. of Successful Ex-students		1906		1907		1908	
	No. of students	No. of Successful Students	No. of Successful Students	No. of Successful Ex-students	Total No. of Candidates	Total No. of Successful Candidates	Total No. of Candidates	Total No. of Successful Candidates	Total No. of Candidates	Total No. of Successful Candidates	Total No. of Candidates	Total No. of Successful Candidates
Epiphany College	40	34	20	15	15	10	46	40	40	37	36	70
Trinity College	27	24	10	8	25	20	30	25	40	37	36	71
Pase General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	25	22	10	8	25	20	44	37	40	37	36	76
St. Xavier's College	25	20	10	8	25	20	44	37	40	37	36	76
Gujarat College, Anand	15	10	10	8	17	10	30	23	37	30	23	60
Rajaram College, Kolhapur	4	3	3	2	6	4	8	6	11	7	7	13
Shri Chhatrapati College, Bhamburda	13	10	10	8	17	10	30	23	37	30	23	60
Shri Arts College	5	4	4	3	8	6	11	7	11	7	7	13

Of the successful Candidates, 125 were Hindus, 35 Parsis, 3 Portuguese, 6 Muhammedans, 2 Europeans or Indo-Europeans, and 1 a Jew. 20 passed in the Second Class.

Second Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination there were 141 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates examined from each of the seven Colleges and the number passed :—

Colleges.	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	No. of Ex-Students.	1888.			1887.			1886.		
				Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.	Total No. of Ex-Students.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.	Total No. of Ex-Students.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.	Total No. of Ex-Students.
Erskine College	84	20	10	121	32	1	121	32	1	121	32	1
Brown College	26	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Presbyterian Academy & Institution.	17	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Xavier's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
Graceland College, Mount Pleasant	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College, Blue Springs	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Ann's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Joseph's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Mary's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Vincent's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Francis College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
St. Elizabeth's College	12	0	3	21	0	0	21	0	0			

Of the successful Candidates, 50 were Hindus, 23 Parsis, 2 Portuguese, 1 a Jew, and 1 a Native Christian. 4 passed in the First Class and 19 in the Second Class.

First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.—At this Examination there were 10 Candidates, of whom 8 passed the Examination. 6 were Hindus and 2 Parsis. 2 were placed in the Second Class and 6 in the Pass Class. 2 were from Elphinstone College, 2 from the College of Science, 2 from Baroda College, 1 from Sind Art College, and 1 was allowed to appear by a special order of the Senate without keeping terms at an Arts College. In 1887 there were 6 Candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination, and in 1886 there were 2 Candidates, who passed the Examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.—At this Examination there were 2 candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination and was placed in the Pass Class. He was a Parsi from the College of Science, Poona. In 1887 there were 2 Candidates, who passed the Examination, and in 1886 there were 3 Candidates, who passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were 7 Candidates, of whom 3 passed the Examination; 1 was placed in the Second Class and 2 in the Pass. 2 were Parsis and 1 a Hindu. 1 was from Elphinstone College, 1 from Dacca College, and 1 from St. Xavier's College. In 1887 there was 1 candidate, who failed to pass the Examination; and in 1886 there were 6 Candidates, 4 of whom passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy.—There were 3 Candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination. He was a Hindu from Elphinstone College. In 1887 there were 2 Candidates who passed the Examination, and in 1886 there were 2 Candidates, who passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics.—There was 1 Candidate who failed to pass the Examination. In 1887 there was no Candidate, and in 1886 there was 1 Candidate who passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Sciences.—There was 1 Candidate from Elphinstone College who passed the Examination in First Class. He was a Parsi.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 81 Candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 17 passed the Examination in the Second Division. 13 were Hindus, 3 Parsis and 1 a Portuguese. In 1887 there were 63 Candidates, of whom 26 passed the Examination, and in 1886 there were 52 Candidates, of whom 18 passed the Examination.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 55 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 21 passed the Examination; 1 was placed in the First Class. 8 were Hindus, 9 Parsis, 2 Europeans or Indo-Europeans, and 2 Portuguese. In 1887 there were 66 Candidates, of whom 33 passed the Examination, and in 1886 there were 87 Candidates, of whom 59 passed the Examination.

Second Examination in Medicine.—There were 55 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 9 passed the Examination; 1 was placed in the First Class. 5 were Hindus, 3 Parsis, and 1 a Portuguese. In 1887 there were 76 Candidates, of whom 42 passed the Examination, and in 1886 there were 84 Candidates, of whom 43 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.—There were 73 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 39 passed the Examination; 6 were placed in the First Class. 17 were Hindus, 12 Parsis, 5 Portuguese, 2 Muhamadans, 2 Jews, and 1 a European. In 1887 there were 71 Candidates, of whom 30 passed the Examination, and in 1886 there were 36 Candidates, of whom 16 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.D.—There was 1 Candidate who failed to pass the Examination. In 1887 there was 1 Candidate who passed the Examination, and in 1886 there was 1 Candidate who passed the Examination.

First Examination in Civil Engineering under Old Rules.—There were 80 Candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 59 passed the Examination; 4 were placed in the First Class and 10 in the Second Class. 40 were Hindus, 11 Parsis, 2 Jews, 1 a European, 1 a Native Christian, and 1 a Portuguese. In 1887 there were 44 Candidates, of whom 17 passed the Examination, and in 1886 there were 47 Candidates, of whom 31 passed the Examination.

First Examination in Civil Engineering under New Rules.—There were 9 Candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 8 passed the Examination; 3 were placed in the First Class and 3 in the Second Class. 5 were Hindus and 3 Parsis.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 27 Candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 23 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Class and 10 in the Second Class. 21 were Hindus and 2 Parsis. In 1887 there were 15 Candidates, of whom 10 passed the Examination, and in 1886 there were 20 Candidates, all of whom passed the Examination.

University Prizes and Scholarships.—During the year under report the University Scholarships and Prizes were awarded as follows:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jyotunnath Sankarott Sanskrit Scholarship.—The first to Vishnu Parashuram Raverleu of Maratha High School and the second to Mahadev Raoji Bhandarkar, of Elphinstone High School.

The Cowasji Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.—To Shamp Jaichand Shah, of St. Xavier's High School.

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Julio Ribeiro, of Free General Assembly's Institution.

The Arnold Scholarship.—To Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmugund, of Government Law School.

The Mervanji Franji Panday Scholarship.—To Hariram Madhavji Machhar, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—To Krishnaji Annaji Dodihalkar, of Elphinstone College.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.—To Vishnu Prabhakar Joglekar, of Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.

The Varjandas Mudhavas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, of Deccan College.

The Jatraabhoj Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To Mahaboomiya Imambakh Kadri, of Ahmednagar High School.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships.—

(1) Matriculation.—To Ali Ebrahim Ahmed, of Elphinstone High School.

(2) Previous Examination.—To Abdullabhai Yusufali, of Free General Assembly's Institution.

(3) First B.A. Examination.—To Kasim Sumer Thariani, of Elphinstone College.

The Bhau Sahib Desai Scholarships.—To Jaichand Kuberdas Dalal and Desubhai Vaghjibhai Patel, both of Nadiad High School.

The James Greaves Scholarship.—To Nathalal Lalubhai Bharucha, of Broom High School.

The Colonel Patrick French Scholarship.—To Krishna Rao Banglor, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship.—To Chandulal Dayabhai Kankodivla, of St. Xavier's College.

The Dnyan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Paidya Scholarship.—To Bhagvant Venayak Karnik, of Elphinstone High School.

PRIZES.

The Ellis Prize.—To Kassim Suleman Munshi, of Elphinstone High School.

The Bai Manebbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Alfred Joseph Ward, of Scottish High School, Byculla.

The Hughlings Prize.—To Abdullabhai Yusufali, of Free General Assembly's Institution.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Maganlal Laldas Shroff, of Free General Assembly's Institution.

The Bhau Daji Prize.—To Raoji Rauchandra Kale, of Deccan College.

The Venayakrao Jyotunnathji Sankarott Prize.—To Sitarum Dinkar Ghate, of Fergusson College, Poona.

The Sinclair Prize.—To Vaman Krishna Sahasrabudhe, of Akola High School.

The Gibbs Prize.—To Bhai Babulji Timble, of St. Xavier's College.

The Jamedhji Dorabji Naganmala Prize.—To Trimbak Ballal Limaye, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Charles Marshfield Prize.—To Kaikhasen Edalji Doctor and Shavakshah Ratanji Sethna, of Grant Medical College.

The Balkrishna Sahasaji Prize.—To Shavakshah Ratanji Sethna, of Grant Medical College.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Munguldas Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.—Mr. Govind Dhananath Madgavkar, B.A., has been elected to the Munguldas Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship.—To Julio Ribeiro, of Free General Assembly's Institution.

MEDALS.

The Chancellor's Medal.—To Nassarwanji Fakirji Suryawar, M.A., of Elphinstone College.

The James Berkeley Gold Medal, with a Prize of Books.—To Keshavlal Sakhibidas Sanghani, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To Pandurang Bhikaji Naik, of Elphinstone College.

WILSON LECTURES.

Professor G. W. Forrest has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the current year, and will deliver during the present term a course of six lectures on English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

COLLEGES.

The Government Law Class, Poona, was recognized for the purposes of the first year's course for a further period of one year. The Sind Arts College was recognized for the purposes of the B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees.

The Syndicate have had under consideration applications for further recognition from the Gujarat, Baroda and Samaldas Colleges, and will shortly recommend the Senate to recognize the Gujarat College for the purposes of the Second B.A. Examination, the Baroda College for the purposes of the First B.A. Examination, and the Samaldas College for the purposes of the First and the Second B.A. Examinations. The Senate will at the same time be moved

to recognize the Government Law Class, Poona, for the purposes of the first year's course for another year.

REGULATIONS.

The new course in Civil Engineering for the Degree of L.C.E. received the sanction of Government.

Detailed regulations for the University School Final Examination were passed by the Senate and have received the sanction of Government. The first Examination under this scheme is fixed to be held in December of the present year.

ENDOWMENTS.

In May 1885 His Highness Sir Bhagvat Singji, K.C.I.E., LL.D., Fellow of the University, offered a sum of Rs. 5,000 as a permanent endowment, the interest to be spent in forming a University Bhagvat Singji Thakore Sahib of Goudal collection of Sanskrit manuscripts. His Highness subsequently added a further sum of Rs. 1,000 to be spent on occasion should offer, in forming the nucleus of the proposed collection. The Syndicate entrusted the task of purchasing manuscripts to Dr. P. Peterson, and have now the pleasure of reporting that a number of valuable manuscripts have been secured for the collection, and are held at the disposal of scholars in the University Library.

During the year under report an offer of Rs. 6,050 for the foundation of a Gold Medal to be called 'The Visvanath Narayan Mandlik Gold Medal, has been accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and regulations for awarding the Medal have been framed. The Syndicate have also had under consideration the following offers of additional endowments:—

- (1) An offer of Rs. 3,000 from the Committee of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883 for the foundation of a Scholarship.
- (2) An offer of Rs. 22,500 from the Committee of the Sir James Fergusson Memorial Fund for the foundation of two Scholarships.
- (3) An offer of Rs. 5,000 made originally by the late Mr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Jiwit, and now continued by his

father Mr. Nasarwanji Manockji Petit, for the foundation of a Scholarship.

(4) An offer of Rs. 30,000 from Shaik Bahaudin Vazir Sahib, Junagad, for the foundation of a Fellowship in memory of the late Nawab of Junagad.

(5) An offer of Rs. 15,000 from the Honorary Secretaries of the Sujna Gokulji Zala Memorial Fund for the foundation of a Vedant Prize.

(6) An offer of Rs. 5,000 from the Honorary Secretaries Vallabdas Valji Memorial Fund for the foundation of a Scholarship and a Gold Medal.

(7) An offer of Rs. 12,000 from the President Divan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai Cutch Memorial Fund, for the foundation of two Scholarships (one to be tenable at the Victoria Technical Institute).

(8) An offer of Rs. 6,000 from Mr. Harkisondas Narasandas for the foundation of a Lady Reay Gold Medal and a Scholarship for female medical students.

(9) An offer of Rs. 5,100 from the Honorary Secretaries Spencer Memorial Fund for the foundation of a Prize.

These offers will shortly be submitted to the Senate for acceptance.

ADDRESS TO THE BOLOGNA UNIVERSITY.

An invitation to take part in the celebration of the eighth centenary of the University of Bologna was received and accepted by the Syndicate on behalf of the Senate.

The Vice-Chancellor Sir Raymond West kindly consented to represent the University on that auspicious occasion, and was the bearer of the following address:—

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University of Bombay send, through their Vice-Chancellor, hearty greeting to the ancient and renowned University of Bologna on the auspicious occasion of the celebration of the eighth centenary, not of its foundation, but of its strength and vigour. To this infant University it is a high honor to be invited to take part in such a ceremony, to be addressed as a sister by the most ancient seat of learning in Europe. The University of Bombay claims to be the child as well as sister of the University of Bologna. Bologna rekindled in

Italy, amidst the very depth of mediæval darkness, the light of Roman literature, and gave Law, Medicine and Letters to Modern Europe. We rejoice to know that the light that then lightened Bologna and Europe burns in your ancient University as brightly today. But we have a deeper interest in your prosperity. For as Bologna gave, while it kept, the sacred flame to the Universities of England and Scotland, so have these Universities flashed it across the sea to this distant quarter of the globe. The University of Bombay gazes with reverential admiration at the spectacle of your ancient Academy reviving, with a reviving Italy, in a second youth which gives promise of an immortality like that of truth and science; and humbly hopes that, with her sister Universities in this land, she may imitate her glorious exemplar and source, and be for India and Asia what Bologna has been for Europe. Honoured by taking part in this ceremony she sends loving regards and prayers for Bologna's great and still greater future.

RESIGNATION OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The University has sustained a heavy loss by the resignation of Sir Raymond West, Vice-Chancellor since 1880, who for a long series of years has rendered the University invaluable services. The project of an Act for this University, due to his initiative, is now before Government, who have been asked to take such steps as they may think fit for furthering the measure. The movement thus inaugurated will, it is hoped, eventually, by the action of the Legislature, secure for this and the sister Universities a large accession of self-governing powers. By this University the step taken on this occasion by the late Vice-Chancellor will long be remembered as a signal instance of the wisdom and unwearied devotion with which Sir Raymond West as long guided her counsels.

The Chancellor's Speech.

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE.—The past academic year has been one of unusual activity. The chief event has been the discussion of the Bill framed by the late Vice-Chancellor. Its importance was clearly shown by the exhaustive debates which took place when it

was considered. These debates bore witness to the fact that there is in the Senate much academic vitality, that various interests are well represented, and that there is no danger that rash innovations will be received with favour. The amended Bill is now before Government, and it will receive from Government a most careful scrutiny.

Meanwhile the University is engaged in considering what changes should be introduced in the various examinations, and as these changes entail alterations of the programmes of studies, you are virtually engaged on reform of higher education. As your proposals, gentlemen, are still incomplete, and as Government will have to deal with them in course of time, I am precluded from joining in the discussion. The University School Final Examination has now become an accomplished fact. It will be the terminus of secondary education and to those who do not wish to enter upon a University career it will be the final examination. It has been accepted by Government as a test for entrance to the public service. It will give to Matriculation its proper status as the entrance examination to the University, and give to those who do not seek a University education a distinctive diploma.

The recognition of the Sind Arts College for the purposes of the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees from the beginning of this year will, I hope, give to education in Sind the impulse which that province needs, and it is a tribute paid to the energy of our Sind friends in improving their higher education which Government as well as the University thoroughly appreciate.

We paid our tribute of respect to the University of Bologna, at its jubilee, and cemented our friendly relations with that ancient seat of Italian learning, by the deputation of our Vice-Chancellor, who was able to convince himself of the high esteem in which that University is held by the Italians and their King.

The most unfortunate event of the year has undoubtedly been the serious loss the University has sustained in the resignation of Sir Raymond West, its learned Vice-Chancellor. The loss of the University has been the gain of Government.

Another blow was inflicted by the departure of the distinguished Principal of the Grant Medical College. In Dr.

Vandyke Carter, the University has lost a man who lived for science, and whose whole life was devoted to its pursuit with a singleness of aim which has left its beneficial influence behind, and established a tradition which must be guarded as a precious heirloom. In the Law Faculty we have to mourn the death of Mr. Tyrrell Leith, the founder of the Anthropological Society, and an ardent lover of books.

The Archæological world will long venerate the memory of the late Pandit Bhagvanlal Indrajit, on whom my own *alma mater*, the University of Leiden, conferred the rare distinction of an honorary degree. Dr. Bühler was fully justified in writing: "I trust that all European *Orientalists* will join with his compatriots in order to do honour to the memory of their distinguished colleague who spent his whole life in the pursuit of disinterested scientific work." I need only refer to the Memoir of the late Pandit read before the Asiatic Society on the 21st of May by Mr. Javerlal Umashankar Yajnik.

We have to congratulate two ladies on their attainment of the B.A. degree, and the Parsi and Jewish communities on their success, as well as Mr. Ardeshir Framji, one of the recently appointed Fellows, who at the same time has the pleasure of seeing another of his daughters pass in the First B.A. Examination and his son take the degree of B.A. with honors. The same Mahomedan student who was first last year in the Matriculation Examination stands alone in the first division of the Previous Examination, having obtained the Hughlings English Prize and the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship. A Portuguese student is first in the Second B.A. Examination, and a Mahratta takes the first place in the Matriculation, so that several sections of our community divide the honours between them. This is as it should be, and shows that all classes of the community realise the necessity of exerting themselves.

It is an encouraging feature in the history of this University that it has become an annual duty to record the large and continually increasing benefactions which it receives. The gifts which have been accepted during the past year, together with those which are shortly to be laid before the Senate for its acceptance, amount to the large sum of Rs. 1,03,600. These have come from the different parts of Western India to which the influence of this

University extends, from the more famous Kutch and Junagadh, as well as from the City of Bombay and the other parts of the Presidency, and they are designed for the furtherance of several of the branches of learning over which the University presides. Medicine, Indian Philosophy, Literature, Science and Law are included within the scope of these benefactions, and it is a matter for congratulation not only that the interest of the people of Western India in the University is so widespread, but also that it shows so intelligent an appreciation of the University's varied wants and of the special need of the time.

The munificent gift made by Bai Motilbai of Rs. 1,50,000, together with a valuable site for an Obstetric Hospital and Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit's well-timed offer of Rs. 1,25,000 for a hospital for children's diseases and for gynaecological research and in close proximity to the Cama Hospital, the Obstetric Hospitals to which the All India family devote a gift of Rs. 80,000, have placed this city under great obligations to these generous benefactors. In addition to fulfilling their primary object, the alleviation of human suffering, these endowments will give an impulse to special departments of medical study, and it is therefore fitting that they should find mention on this occasion.

It is unnecessary to allude on this occasion in any detail to the great national movement which has for its aim the provision of efficient medical aid to the women of India, but I refer to it in this connection, because amongst the gifts which it fails to me to announce are several which show a laudable desire to associate the University with this great movement.

We have the Sir James Fergusson scholarship for lady medical students, to which part of the sum of Rs. 22,500 presented to the University for scholarships by the Sir James Fergusson Memorial Committee has been devoted; the sum of Rs. 3,000 bestowed by the Women of India Medical Fund Committee for a similar purpose; and the sum of Rs. 6,000 presented by Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas for the foundation of a Lady Reay Gold Medal and Scholarship also to be awarded to successful lady competitors.

The desire to advance the cause of Mahomedan education is represented by the wisely directed liberality of Bahudin Vazir Saheb of Junagadh, who has placed the sum of Rs. 30,000 at the disposal of the University for the found-

ation of a scholarship in memory of Sir Mohobat Khan Bahadur, the late Nawab of Junagadh, to be awarded preferentially to Mahomedan graduates of the University. We may congratulate the Vazir Saheb on the fact that the number of Mahomedan students taking distinguished position on the lists of the University gives promise that his munificent gift will not remain inoperative.

Associated with the same Native State is the gift of Rs. 15,000 in commemoration of the late Rao Bahadur Sujna Gokulji Zala, Devan of Junagadh, whose friends and admirers have handed to the University for the encouragement of the study of the Vedanta, a system of philosophy in which the late Devan was himself so proficient, as shown in the record of his life written by Mr. Manassukharama Suryarama Tripathi.

The services rendered by another administrator to the neighbouring State of Kutch—I refer to its late Devan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, are similarly commemorated by the gift of Rs. 12,000 bestowed upon the University for the purpose of founding two scholarships, one to be connected with the science course of study in the University, the other with the Victoria Jubilee Technical College.

I am glad to observe that the Bhattia community is beginning to associate itself with the work of the University. The Committee of the Valabhdas Valji Memorial Fund has placed the sum of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the University for the encouragement of higher education in the Bhattia community, by the awarding of a scholarship to the most deserving Bhattia student passing the Matriculation examination.

Zend and Pehlvi scholarships will receive an impulse from the recognition of the Zend and Pehlvi languages in the higher examinations of the University, and from the scholarship by Mr. Nasarvanji Manekji Petit, in memory of his much-lamented son, the late Mr. Jamshedji Nasarvanji. In thus carrying out the unfulfilled purposes of his son, Mr. Nasarvanji Manekji Petit has raised an additional memorial to one whose life was distinguished by high and generous aims.

Within the last day or two the Secretaries of the Spencer Memorial Fund have presented to the University the sum of Rs. 5,100 for the endowment of a prize of books in

memory of the late Mr. N. Spencer, Barrister-at-Law, late Judge of the Small Cause Court. This prize will perpetuate a worthy and honoured name, and the winners of this prize, we trust, will be influenced by the example of one who was during so many years a good judge and a trusted friend of the people.

I have great pleasure in noticing the donation of my friend H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, K.C.I.E., to establish and increase a collection of Sanskrit manuscripts to be available to all Scholars in this University.

I should like to be able to add to this enumeration of benefactions that the Bhagvanlal Memorial Fund was in a flourishing condition, but I now make an earnest appeal for the support which its name and its object deserve.

There is in certain quarters, in various parts of the globe, a growing distrust of the educated classes—a latent misgiving in India with regard to the policy of Macaulay's Minute and of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch, embodying the principles of the Whig party, any departure from which in this respect the people of England would, I feel sure, view with regret. That distrust, Gentlemen, is to my mind absolutely groundless, if it refers to classes who come under the sway of sound educators. There is a danger, a very great danger, in partial, superficial, and unreal education. Such education however is a mere sham, a parody of University education. The danger lies in the absence of a really educated class. A man may have passed a score of examinations and still not be qualified to call himself an educated man, because he is deficient in the refinement which always accompanies and betokens academic distinction.

Universities in one sense are exclusive. They cannot tolerate any standard but the highest, they cannot recognize any education but that which at once places a man in a separate category. On the other hand, Universities are accessible to all who submit themselves to the strictest discipline. Subject to that condition and in that sense they are absolutely democratic. An intellectual aristocracy is recruited from all stations in life, but it is an aristocracy to which nobody can belong who does not satisfy the highest tests, those which obtain in the republic of letters, and we must add the republic of sciences. The franchise in this republic can never be lowered and must always rise higher as literature and science are constantly adding to their

treasure. The meter of University standards is simply that which is given by an ever-increasing stock of knowledge. If you lower the franchise with the standards and reject the meter, you cease to belong to this great republic of letters, your education is not higher education, and your educated classes sail under false colours. Indian Universities cannot escape from a rule which is binding on all Universities, and there is no reason why they should evade it. There is nothing in the conditions of social or of individual life in India to discourage that severe application to scientific training which alone gains admission to the academic ranks. There is plenty of leisure and there is nothing in the social customs of India to deter a man from leading a student's life. I need only quote Sir H. Maine, whose loss India mourns as much as England, to convince you that individual capacity, and especially the versatility, the flexibility of mind which predisposes to academic studies, exists in India to a very large extent. Sir H. Maine's opinion was: "In those subjects in which high proficiency may reasonably be expected, the evidence of industry, quickness and clearness of head is not very materially smaller than the proof of similar qualities furnished by a set of English Examination papers. Superficiality will to some extent form a part of the results of every examination, but I cannot conscientiously say that I have seen much more of it here than in the papers of older Universities." Want of energy, want of sustained effort, the desire to avoid the strain of hard labour, these are our foes.

In Mr. Bright we have a brilliant illustration how the equivalent of academic distinction can be achieved without a previous University career, by the adoption of academic discipline in after-life. His forcible style derives its vigorous simplicity from his command of pure Anglo-Saxon words.

We are at the parting of the roads. Indian Universities must choose. They may consider it sufficient to examine in ever-increasing numbers young men who will delude themselves with the notion that a University degree is equivalent to academic birthright, or they may confer the latter not in name but in reality. Constant improvement of the method of teaching, even where Universities are not teaching bodies, belongs to their domain. I am very far from advocating a system of centralisation such as is represented by the

French University. I am quite willing to admit that higher education can be imparted in a variety of ways, and that infinite harm would be done by stereotyping the method. What I contend is, that a University cannot fulfil its obligations towards higher education by mere examinations, least of all in India, where the Western University system is an absolutely new creation, an exotic which requires very careful nursing. I am afraid that to our present system the criticism of Mgr. Dupanloup is applicable:

"Le programme, qui a engendré le manuel, qui a engendré le préparateur, et qui, tous les trois, ont engendré la ruine de la haute éducation intellectuelle."

And the opinion of Mgr. Dupanloup is also that of M. Bersot, who attributed the decay of higher education to the fact that examinations had been made the foundation of University teaching. Unless our Universities take a wider conception of their responsibility, higher education must decay. Let me once more quote Sir H. Mauns:

"It is quite true that conceit and scepticism are the products of an arrested development of knowledge." Therefore he says: "intellectual cultivation should be constantly progressive."

In three faculties at least the Government is alone directly responsible for progress. As long as it alone appoints Professors of Medicine and of Law and of Engineering, it exercises a more immediate influence than the University can exercise through its examinations.

In the Faculty of Medicine we have introduced reforms of a tentative character, circumscribed by existing regulations. The principle of those reforms is to strengthen the scientific character of the Institution, to create a faculty, membership of which will constitute the highest reward for professional ability; to ensure continuity of teaching as well as to open possibilities of research; to make the fullest use of the splendid opportunities which this city offers to the medical student by throwing our hospitals open to the best men of the local profession, so that their professional knowledge may benefit our students, and that they themselves may remain in touch with medical science.

In doing this—and I only discovered the fact after the Government Resolution was issued—I find that we have acted in accordance with the views of the two eminent late

Principals of this College. Dr. Cook said on March 2nd, 1882, at a distribution of prizes to the students: "I would strongly advocate that the process might be immediately begun by the appointment of members of the general profession as a supplementary staff to the existing hospitals. While I hope the time is not far distant when other hospitals may spring up in this city and elsewhere, which may be entirely under the management of medical men independent of the medical service." According to Dr. Cook, "the profession had reached a stage when it may lay claim to a share of those public duties which, though they should be here as elsewhere unpaid, bring with them their own reward." On the 10th of February 1883, at the annual meeting of the Grant Medical College, Dr. Carter gave it as his opinion that "it has become urgently desirable to appoint a few talented native tutors and demonstrators, whose whole time would be devoted to the learner's benefit; and he might ask whether or not it be expedient also to nominate an assistant or deputy professor in the more highly technical subjects, who on emergency, or as a successor, could take the place of the full professor. "The suggestion," he further said, "seems not amiss, that college professors be always taken as they are in the chief European colleges from amongst the best qualified men available, wherever to be found; and eventually it may happen that a moiety, at least, of our teachers will be thus derived from the *alumni* of Grant College, their *alma mater*." A great deal more remains to be done. How much you will understand if I give you the programme of lectures by Professors of the Medical Faculty of the University of Amsterdam.

Chairs.

Anatomy, General and Comparative	...	1
Physiology, Microscopy, Practical Physiology	...	2
Pathology, Practical Pathology	...	3
Morbid Anatomy, Forensic Medicine	...	4
Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Therapeutics	...	5
Surgery, Clinical Surgery	...	6
Clinical Medicine	...	7
Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery	...	8
Ophthalmology	...	9
Hygiene	...	10
Obstetrics	...	11
Dermatology	...	12

Anural Disease	13
Chemistry	14
Materia Medica	15
Botany	16

Besides the above, courses of instruction are given by lecturers in the following :—

Military Surgery	1
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	2
Gynaecology	3
Bacteriology	4
Surgery	5
Histology	6
Diseases of the Nervous System	7

I purposely take that University, and not the Strasburg programme, for this reason, that the University of Amsterdam is a Municipal creation, entirely supported by Municipal funds, and as such it teaches a lesson which our Corporation may take to heart, in contributing to the further development of higher education in this city. Local self-government in this city would cover itself with glory if it showed a due appreciation of the requirements of higher education, and filled up the many gaps which exist in our system. To the enlightened heads of Native States whose students obtain their training at our colleges, who recruit their doctors, surgeons, jurists, engineers from our colleges, I should also like to point out what a splendid field our University offers to their liberality.

There is another precedent which might be followed by the Medical Faculty. One of the most important events in the life of our University has been the foundation in 1888 of a Chair of Agricultural Chemistry for the whole of India. This has been brought about by a combined effort of the various Provinces on the invitation of the Government of India. It has thus become possible to secure an eminent Professor, who will divide his time among the various Provinces, and his advent will mark a new era in agricultural education. The same principle can be applied to other branches. We thereby gain the immense advantage of obtaining the best tuition, and we spread its benefits over the whole country. Through co-operation of the various Provinces we preserve intact the progressive development due to and dependent on decentralisation, and we obtain results which the absence of co-operation would imperil.

We may give further extension to this principle. Nothing would stimulate higher education more in India than lectures on any subject, by a highly qualified expert, even though he could not permanently be absorbed in our staff. I do not see why eminent men at home should not be invited to give a course of lectures at our Universities. Occasional teaching of this kind would, in any faculty, not only benefit the students, but graduates and others would secure thereby a fresh impetus to their own intellectual life. If we could have induced Lord Herschell and Mr. Bryce to give us, whilst they were here, some of the treasures of their store of knowledge, we should certainly have been the better for it, even though no examination tested the results. I shall not fail to communicate with my University friends on the subject. It is a great mistake to confine higher teaching to those who occupy chairs. Universities should seize every opportunity of opening their doors to those whose learning can be made available, even though it is only for a short period. As long as excellence is reached it matters very little what the nature of the connection is of the lecturer with the University.

To attain excellence we must have endowments, and select carefully the beneficiaries of the endowments. Sir John Strachey, in his valuable book on India, bears testimony to the "remarkable aptitude for surgery" of the Natives of India, "to the great aptitude shown by them in the practice of surgery and medicine." This University must make use of these gifts, and its energetic initiative will lay the foundation of what I cannot help thinking is destined to be one of the foremost scientific bodies. Amsterdam has certainly not the many advantages which are at our disposal. I am only too well aware of the difficulties which it had to conquer, as I had with some of my friends in the States-General to fight very hard to secure a small majority in favour of a charter for the University; but the Municipal Corporation of Amsterdam has amply justified our anticipations of its fostering care of the Institution of which it is most justly proud.

With regard to the Faculty of Law, the observations I have made with regard to Medicine equally apply. That Faculty also is undermanned, and its full equipment is desirable for many reasons. In all countries with a strong bureaucracy—and India will for a long time to come

have to be administered on bureaucratic principles—it is desirable that all branches of the bureaucracy should have a thorough knowledge of administrative law, of the principles underlying their practical work, and from which it derives a value that, in the absence of such knowledge it lacks.

For admission to the Public Service, attendance at lectures on public law, of which administrative law forms part, should, I think, be made compulsory. Administrators in local bodies will also avoid many errors if they have sought such knowledge before they seek the votes of electors. All those who aspire to take part in public affairs should make use of the opportunity given them. This University cannot allow the stigma which the absence of such teaching entails to rest on it even temporarily.

The best illustration of the malignant results of the absence of such teaching is to be found in the misunderstandings which must arise when principles have not been mastered. No controversy should have arisen about local self-government if a clear understanding of its meaning had been the result of previous University teaching. I do not wish to give an essay on the subject, as I am not a candidate for the chair which will ere long I trust be created, but I may briefly point out what a lecture on the subject would contain. It would point out how you can have in the same country unity of legislation without unity of administration; self-government without autonomy, partial decentralisation; unity both of legislation and of administration; absence both of self-government and of autonomy, absolute centralisation; variety of legislation with unity of administration or legislative decentralisation with administrative centralisation; variety of legislation and variety of administration—self-government combined with autonomy; absolute decentralisation.

In England we have self-government without autonomy—Acts of Parliament rule and overrule every detail of the administration, but the administration is not carried out by a bureaucracy; it is left to a variety of local bodies to carry out the laws. These local bodies, however, have no legislative functions. In England, we have the maximum of legislative centralisation with the minimum of bureaucratic centralisation and of autonomy. The administration is carried on by the people themselves, but it is carried on

without autonomy on lines laid down by the central legislature. There are no inferior legislative bodies with independent powers.

A strong legislative centralisation is quite compatible with delegation of administrative powers to local bodies subject to carry out what the law prescribes, and unable to follow their own inclinations or to wander outside a strictly defined legal sphere. The results of this system are general respect for the law based on general understanding of the law, as all classes of the community are called upon to join in its execution, absence of conflict between the central law and the laws promulgated by other legislative units, absence of bureaucracy except for the highest Imperial concerns.

In France we have neither self-government nor autonomy. "L'Etat c'est moi" means that the lawgiver, whoever he is, not only legislates for the whole country but administers it. No self-government is tolerated; no independent local administrators are tolerated; whoever disposes of legislative power also disposes of administrative power.

Whether the form of Government be autocratic, democratic, or parliamentary, its distinguishing characteristic, common to all these forms of government, is, that Frenchmen have no self-government, but are governed by a bureaucracy which receives its impulse, its ideas from Paris, whatever may be the special idiosyncrasies of the populations to whom laws are applied. For local autonomy and for local administration there is no room in such a system because they might develop the germs of antagonism to the central power. The Préfet and the Maire receive their instructions from the Home Department. Advice may be tendered by Committees which are elected, but they are not administering bodies as ours are.

The next system is that of Germany and of Austria; a great variety of legislative units, but a strong bureaucracy in all of them, and a strong bureaucracy for Imperial purposes. Legislative and administrative centralisation in essentials; legislative and administrative decentralisation in details, to suit the heterogeneous elements out of which these Empires are composed, great care being taken that in all matters not essential to the security of the Empire, the idiosyncrasies of its component parts should be respected, and the bureaucracy should not come into conflict with the traditions and customs of the people.

In the United States of North America we find self-government as well as autonomy, decentralisation of the legislation and of the administration, but great constitutional safeguards and effective means to prevent any departure from the written Constitution by any member of the Confederation.

It is clear, Gentlemen, from an academic point of view, that to an Indian student political institutions, those of Germany and Austria will be the most interesting, because they give us in some features of their internal administration an insight into the probable future of the development of administrative institutions in this Empire. I apply this only to our Administration, and even then with many limitations. I do not draw the parallel between German Sovereigns and Native Chiefs, for which Burke is taken to task by Sir Alfred Lyall, the most academic Anglo-Indian of our times, in the 8th chapter of his *Asiatic Studies*. All students of politics will eschew such parallels, and statesmen will also be extremely cautious in checking the historical evolution of national institutions by transplantations. The hereditary gatel is from the student's point of view the most interesting institution we have. No parallel could be drawn of that interesting personage, and I should be very sorry to see him transformed into a French Major, either elected or nominated. I regret extremely that I cannot enter into further details, but I trust I have said enough to indicate that much inquiry and the comparative study of Institutions is required before we venture on remarks which too often only betray the absolute ignorance of speakers who have not grasped the difference between autonomy and self-government, and who fancy that the delegation and administrative duties implies the exercise of legislative powers. Philistinism is the frame of mind which purposely ignores the magnitude of a problem, and does not attempt even to understand its outlines, but develops a crude judgment and ready-made theories. The great object of a Faculty of Law is to teach those who aspire to take part in public life jurisprudence, not as the art of jurisdiction, but in its connection with moral and social sciences, in its philosophical and historical aspect. In this relation, besides a Chair of Public Law, Chairs of Philosophy of Law, of Political Economy, of Commercial and of International Law are necessary. They presuppose, of course, that the student has in the faculty of Arts been well trained in the method of historical inquiry from a sociological point of view, and has had a sound general education.

As a school for barristers or solicitors, the Faculty of Law will have to provide a Chair of Roman Law, of Civil Law, of Criminal Law, of Civil and Criminal Procedure, of Medical Jurisprudence, of Hindu and of Mahomedan Law, leaving it to their discretion to attend the lectures in the other divisions of the Faculty of Law, which would naturally be attended by the sons of Chiefs and by those aspiring to serve the State in a bureaucratic character, as well as by those who might consider it their special vocation to take a share in public affairs. In both divisions of the Law Faculty the chief object should be to train the men in the method of juridical argument, so that future legal studies should be guided and facilitated by this previous training. The omission in the University curriculum in England of a Faculty of Politics is indefensible, and as institutions become more democratic the necessity of political training becomes greater. It is a remarkable fact that in the reign of Henry VIII. it was intended to make use of the confiscated property of the monasteries to lay the foundation of a College for training public servants, who were to be taught general history, modern languages and the history of diplomacy. The king unfortunately diverted the funds to his favourites. My friends Mr. Bryce and Mr. Oscar Browning have taken up the subject at their respective Universities, and Professor Lorimer has not ceased to insist on its consideration in Scotch University Reform. I should have given prominence to it in the London Teaching University movement with which I was closely connected in its initial stages, and which has made considerable progress, mainly due to the untiring efforts on behalf of that cause of my friend Sir George Young.

The last development of political education in England which has been brought to my notice is that of starting precocious young orators on platforms, to while away the time until the guest of the evening arrives. If we substitute "parler" for "penser" in the following sentence, we may apply Sainte Beuve's harsh criticism of de Toqueville, as a mild criticism of such oratorical efforts: "il a commence a parler avant d'avoir rien appris: ce qui fait qu'il a quelquefois parle creux." I cannot conceive a worse political school than the platform for immature politicians. Rather let us exact from them an essay on the causes of instability of government in France as a test, not a competitive examination. On the other hand, I fully admit that the platform as a means of downward filtration of the ideas of those who have mature

experience is indispensable. I have been a cordial supporter of the movement organised by my right hon'ble friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer for extension of University lectures.

There is some risk that Universities, when they start such movements, lose sight of their proper duties; but the risk is counterbalanced by the good results of such lectures and their sobering influence. In countries where a practical turn of mind prevails and suspicion of academic thought is widespread, it behoves those who represent academic ideas to deal gently with Philistinism. Matthew Arnold, whose untimely death all University men deeply regret, has left us a precious legacy in his writings on this subject. In India, as in Germany and in Italy, this danger is not very great. India has always had in the Brahmin element of its society an essentially academic element, which only needs development in the right direction to raise the standard of higher education. In the development of these Universities the educated classes of India will find a much more congenial and useful sphere than in other pursuits. It is through the Universities that they can obtain their highest reward and become directly associated with their fellow-workers of the Universities in Europe. Indian and English Universities can assist each other in various ways, and their relations will be closer according to the measure in which they both raise the academic standard and extend their influence. The surest test of a nation's status among civilised nations is the esteem in which Universities are held.

I need not say much about other faculties. In the Faculty of Arts greater attention must be paid to the study of history and to the study of the Vernaculars. A University which neglects the lessons which history has to teach neglects one of its first duties. History provides the data which are necessary to illustrate the development of other studies. No study of politics is possible without knowledge of history; nor of political economy, finance, legislation, art.

I shall not enter into the controversy about the Vernaculars. To say that higher education has no concern with the spoken languages of the country, that they have nothing from which a student can derive advantage is a proposition which seems to be essentially unacademic, neither can it be regarded favourably from the utilitarian point of view. Colonel Lees' proposal, accepted by Sir Alfred Lyall, of an

Oriental Faculty as well as an English Faculty of Arts, giving freedom to graduates in either, is one which I believe to be practicable and desirable. Last year we were able to cement our friendly relation with the French Orientalist school by conferring a fellowship on Mr. James Darmestetter, and this year we are again fortunate in having recruited a distinguished Arabic scholar in M. Gasselin, the French Consul. The Faculty of Arts has this advantage over other faculties that the institutions affiliated to it are more numerous. This will make it easy by a proper distribution of work and a concerted programme to secure better results and to provide for a greater number of Chairs, each College taking up some special subject. The system of inter-collegiate lecturers is quite applicable to our wants. By it we can obviate the evils which result from the absence of a central control of our higher teaching institutions. Where the State has absolute control of the Universities a systematic arrangement follows. Whatever may be the advantages derived from State control, in India we should lose enormously by such centralisation. Great benefits have accrued to higher education from the disinterested activity of private bodies, and any interference with that activity would deprive India of moral as well as of intellectual forces, which are of the greatest value. In selecting as the Vice-Chancellor a distinguished Principal of one of the aided Colleges—the successor of Dr. Wilson—Government have placed on record that they are fully alive to the merits of institutions which contribute in such marked degree to our University life. Guizot's opinion, "De tous les monopoles le pire est celui de l'enseignement" is certainly applicable to India. Of science I need only say that the question must arise whether it should not have a faculty of its own, combined with that of Civil Engineering. Science has of late attained such a distinctive character, embraces so many subjects, that it may well have a separate faculty all to itself and not only separate degrees. In the College of Science at Poona, this is virtually the case, and as science is sure to enlarge its sphere it will become impossible to consider it any longer as a division of the Arts Faculty.

A special degree in agriculture should, I think, be given. In India the higher study of agriculture should be encouraged, and its distinctive character recognised by a special degree, although both Agriculture and Civil Engineering may very well be combined with Science in the same faculty, as they are combined at the College of Science in Poona, for the

equipment of which Government accept the responsibility—a responsibility which is much lightened by the admirable manner in which the Principal of the College, Dr. Cooke, discharges his very heavy duties, and knows how to meet fresh demands for extension, the latest of which relates to Botany.

Indian Universities have a very complex part to play. A very wide field of operations inclusive of every intellectual aspiration of the various classes of their countrymen has to be occupied. The demands of Western as well as the time-honoured demands of Eastern civilisation must be met. For the latter your own resources suffice—for the former you rely on our assistance. It is our duty to give it ungrudgingly. Our illustrious predecessors have admitted the justice of your claim. England must give to India a due proportion of its best men, and I am not aware that for a British subject there is a more honourable profession than that of holding an appointment in the department of higher education in India. To fill it worthily he must give to it his full powers unreservedly. You have known such men, and they live in your grateful recollection. Unless Indian Universities receive the best representatives of English learning they must fail, and failure in this instance entails positive and not merely negative results. A University which ceases to impart higher knowledge, to encourage sobriety of thought, which has no hold over the hearts as well as over the minds of its students, becomes a destructive agency. It fosters the unwholesome growth of fippant tendencies. Instead of turning out well-disciplined scholars, it sends forth young men who are self-satisfied and unaware that they are barely beginning to realise the magnitude of problems which have been unveiled, and with which they deal with the arrogance which always waits on ignorance. Because they mistake the distance which separates them from those who have not tasted the fruits of higher education, they forget that the distance by which they are separated from the men who are really educated is much greater, and that they are not even on the threshold of the regions where the highest culture reigns supreme. No man is highly educated who does not approach with awe and reverence any subject with which he must deal authoritatively. There is a French expression which better than any other stigmatises this unwarrantable precocious self-confidence: "Il ne se doute de rien" which may be translated, 'He has not fathomed the depths of his own

ignorance.' Higher education leads to the exactly opposite result. Indifferent teaching must inevitably lead to self-conceit in those who receive it, and self-conceit is the certain road to decay of individuals and of nations. All history is there to prove it. Democracies are especially prone to it. They are impatient of rebuke and of restraint. Higher education is largely made up of rebukes and of restraints. It is merciless on all preconceived theories, on all unsound doctrines, on all that is unreal, and it rejects all that is unfinished and superficial. It condemns to exile those who are not continually grappling with their own ignorance. It laughs at those who, not having begun the ascent, think they enjoy the view which is only visible from the summit. If Indian Universities do not produce such results then they are only Universities in name. The sooner we recognise the fact the better. The remedy is not far to seek. You must be hypercritical in the selection of the men to whom you confide this enormous trust. We must recruit for our Indian Universities in England, in India, if necessary on the Continent of Europe men who, fully alive themselves to the exigencies of higher education, will refuse to be satisfied with anything less than the reality. In Indian Universities we can build up a stronghold in which a high tone will prevail capable of resisting the adverse and vulgarising influences which are ever at work endeavouring to poison even the most intelligent strata of society. But we can only hope to do so if the garrison of those strongholds is composed of the *élite* of both nations. It is only by the combined efforts of the wisest men in England, of the wisest men in India, that we can hope to establish in this old home of learning real Universities which will give a fresh impulse to learning, to research, to criticism, which will inspire reverence and impart strength and self-reliance to future generations of our and of your countrymen. The sooner we recognise our weakness on the academic side the better. Intellectual wealth is to be found in nations which are not rich in other respects; we have only to mention Germany and Italy and Scotland to show that a country need not be wealthy to indulge in academic luxuries. We have lately witnessed a strong protest against the system of competitive examinations as opposed to the development of man's faculties. In many of the arguments which have been urged against multiplication of examinations we have a just criticism, especially of the evil influence of that system on University teaching which is constantly opening up new

courses of study, and which in the same degree must restrict its examinations to an absolute minimum. Universities are, in the first place, called to train the few who will in their turn open up new avenues of learning, and who for that purpose devote their lives to literary, scientific, or critical studies. The history of all great Universities is the history of men who have thrown a new light on the subject which they had made their own particular field of research, or of men who have brought to light errors of past times, or of men who have exposed fallacies which obtained during their lives, whether they were recognised as fallacies by their own or by a subsequent generation.

The best organised University is the University which leaves to its professors the maximum of time for original research, for independent criticism, for culture in all its ramifications. The duty of Universities is to keep intact the highest traditions of a people by constantly raising the standard of its intellectual life by an unflinching opposition to degrading and demoralising tendencies which weaken the fibre of nations. You must enthroned on the high seats of learning all that is noble, all that is brilliant, all that is superior in the nation. You must give to rising generations the benefit of the affluence of the genius of a preceding generation and also—if it exists—of their own. It is the nature of the environment which in most cases decides of the future of clever young men and of the future of nations. It is impossible to overrate the influence exercised by men who know how to appeal to the best instincts of the rising generation—who kindle in them enthusiasm for the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. For such men, for such students, examinations are unnecessary, because they are constantly examining themselves. Study has no other meaning than perpetual self-examination. No real student ever ceases to examine his results. Periodical University examinations are from this point of view mainly a necessary evil, because they presuppose that previous studies have not answered their object, and inasmuch as they lead to subsequent cessation of inquiry are destructive of study as a continuous process of examination.

Universities are intended for higher studies, for new departures in every branch of learning, for those who wish to live the higher life in perfect independence of the errors which beguile the outside world.

The nation which cements that higher life, which tries to ascend to the higher level, is the nation which must occupy a foremost place. The nation which neglects such aspirations, which disregards such influences, which thereby degrades University life must inevitably fall back in the intellectual race. The leaders of Universities should constantly be on the watch against every attempt made to decoy them into byways, astray from the ascent to higher latitudes.

The protest to which I have alluded is an opportune protest against such an attempt. Examinations instituted by those who teach in order to see whether their teaching is assimilated and is rightly understood and is bearing fruit, are necessary and useful, especially if they lead to the immediate exclusion of those undergraduates who are unfit to grasp the meaning of the meaning of the lessons they receive, a process which should be adhered to sternly. But examinations which have no connection with the higher teaching and are principally instituted to assist employers of labour in the selection of their servants, whether the employer is the State or a Company, have no relation whatever to the main object for which Universities are instituted.

The object of the men who enter for such examinations is very creditable, but it is not the pursuit of knowledge chiefly. Many of these men will adorn literature, science, criticism, but this will be an incident of their career, not its main purpose. If it were otherwise, there is a real danger that they would not devote themselves as they ought to the service of their employers, and I hardly know a more exacting employer than Government in India. Universities cannot but welcome the advent of those who are preparing for such tests, but Universities must make it quite plain that they are not and cannot consider it part of their duty to ensure success at examinations which aim at sifting men fit for practical duties from men who are unfit for them. It is an altogether different question whether the State and other employers of labour should avail themselves of the results of University training by accepting University standards, by employing in those whose University career points to future usefulness in the practical domain. I have seen excellent results from this system. I only know of one objection to it, that professors—perhaps more than other men—indulge in the very pardonable luxury of having favourites, but then the difficulty is not insuperable because the favourite of one professor is

generally not the favourite of his colleagues, and the result is that on application to the joint body of Professors you get a very fair supply.

I am compelled to admit that the result of the competitive system as tested by my experience of the distinguished body of gentlemen who form the administration of this Presidency is far from unsatisfactory, but the admission does not invalidate the distinction which I have drawn. The time spent in outside examinations by men whose duty it is to teach as well as to advance knowledge, is time wasted. The profession of a Civil Service examiner and the profession of a University teacher must remain distinct professions. University examinations have a direct relation to the subject-matter which is taught, and University teaching has a higher aim than mere acquisition of useful knowledge, such as is required for practical purposes.

I have drawn a high ideal of a University. I am aware that it has not been reached. This University has only to a limited extent its own destinies in its hands. It practically settles the programmes in the various faculties. But when that function has been performed there remains another more responsible, more difficult: to select the men, who are to be the teachers, on whose ability, on whose character must depend how those programmes are to be carried out. That function is now performed by Government and by private bodies. There is no function which I consider of greater importance. No appointment has been to me a cause of deeper anxiety than the appointment to fill the vacant place of Dr. Vandyke Carter. The appointment has been made on purely academic lines, and I shall watch with the greatest solicitude Dr. Meyer's scientific career. The Law Faculty may be congratulated on having received a great accession of strength in the person of Mr. Telang, a born professor himself, a constant student, and therefore—what every professor should be—the guide and the friend of his students. This University should impress on those who in Europe select the men to be sent out, the enormous responsibility which rests on them. Unless the men who undertake a mission which I do not hesitate to call sacred are imbued with the magnitude of the work they are undertaking, higher education, instead of being the greatest blessing England has conferred on India, will be its greatest curse. Higher education is not a manufacture in which mechanical skill is sufficient, it is architecture, and

as it is given only to very few men to be good architects, so it requires the highest constructive talent to build up this great structure in India. Every ignoble feature must be excluded, and only such architects as command a pure and noble style can be entrusted with the design. We have only laid the bare foundations, and in many respects they are weak. I am not quite sure that the architects themselves have a very clear idea of even the mere outlines of the building. Some of the architects however are aware that the materials with which they have to work are extremely brittle. But in Mr. Wordsworth we have had a brilliant instance of real academic influence. He did not find it an impossible task to guide the aspirations of the educated youth of India to a higher plane.

I may perhaps be permitted to address a few words of encouragement to the undergraduates and the young graduates. If their University career is to answer its object they must also be deeply penetrated with the obligations it entails. It is to them the starting-point of a new life. It is not complete in itself, it is a mere beginning. The seed sown at a University can only fructify in a receptive soil—a soil which has been carefully prepared. Whether it will produce a rich harvest or tares depends on a combination of circumstances. Here I need only point out that assimilation is the principal desideratum. In the quickness of perception of Indians we have a formidable antagonism to depth and breadth of conception, and to originality. The educated youth of India as well as of all other countries must dive deep into the inner recesses of the science with which they are dealing if they wish to master it authoritatively. That is what I ventured to call assimilation, and it is only thus that they can hope to contribute to the building their mite of co-operation. There is no short cut in this domain; there is only one royal road. The new discoveries can only be made by those who ascend carefully and cautiously. A real student does not wander into the bypaths of self-sufficiency in which he is met by no obstacles. It is only by constant research and inquiry that he can lead himself and others. He will shun contact with the fanciful catch-words which are fashionable and welcome to the uneducated. In this case supply should always be of a higher quality than demand. The student must be in advance of his generation, in order to earn a title to its gratitude. To be a University man is a distinct

that only if the University man is a man of high character and of intellectual independence.

I suppose that among our undergraduates and graduates we have a few sons of Native Chiefs. Whatever may be the reason, it is a matter which I deeply regret. My relations with all the Chiefs with whom I have official dealings are so cordial that they will understand that I appeal to them as a friend, when I urge them to give the best education to their power to their sons and daughters. Some of them are setting a bright example. The highest representatives of Indian nobility should not rely on the privileges of birth alone. First among their countrymen they should also be first among them in the pursuit of knowledge. Their duties are manifold, and they cannot be discharged properly unless they themselves rise to the highest level.

To my friend H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Bhavnagar, G.C.S.I., great credit is due for the foundation of the Samaldas College. Other Chiefs have sent or are intending to send their sons to England, and if the higher education of their sons is the main object, and is steadily kept in view, the risks they run from many causes during their sojourn in Europe may be overcome.

But in too many cases the education at the English Universities is out of their reach, and then the Chiefs should utilise the opportunities which are near at hand. If a separate College with a full University course is needed for the aristocracy they should take steps to start one. I confess that I am partial to the Scottish system, which does not admit of dividing lines in Educational institutions which are not the natural result of brain power, and I think that all aristocracies are the better for a common struggle with those whose studies must be taken up in good earnest. In India the peculiar condition of society may require separation, but nothing can possibly be said in favour of an uneducated class of rulers.

Indian Universities have not only to keep up a high intellectual ideal, they have also to give to the ordinary men of character, men with backbone, who are incapable of deviating from the paths of rectitude. The final aim of all Universities is to get as near the truth as they can. Access to truth is only open to those who are themselves absolutely truthful, impartial, and fearless of consequences.

Rational in thought, they are rational in speech. Universities aim above all things at sobriety of thought and speech.

With Epictetus Universities teach :

"From righteous acts let nought thy mind dissuade,
Of vulgar-censures be thou ne'er afraid;
Pursue the task which justice doth decree;
E'en tho' the crowd think different from thee."

The highest compliment ever paid in a language which is happily chary of compliments is : "You are a gentleman." And it means that a man can be implicitly trusted. Indian Universities should take as their motto "Altiora peto," and I should translate it : "Indian Universities train Indian gentlemen."

The Right Honourable the Chancellor, after a short pause declared the Convocation dissolved.

X

Statement of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I. The Munguldass Nathoo- bhoj Travelling Fel- lowship	Rs. 20,000
II. The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	5,000 1,000 500
III. The Bhugwandass Par- shottumdass Sanskrit Scholarship	10,000 1,500
IV. The Homejee Carsotjee Dady Prize	5,000 1,500 1,000
V. The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships ..	20,000
VI. The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	4,500 600
VII. The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	5,000
VIII. The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	5,000 2,200 2,000
IX. The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship ...	5,000 1,700
X. The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	8,000 1,000 1,500

Carried forward ...Rs. 1,02,000

Brought over	Rs. 1,02,000
XI. The Ellis Prize	1,500
XII. The Hebbert and La- Touche Scholarship ...	5,000
XIII. The Wilson Philological Lectureship	23,500 500
XIV. The Ellis Scholarship ...	7,500
XV. The Chancellor's Medal.	...
XVI. The Arnould Scholarship.	6,000
XVII. The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship	10,000
XVIII. The Bai Manockbai By- ramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize }	2,000
XIX. The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships	30,000 1,500
XX. The Sir Javantsingji Scholarships	25,000
XXI. The Karsandas Mulji Prize	3,000
XXII. The Dossabhoj Hor- musjee Cama Prize ...	5,000 1,500
XXIII. The Hughlings Prize ...	2,500
XXIV. The James Taylor Prize.	2,500
XXV. The Bbau Daji Prize...	5,000
XXVI. The Venayekrao Jugon- nathji Sunkersett Prize	4,500
XXVII. The Mervanji Framjee Panday Scholarship...	6,000
XXVIII. The Kahandas Mancha- ram Scholarship	6,000
XXIX. The Dhivraj Mathura- das Scholarship	6,000 1,500
XXX. The Sinclair Prize	1,500

Carried forward ... Rs. 2,58,000

Brought over	Rs. 2,80,000
XXXI. The Gibbs Prize.....	" 2,000
XXXII. The Nanyan Vasudev } Scholarship	" 5,000
XXXIII. The Cobden Club Medal..	" ..
XXXIV. The Sir George Le Grand } Jacob Scholarship	" 3,000
XXXV. The Sir George Le Grand } Jacob Prize	" 11,000
XXXVI. The Jaitrabhoj Peerbhoy } Scholarship	" 5,000
XXXVII. The Varjivandas Madhar- das Sanskrit Scholarship	" 5,000
XXXVIII. The Jamsetjee Dorabjee } Naogaumvade Prize	" 3,000
XXXIX. The Melvill Memorial } Scholarship	" 6,000
XL. The Sir Frank Souter } Scholarships	" 13,500
XLI. The Charles Morehead } Prize	" 5,000
XLII. The Balkrishna Sudamji } Prize	" 5,000
XLIII. The Tlakore Sahab } Bhagvat Singji of Gop- dal's University Collec- tion of Sanskrit Manu- scripts	" 5,000
XLIV. The Majumdar Manishan- ker Kikani Sanskrit } Scholarship	" 3,000
XLV. The Bhavnagar Percival } Scholarship	" 3,000
XLVI. The Bhau Sahab Dami } Scholarships	" 7,200

Carried forward ... Rs. 3,40,300

Brought over ...	Rs. 3,40,300
XLVII. The Ashburner Prize ...	" 3,000
XLVIII. The Kutchi Divan Bahadur } Manibhai Prize	" 2,500
XLIX. The James Greaves } Scholarship	" 4,500
L. The Colonel Patrick French } Scholarship (in Municipal } Bonds)	" 4,200
LI. The Divan Bahadur Lak- shman Jagannath Vaidya } Scholarship	" 5,000
LII. The Vishvanath Narayan } Mandlik Gold Medal.	" 6,500
LIII. The Scholarship of the Medi- cal Women for India Fund } of 1883	" 3,000
LIV. The Sir James Fergusson } Scholarships	" 22,500
LV. The Lady Reay Gold Medal } and Scholarship	" 6,000
LVI. The Jamshedji Nasarvanji } Petit Zend Scholarship ...	" 5,000
LVII. The Divan Bahadur Mani- bhai Cutch Memorial Scho- larships	" 12,000
LVIII. The Sujna Gokulji Zala } Vedant Prize	" 6,000
LIX. The Moholat Fellowship ...	" 30,000
	<hr/> 4,20,000

BENEFACTIONS.

I. University Hall	Rs. 1,00,000
II. University Arms and Common Seal	" 1,200
III. University Library Building	" 2,00,000
IV. The Rajahai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells	" 2,00,000
V. Mace for the University.	" 1,200
VI. The Gildas Library	" 12,800
VII. Gondal's Collec- tion of Sanskrit Manuscripts	" 1,000
	-----5,16,200
Total	Rs. 8,66,508

XI.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS
PRESCRIBED FOR VARIOUS EXAMINATIONS.FOR THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FINAL
EXAMINATION OF 1889.*English.*

1. Vicar of Wakefield (Laure's).
2. Cowper's Sofa.

Gujarati.

1. Vanaraja Chavdo
2. Nalakhyaana, lines 1-750. As published in the Kavi Dalpatram Dayabhai's Kavyasobhana, edited by Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E.

Marathi.

1. Peshwa's Bakhar.
2. Life of Socrates.
3. Navanita :-
MOROPANT—Savitri-Akhyana and Kehavali.
MUKTESHWAR—Haris chandrakhyana.
SHRIDHAR—Shrivatscharitra.
RAMDAS—Manohar Shloka.
TUKARAM—The Wife's Remonstrance and Letter to Shivaji.

Kanarese.

1. Jaimini, Cantos 11-18.
2. Mudra Manjusha.

Hindustani.

1. Majnu's Sukhan, Part II.
2. Bustani Hikmat.

Sindhi.

1. Shah-jo-Rasalo, lines 1-1000.
2. Makajal Hikmat.

Arabic

1. Nafsan-e Yaman, Chapter I.

Persian

1. Gulistan, Chapters II—IV.
2. Bostan, Couplets 1—400.

Portuguese

1. Os Varões Ilustres das três epochas constitucionaes by Rebello de Silva.
2. Os Lusíadas, Canto I., by Camões.

French

1. Aventures de Telemaque, Vol. I.
2. Fables de la Fontaine.

German

1. Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm.
2. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell.

History

- | | | |
|------------|-----|---|
| 1. England | ... | Gardiner's History of England |
| | | Gardiner's Historical Biographies. |
| | | Sir W. Hunter's smaller History of |
| 2. India | ... | India. |
| | | David Sinclair's larger History of India. |

Geography

1. Longman's Geography for Schools, by G. G. Chisholm, M.A.

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1889.

1. AUSTEN—Pride and Prejudice.
2. GOLDSMITH—The Good-natured Man. She stoops to Conquer.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1889.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost—Books III and IV.
3. THE GOLDEN TREASURY—Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

(1)—NECESSARY.

1889 and 1890.

BACON—Advancement of Learning.

(2)—VOLUNTARY.

1889.

1. CHAPMAN—Translation of Homer.
2. BACON—Essays.

1890.

1. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.
2. LANDOR—Colvin's Selections from.

1891.

1. POPE—Poetical Works, Globe Edition, pp. 1 to 226.
2. BOSWELL—Life of Johnson to the end of Tour in the Hebrides.

1892.

1. POPE—Poetical Works, Globe Edition, pp. 226 to end.
2. BOSWELL—Life of Johnson from end of Tour in the Hebrides to end of Life.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1889.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Richard III.; The Tempest; Lear.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. COLERIDGE—Biographia Literaria, I—XIII.
5. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.

1890.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar; The Tempest; Hamlet.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. CARLYLE—French Revolution.
5. SIR THOMAS BROWNE—Religio Medici.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1889.

2. Śakuntala, V—VII.
1. Raghuvamśa, XI—XV.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1889.

1. Rīgveda—Selection.*
2. Uttararāmañcharita.
3. Tarkasamgraha.
4. Kādambari, pp. 1—124 of the Bombay Edition.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

1889 and 1890.

Kāvyaṇṇakāśa, Chaps. I, II and X.

(2.)—VOLUNTARY.

1889.

1. Mṛichebhakatika.
2. Mudrārāksasa.
3. Śaṅkarācārya's Bhāṣhya, Chap. I, Pāda iv. and Chap. II, Pāda i.

The hymns selected are as follows:—

Mandala I.—Hymns 19, 25, 115, 143, 154.

II.	12.
III.	59, 61.
IV.	46, 54.
V.	26, 93.
VI.	53, 54, 55, 56, 57.
VII.	28, 49, 54, 93, 75, 83, 86, 89, 99.
VIII.	30.
X.	14, 53, 119, 121, 125, 163.

1890.

1. Mālatīmādhava.
2. Bālarāmāyana.
3. Śaṅkarācārya's Bhāṣhya, Chap. II, Pāda i. and ii.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1889 and 1890.

1. (a.)—Rīgveda—The Seventh Maṇḍala with the Commentary of Śāyana.
- (b.)—Yāska's Nirukta, I—VII.
- II. One of the following five:—
1. Nyāyasāstra.
viz.: (a.)—Tarkasamgraha with Dipikā.
(b.)—Muktāvālī.
(c.)—Gautamasūtra with Vātsyāyana's Bhāṣhya.
2. Dharmasāstra.
viz.: (a.)—Mitākṣharā.
(b.)—Vyavahāramayūkha.
(c.)—Vīramitrodaya—Vyavahārikāṇḍa.
3. Vyākaraṇasāstra.
viz.: (a.)—Siddhāntakaumudī.
(b.)—Mahābhāṣhya, Chap. I, Pāda i., Aṅkāśa 1—5.
(c.)—Paribhāṣendusekhara.
4. Vedāntasāstra.
viz.: (a.)—Vedāntasāra.
(b.)—Vedāntaparibhāṣā.
(c.)—Śaṅkarācārya's Sārīrabhāṣhya.
5. Aṅkāśasāstra.
viz.: (a.)—Daṇḍin's Kāvyaḍarsa.
(b.)—Kāvyaṇṇakāśa.
(c.)—Rasagangādhara.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1889.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, II.
2. HOMER—Iliad, II.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1889.

1. HERODOTUS—I, II.
2. EURIPIDES—Hecuba.
3. DEMOSTHENES—The Philippic.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1889 and 1890.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

THUCYDIDES—I—IV.

(2.)—VOLUNTARY.

1. ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon.
2. SOPHOKLES—Antigone, Œdipus Coloneus.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1889.

1. LIVY—Book XXXVIII.
2. OVID—Metamorphoseon. { I, 1—335.
II, 1—328.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1889.

1. CICERO—De Officiis.
2. TACITUS—Annales, I.
3. VERGIL—Æneid, VI.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HORACE—Epistles.

(2.)—VOLUNTARY.

HORACE—{ Odes, III.
Satiros.

1890.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HORACE—Epistles—Ars Poetica.

(2.)—VOLUNTARY.

1. HORACE—Odes, Bks. I and II.
2. CICERO—De Oratore, Bk. I.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1889.

1. TACITUS—Historia.
2. CICERO—Epistole ad Atticum, I—III.
3. PLAUTUS—Captivi.
4. JUVENAL—Satiros, I, III, IV, V, VII.

1890.

1. TACITUS—Annales I—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistole ad Atticum IV—VI.
3. TERENCE—Hecautontimorumenos.
4. LUCRETIVS, I—III.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1889.

1. GENESIS—I—X.
2. PSALMS—I—XXX.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION. 1889.

1. EXODUS.
2. RUTH.
3. ZECHARIAH.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION. (1.)—NECESSARY. 1889.

1. HOSER and Joel.

(2.)—VOLUNTARY. 1889.

1. EXODUS, LEVITICUS, DEUTERONOMY.
2. PSALMS—I—LXXII.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION. 1889.

1. SERPENTASTES.
2. I KINGS.
3. NAHOM AND HABUKKUK.
4. EZEKIEL—XXV—XLVIII.

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION. 1889.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 1—10.
2. NAHEAT-OL-YAMAN—Bab I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION. 1889.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 51—80.
2. SHAHISTANI—(Egyptian Edition, Book I), pages 1—50.
3. MOALLAKAT—Amrôlais.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION. 1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

MAKAMAT—Sessions 26—50.

(2.) VOLUNTARY.

1. WAKEDI—Book II.
2. MOTANABBI—Pages 147—292 (Bombay Edition).

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION. 1889.

1. OTBI—Book II.
2. EBNI—Khalikan—(Persian Edition)—First Volume pages 9—92.
3. HAMASAH—(Freytag's Edition), pages 1—150.
4. MOALLAKAT—Harch and Amribni—Kalthoom.

VII.—FRENCH.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION. 1889.

1. SAINTE-BEUVE—Selections from the *Causeries du Lundi*. Edited by G. Saintsbury, M.A. (Clarendon Press Series.)
2. PONSARD—*Le Lion Amoureux*. Edited by H. J. V. de Candole, Ph.D. (Hachette & Co.'s edition.)

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION

1889.

1. VOUTAIRE—Siècle de Louis XIV, Vol. I. Edited by Victor Oger. (Hachette & Co.'s edition.)
2. TAINE—Origines de La France Contemporaine: L'Ancien Régime, Vol. I. (Ed.: Hachette, Paris.)
3. CORNELLE—Le Cid. Edited by Jules Bué. (Hachette & Co.'s edition.)

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1889.

(1)—NECESSARY.

1. LA BRUYÈRE—Caractères. Edited by G. Servois. (Hachette & Co.'s French Classics, Series III: Paris edition.)

(2)—GROUP A (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. TAINE—Conclusion of La France Contemporaine: La Révolution, Vols. I & II. (Ed.: Hachette, Paris.)
2. MOLIERE—Tartuffe. Edited by Jules Bué, M.A. (Hachette & Co.'s edition.)

1890.

(1)—NECESSARY.

CORNELLE—Horace (Clarendon Press Series).

(2)—GROUP A (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. BOILEAU—Œuvres Poétiques (Hachette's French Classics, Series III: Paris edition.)
2. BLOUET—L'Eloquence de la Chaire et de la Tribune Françaises, Vol. I (Clarendon Press Series).

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1889 and 1890.

1. A. Darmsteter and A. Hatzfeld—Le XVI Siècle en France, without Chapters II, III and IV of the Tableau de la Langue Française.

2. A. Darmsteter and A. Hatzfeld—Morceaux Choisis des Principaux Écrivains en prose et en vers du XVI Siècle, omitting pages 34-92, 116-170 and 232-233 (Ch. Delagrave, Paris).
3. BRUYÈRE—Le Cid. Edited by Gustave Marmont. B.A. (Hachette's French Classics).

VIII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1889.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 291-300.
2. ARVARI SOBAILI—Chapter I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1889.

1. SADY—Tayebat 1 Odes,—50.
2. FERISHTA—Preface with the First Chapter—(Kings of Lahore), pages 1-91.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1889.

(1)—NECESSARY.

HABEED-OS-SEAR—History of GHAZAR KHAN (first portion of the second volume), pages 51-141.

(2)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. HABEED-OS-SEAR—History of the Creation and the Patriarchs, pages 1-92.
2. ATESHKARA—(Bombay Edition), from page 25 till Sistun.

1890.

(1)—NECESSARY.

HABEED-OS-SEAR—Life of Mahommed, pages 1-81 (Book III of the First Vol.)

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HARKER-OR-SEAR—History of Bany Oriaya, pages 1—54.
2. ATKINAKADA—From Mazandran (page 155) to Shiraz.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1889.

1. SHAHNAMAH—From the birth of Nushazad, son of Noushirvan, till the sending of Burzuya the Physician to India.
2. MASNAVI—Daftar II.
3. RAUZAT-OS-SAFI—Changiz Khan.
4. AKHLAKI JALALI (*Calcutta Editions*), pages 111—223.

1890.

1. SHAHNAMAH—From the visit of Bahram to Shansai, the Padshah of Hind, till the birth of Nushazad, son of Noushirvan.
2. MASNAVI—Daftar I.
3. RAUZAT-OS-SAFI (Bombay edition)—Sassanian Dynasty.
4. AKHLAKI JALALI (Calcutta edition), pages 1—111.

PERIODS OF HISTORY.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1889.

GREEK HISTORY—The Peloponnesian War.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1889.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Peace of Westphalia to the meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

1890.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789, to the passing of the Reform Bill.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. Markby's Elements of Law.
2. Justinian (Sandar's edition recommended).
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Kent's International Law.
5. Succession Act (Stokes' edition recommended).
6. Parsi Succession Act.
7. Hindu Wills Act.
8. Indian Majority Act.
9. Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law.
10. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
11. Mayne's Hindu Law.
12. Contract Act (Cunningham and Shepherd's edition recommended).
13. Registration Act.
14. Pollock's Law of Contracts.
15. Smith's Mercantile Law.
16. Specific Relief Act.
17. Snell's Equity.
18. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity :—
Cuddee vs. Rutter.
Ellison vs. Ellison.
Fox vs. Mackreth.
Glenorchy vs. Bosville.
Keech vs. Sandford.
Pusey vs. Pusey.
Russell vs. Russell.
Bassett vs. Nossoworthy.
Brice vs. Stokes.
Howard vs. Harris.
Huguenin vs. Baeley.
Robinson vs. Pett.
Seton vs. Slade.
Woolham vs. Hearn.
19. Penal Code (Mayne's edition recommended).
20. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Books III and IV.
21. Evidence Act (Cunningham's edition recommended).

22. Civil Procedure Code,
23. Limitation Act,
24. Criminal Procedure Code.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS

1. Austin's Jurisprudence.
2. Gains (*Peste's* edition recommended).
3. Wheaton's International Law.
4. Domat's Civil Law.
5. Story's Conflict of Laws.
6. Tagore Lectures on Mohamedan Law, and parts of *Mitāksharā* and *Mayūkha* relating to Succession and Partition.
7. Pollock's Law of Partnership.
8. The following selection from *Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile Law* :—

Birkley vs. Prograve.
Chase vs. Westmore.
Clayton's Case.
Don vs. Lippmann.
Dixon vs. Sadler.
Forbes vs. Aspinall.
Gratitudine, The.
Hanson vs. Meyer.
Harman vs. Fisher.
Johnson vs. Sheiden.
Craft vs. Day.
Joy vs. Campbell.
Market Overt Case.
Roux vs. Salvador.
Rowlandson, Ex parte.
Tyrie vs. Fletcher.
Whitehead vs. Anderson.
Woolridge vs. Boddell.
Worseley vs. DeMattos.

9. The following selection from *White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity* :—

Aleyn vs. Bechier.
Elliot vs. Merryman.
Dyer vs. Dyer.
Lake vs. Cradock.
Mackreth vs. Symmons.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

- Tollet vs. Tollet.*
Casborne vs. Scarfe.
Harding vs. Glynn.
Le Neve vs. Le Neve.
Peachy vs. Duke of Somerset.
Rees vs. Berrington.
Ryall vs. Rowles.
Stapilton vs. Stapilton.
Townley vs. Sherborne.
Penn vs. Lord Baltimore.
10. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
 11. Addison on Torts.
 12. Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation.
 13. Best on Evidence.

XII

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume is worn at Conventions for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Searf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows wear the Fellow's Gown and Searf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

Academic Costume to be worn by the Senate and Graduates of the University of Bombay.

CHANCELLOR.

GOWN.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts.
CAP.—Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassel.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

GOWN.—The same, but with silver lace and tufts.
CAP.—The same, but with silver tassel.

REGENT.

GOWN.—The same, but with black silk lace and tufts.
CAP.—Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

FELLOWS.

GOWN.—Bishop's purple silk with full sleeves.
SCARF.—Of the same colour with gold fringed ends.

GRADUATES.

B.A. & B.Sc.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as Oxford B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with garter blue silk, one inch wide.

M.A.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.
HOOD.—Garter blue silk, lined the same.

LL.B.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
HOOD.—Black silk with scarlet cloth band inside, two inches wide, shape as Cambridge M.A.

L.M. & S.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with crimson silk, one inch wide.

M.D.

GOWN.—Undress, black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Full dress, crimson silk, garter blue facings, shape as M.A.
HOOD.—Crimson silk, lined garter blue.

*E.g. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS

L.C.E.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B.A.

HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with brown silk, one inch wide.

M.C.E.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.

HOOD.—Brown silk, lined garter blue.

CAP.—For all European Fellows or Graduates.—

Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

XIII.

NOTES

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FINAL
EXAMINATION.

FORM A

To THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

SIR,
I request permission to present myself at the ensuing University School Final Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and _____ languages, and in* _____

1
2
3

2

100

I wish to be examined at _____

I am, Sir, •

Your obedient Servant,

(Applicant should sign his full name, in the English and Vernacular languages) } ...

Age, last birth-day ? ..

Race and Religion ...

Where educated

Where educated ...
(Date) ... { Enter Post Office Address'.
 { Enter day and year'.

(Date) ... { Enter day and year). _____

1. Hindi
2. Punjabi
3. Assamese
4. Bengali

... History and Geography

* Insert two or three of the following:
I. English; II. one of the Second Languages, III. French;
IV. Latin; V. one of the languages of Asia and Oceania; VI. Biology (2 or 3);

IV. Mathematics, V. Natural Philosophy, VI. Drawing
VII. Natural History, VIII. Agriculture, IX. Drawing
X. Mechanical Economy, XI. History of Examination —

4 Please insert one of the following centres of interest: ☐ Almshouse ☐ Karachi.

1. Bondage	3. Almsdeans
2. Poverty	4. Belgium

1. Boundary	3. Almogosa
2. Picocha	4. Belgaum

Certificate of Applicant's School Master, Teacher or Guardian.

I assent to the above application.

Signature of Applicant's School Master, Teacher or Guardian. _____

Date) ... { (Enter Post Office Address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate of Moral Character.

(To be signed by the Applicant's School Master, Teacher, Guardian or some other person of known respectability.)

I certify that I have known _____ for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signature) _____

Date) ... { (Enter Post Office Address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

FORM B

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10.
being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing University School Final Examination.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

Registrar

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____
duly passed the University Final Examination held in the
month of _____ 188____.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar _____

ARTS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

FORM D.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing
Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and _____
languages.

I wish to be examined at _____.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Applicant should sign his
full name, in the English
and Vernacular languages)

Age, last birth-day ... _____

Race and Religion ... _____

Where educated _____

Date) ... { (Enter Post Office Address) _____

(Enter day and year) _____

Please insert one of the following names of Examining Officer.

1. Gonsky.	3. Ahmednagar.	5. Karsell.
2. Broom.	4. Belgaum.	

Certificate of Applicant's School Master, Teacher or Guardian.

I assent to the above Application.

Signature of Applicant's School Master, }
Teacher or Guardian.

(Date) { (Enter Post Office Address).
(Enter day and year).

Certificate of Moral Character.

(To be signed by the Applicant's School Master, Teacher, Guardian, or some other person of known respectability.)

I certify that I have known _____
for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signature) _____

(Date) { (Enter Post Office Address).
(Enter day and year).

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM F.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of _____ 188 .

(Signature of the holder) _____
(Signature)

(Date) _____ Registrar.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

FORM G.

To The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination. I wish to be examined in the English and _____ languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Matriculation)* _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term	
188 -0	
Second Term	

* If the Candidate has not passed the Matriculation Examination of the University, he must produce a certificate of his having passed the Matriculation Examination of his own University.

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Previous Examination at the University of Bombay.

(Date) _____

(Signature) _____

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Previous Examination.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FORM I.

To

The Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and _____ languages.

I am, Sir,

(Name) _____

(Race and Religion) _____

(College) _____

(Date of Previous Examination) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the Previous Examination the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University, special application for admission to this Examination must be made under N. B. to Regulation 19 in Arts.

No. of Days.	Remarks.
First Term	
188 - 8	
Second Term	
First Term	
188 - 8	
Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date) _____

(Signature) _____

FORM J.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

Registrar.

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of _____ 188____, and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FORM L.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY,
SIR,I request permission to present myself at the ensuing
Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be
examined in the _____ language, and in*
_____ I am, &c.(Name) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Previous Examination) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____*Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution
at which the Candidate may have attended.*I certify that _____ has attended,
since his passing the _____, the number
of days under specified, at the _____
of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term	
188 -8	
Second Term	
First Term	
188 -8	
Second Term	
First Term	
188 -9	
Second Term	

* Insert one of the following groups, with particulars as to the subdivisions
taken up :-A. Language and Literature.—B. History and Political Economy.—C. Logic
and Moral Philosophy.—D. Mathematics.—E. Natural Science.† Insert the words the Previous Examination or the First Examination for
the Degree of B.A., as the case may be.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.SC. 505

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and be-
lief, the said _____ is a person
of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present
himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree
of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

FORM M.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10,
being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second
Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____
the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree
of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of _____ 188
and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM O.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.
SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing

First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I am, &c.

(Name)
 (Race and Religion)
 (Date of Birth)
 (Date of Previous Examination)*
 (Home Post Office address)
 (Enter day and year)

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the Previous Examination, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.

Remarks.

First Term

188 -8

Second Term

First Term

188 -9

Second Term

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University, written application for admission to this Examination must be made under B. B. or Registration No. in 1878.

FORM P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

Registrar.

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of _____ 188 _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM R.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I offer to be examined in*

(1) _____

(2) _____

* Insert three of the following nine subjects, one at least of which must be chosen from among No. III.—VIII:—

I, Pure Mathematics; II, Applied Mathematics; III, Experimental Physics; IV, Chemistry; V, Botany; VI, Zoology; VII, Animal Physiology; VIII, Physical Geography; IX, Logic and Psychology.

(3) _____ I am, &c.,

(Name) _____
 (Race and Religion) _____
 (College) _____
 (Date of First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.) _____
 (Enter Post Office address) _____
 (Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -9 { First Term	
Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____
 (Date) _____

FORM S.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10,
 being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____
 Registrar.

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of _____ 188., and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____
 (Date) _____ (Signature) _____
 Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM U.

To _____
 The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.
 SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in* _____

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) _____
 (Race and Religion) _____
 (College) _____
 (Date of Graduation) _____
 (Enter Post Office address) _____
 (Enter day and year) _____

* Insert one or more of the following :— languages

1. The English and
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics.
4. Physical Science.
5. Natural Science.

FORM V.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____ Registrar.

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in* _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts held in the month of _____

188

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____ Registrar.

* Specify the branch or branches of Examination

II. LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

FORM X.

To _____
The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

I am, &c.

(Name) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Graduation in Arts or Science) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified :—

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a Graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation

and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM Y.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____ Registrar

FORM Z.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in the month of _____ 188____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Date) _____ (Signature of the holder) _____ (Signature) _____ Registrar

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW. FORM AA.

To _____
The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,
I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____
(Date of Graduation in Law) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____ Registrar

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE. FORM AC.

To _____
The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.
SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, }
as the case may be) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that _____ has duly passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____
(Date) _____

(2) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____
(Date) _____

(3) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine _____ for one University year.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____
(Date) _____

(4) I certify that _____ has attended
one Course of Lectures in Chemistry, of 70 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(5) I certify that _____ has attended
one Course of Lectures in Botany, of 30 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(6) I certify that _____ has attended
one Course of Lectures in Materia Medica, of 60 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(7) I certify that _____ has attended
one Course of Instruction of three months in Practical
Chemistry.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(8) I certify that _____ has attended
one Course of Practical Pharmacy of three months; and
that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the prepara-
tion and compounding of Medicines.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM AD.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for
permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in
Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the
Examiners at the First Examination in Medicine, held
in the month of _____ 188____, and was placed in
the _____ Class.

(Date) _____ (Signature of the holder) _____
(Signature) _____

Registrar.

FORM AF.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

To
The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing
Second Examination in Medicine.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) _____

(Race and Religion) _____

(College) _____

(Date of passing the Matriculation) _____

(Date of passing the First Exami-) _____

(Date of passing the Second Exami-) _____

(Date of passing the Second Exami-) _____

Date { Enter Post Office address... _____

{ Enter day and year... _____

*CERTIFICATE.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my
knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct,
and that he has my permission to present himself at the
ensuing Second Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____

(Date) _____

(2) I certify that _____ has been engaged
in Medical study in the School of Medicine _____
for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____

(Date) _____

(3) I certify that _____ has been qualified for admission to or has passed the First Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____

(Date) _____

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Anatomy, each of 70 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of 70 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(6) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Dissection for two terms, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM AG.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination in Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

FORM AH.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination in Medi-

_____ was held in the month of _____ 188____ and was placed in _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____
(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

FORM AI.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of passing the First Examination in Medicine) _____
(Date of passing the Second Examination in Medicine) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

* CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____

(Date) _____

(2) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of 70 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(3) I certify that _____ has attended
two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of 70 Lectures.
(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(4) I certify that _____ has attended
two Courses of Lectures in Midwifery and Diseases of
Women and Children, each of 60 Lectures.
(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(5) I certify that _____ has attended
one Course of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, of 25
Lectures.
(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(6) I certify that _____ has attended
one Course of Lectures in Pathology, of 30 Lectures.
(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(7) I certify that _____ has attended
one Course of Lectures in Hygiene, of 20 Lectures.
(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(8) I certify that _____ has attended
one Course of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and
Practical Toxicology, of 50 Lectures in the aggregate.
(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(9) I certify that _____ has attended
one Course of Lectures in Operative Surgery, of 25 Lec-
tures.
Date _____ (Signature) _____

(10) I certify that _____ has dissected
the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead
subject during two Terms in Medicine.
(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(11) I certify that _____ has attended
a Lying-in Hospital for six months, and has conducted
Midwifery cases, or have conducted six
labours.
(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(12) I certify that _____ has attended
at the Medical Practice of _____ Hospital for
eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as
Clinical Clerk, and that during that time he has attended
Lectures on Clinical Medicine.
(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(13) I certify that _____ has attended
at the Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital
for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated
as Surgical Dresser, and that during that time he had
attended Lectures on Clinical Surgery.
(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(14) I certify that _____ has attended
the Practice at _____ Ophthalmic Hospital
for three months.
(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM AJ.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the
fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for
the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.
(Signature) _____ Registrar.
(Date) _____

FORM AK.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the
Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate
of Medicine and Surgery held in the month of _____ 188____
and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)

(Signature)

Registrar.

(Date) _____

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM AL.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing
Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors _____
and _____ of my
having obtained the Degree of _____ in the
University of _____, and the Degree of
_____ in Medicine in the University of _____
I am, &c.,

(Name)

(Race and Religion)

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Date) _____

I certify that _____ has attended the Medical
and Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital during
the years _____ and _____

(Signature)

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Enter day and year _____)

FORM AM.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 100, being the fee for
permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the
Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signature) _____ Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AN.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the
Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of
Medicine held in the month of _____ 188____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____ Registrar.

(Date) _____

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AO.

To The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing
First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name)
(Race and Religion)
(College)
(Date of Matriculation)
(Date of passing the Previous Examination)
(Enter Post Office address)
(Enter day and year)

(Signature)

*Certificate to be signed by the Head of School or College of
Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.*

I certify that has attended
since his passing the Previous Examination the number of
days under specified at the
of which I am

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -8 First Term	
Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and
belief, the said is a
person of good conduct, and that he has my permission
to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in
Civil Engineering.

(Date)

(Signature)

FORM AP.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from Rupees 15, being the
fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination
in Civil Engineering.

(Date)

(Signature)

Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING. FORM AQ.

To The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing
Second Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name)
(Race and Religion)
(College)
(Date of Matriculation)
(Date of passing the Previous Examination)
(Date of passing the First Examination
in Civil Engineering)
(Enter Post Office address)
(Enter day and year)
(Signature)

Certificate to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has attended subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering the number of days under specified at the _____, of which I am _____.

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -9 First Term	
Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM AR.

Received from _____ Rupees 15, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination in Civil Engineering.

Date _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AS.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering. In addition to the necessary subjects I wish to be examined in*

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____
 (Race and Religion) _____
 (College) _____
 (Date of Matriculation) _____
 (Date of passing the Previous Examination) _____
 (Date of passing the Second Examination in Civil Engineering) _____
 (Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____
 (Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.*

I certify that _____ has attended, subsequently to his passing the Second Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am _____.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -9 First Term	
Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

* The candidate must also produce a Second Grade Certificate in Drawing from the Bombay School of Art or a certificate which may appear to the Syndicate to be of equal value.

Insert one of the following—

A. Conic Sections and the Differential and Integral Calculus; B. Optics and Astronomy; C. Mining and Metallurgy; D. Architecture; E. Mechanical Engineering; F. Botany and Forestry.

FORM AT.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 25,
being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AU.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied
the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____ 188____
and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

Registrar.

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AV.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Graduation in Arts) _____
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Date) _____

2. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer)

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Date) _____

FORM AW.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AX.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied
the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____ 188____

(Signature of the holder)

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHROY
TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.
FORM AY.

To The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as a Candidate for the Munguldass Nathoobhroy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree)
 (Race)
 (College)
 (Date of Graduation)
 (Enter Post Office address)
 (Enter day and year)

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AZ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form E), and also a Certificate that I was born in the village of in the Province of Kathiawar, signed by
(here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kathiawar).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)

(Enter Post Office address)

(Date)

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AAA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form E), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Sorath*, in

Kathiawar, signed by *(here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kathiawar).*

I am, &c.,

(Signature)

(Enter Post Office address)

(Date)

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AAB.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.

I enclose a Certificate signed by that I (or my father, as the case may be.) was born in Cutch.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)

(Enter Post Office address)

(Date)

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AAC.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Kahandas Munchharam Scholarship.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)

(Enter Post Office address)

(Date)

THE MAJMUDDAR MANISHANKAR KIKANI SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AAD.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

Sir,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship. I enclose a copy of certificate or certificates showing that I was a student for a period of not less than 2 years in a High School or Schools in Kathiawar before passing the Matriculation Examination of (Enter year).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)

THE DEWAN BAHADUR LAKSHMAN JAGANNATH VAIDYA SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AAE.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

Sir,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Dewan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship.

I enclose a Certificate signed by that I belong to the Kayastha Prabhu community and that I bear a good moral character.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)

(Enter Post Office address)

(Date)

THE DIVAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI CUTCH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE LADY REAY MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AAF.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

Sir,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Lady Reay Medical Scholarship.

I am, &c.

(Signature)

(School at which the applicant may be studying)

(Enter Post Office address)

(Date)

THE DIVAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI CUTCH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

FORM AAG.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

Sir,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship in Arts. I was matriculated from the High School

I am, &c.,

(Signature)

(Enter Post Office address)

(Date)

FORM AAH.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

Sir,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Divan Bahadur Manabhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship for the encouragement of Technical Education. I wish to join _____

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Date) _____

THE SUJNA GOKULJI ZALA VEDANT PRIZE

FORM AAI.

To

THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

Sir,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize.

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

(College) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Date) _____

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Examination Papers.

1888-89.

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To

Examination Paper

[A copy of the following directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate at the beginning of each Examination.]

1. Write your number on the list and your name, beginning with your surname, at the top of each sheet of foolscap.

2. Make a margin (as in this paper) and write in the margin, at the top of each page, the number of the answer.

3. Write upon one side only of the paper, and do not write any part of your answer upon the margin.

4. Begin each answer at the top of a new page.

5. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the question, and tie them together with the piece of string provided.

6. Write on the back of the last sheet—

1st. Your number on the list.

2nd. Your name, beginning with your surname.

7. Candidates in want of anything are to apply to the Examiner or other officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

8. If any Candidate bring any book or paper into the Examination Hall, or speak to, or communicate in any other way with another Candidate while the Paper Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering.

PETER PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

ماڻھون سندن منزل ڏانه ڀڳا جا جنگ
جي ميدان کي ايترو ويجهي هئي جو سندن
۶۰۰۰ ماڻھون پاڇ ۽ مڙا-پڙس به انهي
تعداد جي اڌ کان گهڻا ماڻھون وڃايا پر کيس
انهي فتح مان ڪو گهڻون فائدو ڪون ٿيو
۽ ٻيو ڪي به حاصل ڪرڻ ڌار ان ٿاريندڙ
ڏانه سياري گذارڻ لاءِ موٽڻ ضرور ٿيس-
هن پوئتي وڙهه ۽ توڙي ان کان اڳي
جڳاڻي تنهن گهڻون ڪري فقط سندس
يوناني لشڪر وڙهيو هو ۽ جيئن ته انکي اهڙي
ڪا اُميد نه هئي ته ٻيو ڪو يوناني لشڪر
سندس مدد لاءِ ايندو ته ٻه ڪري هورو هن
ماڻھن سان وڙهڻ ۽ پڇنچي باقي
رهنديون يوناني لشڪر کي زبون ڪرڻ لاءِ
خواستمندهو- انهي سبب ڪري هوسلي
جي ماڻھن جي دعوت تي کين ڪارنگ
جي ماڻھن جي برخلاف مدد ڏيڻ لاءِ گهڻي

خوشي سان اڌ اهي وڃڻ لاء تيار ٿيو —
 پراڻن اهيڻ وڃڻ کان اڳ رومن ماڻهن
 سان جي پاڻ اهڙي عظيم دشمن ڪي دفع
 ڪرڻ لاء خواهشمند هئا اڙائي بند ڪرڻ
 لاڏهو — مجده ٻئي ڌريون راضي هيون تڏه
 جنگ ڪي تمام ڪرڻ لاء بهانو ڄوڻ ڪا
 مشڪلات نه هوندي — اهو بهانو جلد هٿ
 آيو — پر هس جي نوڪرن مان هڪڙو
 بهنجي ڌڻي کي ڇڏي وڃي رومن سان
 شامل ٿيو ۽ انهنکي بهنجي ڌڻي کي
 زهر ڏيئي مارڻ لاء راضو ٿيڪاريا ۽ پر
 انهن هن ماڻهو کي بادشاه ڏانه واپس
 موڪليو هن پيغام سان ته اسين دغا بازي
 سان فتح حاصل ڪرڻ کي گهڻون ڏڪاري
 ٿا — انهي تي بادشاه کين سندس شڪر
 گذاري ڏيکارڻ لاء جيڪي رومن ماڻهو
 وٽس قيد هواسي سڀ سوائي ڪنڊ به
 شرطن يا عهد نامن جي موٽائي موڪليا
 اهڙي طرح سان جنگ بند ٿي —

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

EXAMINERS.

W. DODERET, C.S.	...	...	} Bombay.	} In English.
J. A. CASSELS, B.A.	...	...
J. S. SLATER, B.A.	...	...
A. BARRITT, B.A.	...	...
The Rev. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J.	...	...	Poona.	} In English.
R. B. STEWART, C.S.	...	...	Ahmedabad	
BARJORJI JAMASJI PADSHAH, B.A.	...	...	Belgaum.	} In English.
	...	...	Karachi.	
R. H. GUNION, B.A.	...	...	...	} In History and Geography.
H. W. J. BAONELL, C.S.	...	...	...
SHRIDHAR GANESH JINISVALE, M.A.	...	...	...	In Sanskrit.
C. W. CHITTY, B.A.	...	...	...	In Latin.
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	...	...	...	In Hebrew.
ED. CASSELIN, Esq.	...	...	...	In Arabic.
DASTUR DARAB PESHOTAN SANJANA, B.A.	...	...	...	In Persian.
E. C. MONOD, Esq.	...	...	...	In French.
J. GERSON D'ACUNHA, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	...	In Portuguese.
DAMODAR KRISHNA KARANDIKAR, B.A.	...	...	...	In Marathi.
CHIMANLAL HARILAL SETALVAD, B.A., LL.B.	...	...	...	In Gujarati.
RAMCHANDRA HANMANT DESHPANDE, M.A.	...	...	...	In Canarese.
MIRZA ABAS ALI BEG, B.A.	...	...	...	In Hindustani.
W. M. HUSSEINALLI, B.A.	...	...	...	In Sindhi.
D. MACDONALD, M.D., C.M., B.Sc.	...	...	...	} In Natural Science.
H. M. PAGE, Esq.	...	...	...
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.	...	...	...	} In Arithmetic and Algebra, and in Euclid.
KRISHNAJI BALVANT WAGLE, M.A.	...	...	...
VINAYAK NARAYAN NENE, Esq.	...	...	...

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

W. DOLHERTY, C.S. :

A. BARRETT, B.A. :

J. A. CASSELL, B.A. :

The Rev. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J. :

J. S. SLATER, B.A. :

R. B. STEWART, C.S. :

BARMOCHI JAMASHI PAISHAH, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—Ten marks are assigned to legibility and general neatness of writing.

1. Paraphrase the following passages :—

- (a) Once more bold Tencer, in his country's cause
At Hector's breast a chosen arrow draws :
And had the weapon found the destined way,
Thy fall, great Trojan : had renowned that day.
But Hector was not doomed to perish then :
The all-wise disposer of the fates of men
(Imperial Jove) his potent death withstands ;
Not was such glory due to Tencer's hands.
- (b) I would not enter on my list of friends
(Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the soul
That crawls at evening in the purple path ;
But he that has humanity, forewarned,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
- (c) A poor old soldier shall not lie unknown
Without a verse and this recording stone.
Twas he in youth o'er distant lands to stray,
Danger and Death companions of his way.
Here in his native village, spending age
Closed the lone evening of his pilgrimage.
Speak of the past, of names of high renown,
On brave commanders long to dust gone down,
His look with instant animation glowed
Though ninety winters o'er his head had snowed.

2. Write an essay of about 40 lines on the following subject :—

"Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them."

3. Explain the following sentences :—

- (a) Tale-bearers but too frequently set their neighbours by the ears.
(b) As an author, though in some respects unscrupulous, he invariably drew the line at downright plagiarism.
(c) In spite of all the efforts made to prolong it, the game of tyranny was now up.
(d) He was such a methodical person, that he used to check his accounts daily.
(e) Though commonly accounted a man of courage, yet on this occasion he utterly lost his presence of mind.
(f) His subsequent behaviour belied all his promises of amendment.
(g) While still very young, he promised to turn out a clever fellow, and to be a credit to his family.
(h) By dint of severe labour, he succeeded in making himself master of the subject.
(i) The news which he received rendered him beside himself with grief.

4. Give one example of each of the following figures of speech :—

- (a) Metaphor ; (b) Comparison ; (c) Metonymy ; (d) Personification ; (e) Apostrophe ; (f) Irony.

5. How many different meanings can be given to each of the following words :—

Passage, principal, spar, tender, mean, contract, present, character, will, air.

6. (a) Distinguish by examples between the auxiliaries *shall* and *will*.

(b) Distinguish between the *genitive with of* and the *genitive with s*. Illustrate your answer by examples.

(c) When is the relative pronoun *that* to be preferred to *who* and *which*? Give examples.

7. Show by examples the difference in the meaning of the following words :—

- (a) Custom and habit.
(b) Entire and complete.
(c) Pride and vanity.
(d) Only and alone.
(e) Feminine and effeminate.
(f) Authentic and genuine.

8. Find Saxon equivalents for the following words of Latin origin:—

Adoration, increase, decrease, vigilant, vocation, prohibit, relinquish, form, fragility, terrestrial, celestial, omnipotent.

9. Turn the following into indirect narration:—

"What is the matter with Brandon?" said Sir John. No-body could tell.

"I hope he has no bad news," said Lady Middleton. "It must be something extraordinary that could make Colonel Brandon leave my breakfast table so suddenly."

In about five minutes he returned.

"No bad news, Colonel, I hope," said Mrs. Jennings as soon as he had entered the room.

"None at all, Ma'am, I thank you."

"Was it from Avignon? I hope it is not to say your sister is worse."

"No, Ma'am, it came from town, and is merely a letter of business."

"But how came the hand to discompose you so much, if it is only a letter of business? Come, come, this won't do, Colonel, so let us have the truth of it."

"My dear Ma'am," said Lady Middleton, "reflect what you are saying."

"Perhaps it is to tell you that your cousin Fanny is married," said Mrs. Jennings, without attending to her daughter's reproof.

"No, indeed, it is not."

The Candidate may substitute, for the piece set for paraphrase, a translation into English of any one of the following passages:—

कोणे एके वेळीं चीन देशामध्ये एक मोठे बंड झाले आणि तेथेकरून बादशहास फार त्रास होऊ लागला. तिन्हां त्याने आपले सगळे सरदार दरबारामध्ये बोलावून बंडाच्यावर स्वारी करण्याचा निश्चय केला, आणि,

मोठ्या आवेशाने असें झटले की, "बंडखोर हे आमचे शत्रु आहेत; त्यांचा समूळ नाश केल्याशिवाय परत यावयाचे नाही." नंतर बादशहाचा क्रोध पाहून ते बंडवाले भ्याले, आणि त्यास शरण आले. त्यास बादशहाने त्यांच्या अपराधाची क्षमा केली, एवढेच केवळ नव्हे; तर, ते शत्रूवर आले झणून त्यांस एक चांगली मेजवानी देण्याचा विचार ठरविला. ते पाहून त्याचा मुख्य प्रधान त्यास झणाला, "महाराज, आपण दरबारामध्ये त्यादिवशी बोललां काय, आणि आज हे करतां काय? शत्रूंचा समूळ नाश करावयाचा ना?" बवार थोडे हंसून बादशहाने उत्तर दिले, "होय; शत्रूंचा समूळ नाश करावयाचा, असें मी झटले होतें, तें मी शब्दशः खरें केले आहे. पहा; आतां हे लोक माझे शत्रु नाहीत; हे माझे मित्र झाले आहेत; त्यांचा मी नाश केला तर, बोललों एक आणि केले एक असे होऊन, मित्रघाताचे पातक मर्धी येणार नाही काय?" हे ऐकून तो मुख्य प्रधान निरुत्तर झाला.

आन्ने दानवो तथा मानवोनी यन्मे युद्धं यवानो प्रसंगं व्याव्यो हे; तेभां दानवो जगवान इत्याय छे, तथा तेमोनी संख्या धृष्टीय वधाते छे, तोपथु मे दुष्ट क्षेत्रेने जगवान सदाय यशे अभ तभारे क्री धारतुं नहि. जगतभां सत्य छे तेज धर छे, अने सत्य आपरे जय पाभ्या वगर

کہ کچھ بھی نہ کہلا سند ۱۴۰۰ ع میں شاہ
معزول مرگیا لیکن یہ نہیں معلوم کہ فاقون
سے ہلاک ہو یا کسی قاتل نے اُسکے خون
سے ہاتھ رنگا۔ رچرچہ کو نمود اور بھڑک
کا شوق بہت تھا۔ اُسکی ہوشاک سونے اور
جواہر سے لپی رہتی تھی اور اُسکی خواہی
میں دس ہزار آدمی رہا کرتے تھے اپنے مہد
کے پچھلے دو برسوں میں اُسکو خود مختاری
کی خواہش اور آنکھیں بند کر کے انتقام
لینے کی رغبت زیاد ہو گئی تھی۔ یہ
بادشاہ حسین تھا مگر پیکر زنانہ رکھتا تھا
— کلام رک رک کر کرتا تھا اور ہادتن
بہودہ رکھتا تھا۔ اُسکی طبیعت میں وہ
استحکام نہ تھا جس سے اُن سنگدل فتنہ
انگیز و نکو جو اُسکا تخت گہرے رہتے تھے
رو کے رکھتا

ورنہ ۱۱ سال تک جنگ وری شروع تھی
اُسکیو لم وٹھک لڑائی تھی۔ رو میں

2. If a parallelogram and a triangle be on the same base and between the same parallels, the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle.

P is any point within a parallelogram ABCD. Show that the triangles PAB and PCD are together equal to half the parallelogram.

3. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the sum of the squares on the whole line and on one of the parts is equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square on the other part.

4. Prove that the angle at the centre of a circle is double of an angle at the circumference, standing on the same arc.

5. Prove that the angle in a semicircle is a right angle.
A, B, C, D are the angular points of a square inscribed in a circle. P is any point on the circumference.

6. Inscribe a regular hexagon in a given circle.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSALE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following freely into Sanskrit :-

There lived a Kshatriya queen of old,
Well-known to fame, far-sighted, bold,
Who sat in councils, heard debate
Proceed on grave affairs of state,
Who, studying much and long, a store
Possessed of rich and varied lore.
She dwelt with joy 'mid war's alarms,
And loved to hear of feats of arms,
How Kshatriya's power the proud subdued,
And blessed the subject multitude.
It chanced, a foe's superior might
Once overcame her son in fight;
And all his host dispersing, drove
The prince in foreign lands to rove.

There, stunned by fortune's crushing blow,
He lived, not pined, in want and woe,
Languishing, still, he dreamed of aye,
To meet his enemy his hand again.
His spirit seemed to depend on
The number that our sun's achievement.

2. Translate the following freely into English --

(a) कुमुदवनमपश्चि श्रीमदम्भोजपण्डे
स्रजति मुदमुल्लूकः प्रीतिमांश्चक्राकः ।
उदयमहिमगईवयाति शोभांशुरमन्त
हतविचित्रितानां ह्यो विचित्रं विराकः ॥ १ ॥

(b) सदाः सन्नासमेवै कितितित वरयः सपृष्ठाकेभक्तस्यै ।
सौमित्रे तिष्ठ पात्रं त्वमिति न हि रूपां नन्वहं
मेघनादः

किञ्चिदभूभङ्गलीलानियाततजलापि राममन्वेप-
यसि ॥ २ ॥

(c) इति परितमापिताहारां निर्वर्तितसन्ध्योचिताचारां
शिलातले विश्रवमुपविष्टां निभृतमुपसृत्य नैतिदरे समु-
पविश्य मुदूतीभिव स्थित्वा चन्द्रापीडः सविनयमवादीत् ।
भगवति त्वत्प्रसादमातिप्रोत्साहितेन कुतूहलेनाकुलीकि-
यमाणो मानुषतामुल्लभ्य लघिमा बलादनिच्छन्तमपि मां
प्रश्नकर्मणि नियोजयति । जनयति हि प्रमुपसादल्लवोपि
प्रागल्भ्यमधीरप्रकृतेः । स्मर्याप्येकदेशावस्थाने काल-

कला परिचयमुपादयति । अणुरध्वपचारपरित्रहः प्रण-
यमारोपयति । तथादि नातिवेदकरमिष ततः कथनेनात्मा-
नमनुप्राद्यामिच्छामि । अतिमहत्सल्लु भवदर्शनात्प्रभृति
मे कौतुकमस्मिन्निषये । कतरन्मरुतामृषीणां गन्धर्वाणां
गुह्यकानामपसरसां वा कुलमनुगृहीते भगवत्या जन्मना ।
किंनिमित्तं बानेकभिद्गसाध्यसम्प्राधानि सुरलोकगुलभान्प्र-
पहाप दिव्याश्रमपदान्येकाकिनी वनमिदममानुपमधि-
वसति ।

3. Write down, in your own words in Sanskrit, a short account, in not more than twelve lines, of Rāma, king of Ayodhya and hero of the Rāmāyana.

4. Dissolve and name the compounds underlined in Question 2, and give the schemes and names of the metres of verses (a) and (b).

5. Give the rules for the use of the intermediate इ in the Perfect with illustrations, and write down the 2nd pers. sing. and 3rd pers. plu. of the Perfect (in both Padas where necessary) of—

पठ्; चक्राप्; जागृ; भृ; कृ; गम; रम्; सह;
फण्; वस्.

6. Give the instr. sing. and plu. of जग्मिष्वम् m. and f.

उदच् m., and भूयति; and also the accs. sing. - 5
plu. of महत् m. and n., वृत्रहन्, and कोटु. 14

7. Give the rules for the changes of nominal
इ and ऊ before case terminations, with
examples.

o-morrow.

8. Give the 3rd per. sing. Aorist of—

अधि + इ; पत्र; मन्; उपस्था; अम् to throw; मृग;
सु; गम्; ति + जि.

9. What grammatical forms are the following? Explain their formations:—

आनायि; घानिष्यते; पुत्रीयता; आर्जिहत्; नाम-
ग्राहमरोदीत्; जानुदधन्; न्हेपयन्ती; कुरंगवर्त;
ऐक्षिष्महि; स्वयंप्रमपुषत्.

10. Write down the comparative and superlatives of—

अतिक; उरु; मृदु; युवन्; स्यूज् and न्दस्व.

and the feminines of—

पति; बहुपुत्र; कर्तृ; वदण; अग्नि; आचार्य; सुमुख;
and सुगुल्फ.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

4. 1. Translate into Latin prose:—
मग्वर, having discovered their design, led his army into
territories of Cassivellannus as far as the Thames, a
yमाणो which can be forded on foot in one place only, and
प्रश्नकर्मणि the bank moreover was fortified with sharp stakes
प्रागल्भ्यस्यधरिमे to be covered by the stream. On learning
risers and dischargers, Caesar sent forward his
riders for the legions to follow with all speed.
Although their heads only were above water,

proceeded with such rapidity and force that the enemy
could not withstand the onset of the legions and cavalry,
and, leaving the banks, betook themselves to flight. Cassi-
vellaunus, as I have mentioned above, had abandoned all
hope of fighting and dismissed the greater portion of his
forces, reserving about 4000 war chariots with which he
watched our march.

2. Translate into English:—

(a) Caesar cum ab hoste non amplius passuum duodecim
milibus abesset, ut erat constitutum, ad eum legati rever-
tuntur; qui itinere congressi magnopere, ne longius pro-
grederetur orabant. Cum id non impetrassent, petebant, uti
ad eos equites, qui agmen antecessissent, premitteret, easque
pugna prohiberet, sibi ut postestatem faceret in Ulcos
legatos mittendi; quorum si principes ac senatus sibi jure
jurando fiden fecisset, eas conditione, quas a Casare ferretur,
se assuros ostendebant; ad has res conficiendas sibi tridui
spatium daret. (Caesar De Bell. Gall. IV. 11.)

(b) Alterum genus est equitum. Hi cum est usus atque
aliquod bellum incidit (quod ante Caesaris adventum fere
quotannis accidere solebat, uti aut injurias inferrent aut
inlatas propulsarent), omnes in bello versantur; atque eorum
ut quisque est genere copiosius amplissimus, ita plurimus
circum se amictos clientesque habent. Hanc unam gra-
tiam potentiamque noverunt. (Ibid. VI. 15.)

3. Decline throughout and give the genders of—

Domus, vis, supellex, jecur, os (2).

4. Give the infinitive, 1st person perfect, and supine of—

Arcesso, lacesco, gaudeo, lego, ligo, lino, proficiscor, adipiscor, maneo, tollo.

5. What cases do the following prepositions govern and with what meanings?—

Ab, ad, sub, in, inter, subter, pro, pro, clam, tenus.

6. Give the comparative and superlative of—
Senex, juvenis, habilis, prope, extra, bene, magnus.

7. Translate into Latin:—

- He was clever for a boy.
- She could not speak for joy.
- He came to see what he could get.
- This honey is pleasant to the taste.
- I fear that he will not come to-day.
- I hope that he will be persuaded to come to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZZRIEL.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (a) Where is η added as a prefix? Give examples. 4
 (b) In what part of a word, and after what vowel points are the letters אדרי silent?
 (c) Account for the hard Dagesh in the following words:—
 גִּבְתִּי, הֶשְׁמֵר, הַבָּיִם, וְאַתָּה שֹׁפֵרָה;
 2. (a) Explain the following grammatical technical terms:— 3
 יונה and איתן, בכלם, תהיומן;
 (b) Show the difference between לְמֶה and לְמֶה and between כָּל and כָּל.
 3. (a) Attach the possessive pronominal affixes to the noun פֶּה and to the particle אֵת according to its different significations. 5
 (b) Decline the nouns בָּנִי and הַיּוֹנָה and the pronoun הִוא;
 4. (a) Give the chief characteristics of the verb לֶה 10
 (b) Give the third person, singular, masculine, past, of all the conjugations of a verb נִר;
 (c) Give the past of Kal of a verb נָע

5. (a) What are the accusative pronominal affixes? 5
 (b) Give the Hebrew of *I shall bless thee, as thou hast sworn, ye have sent me away, ye have sent me away*: and the English of וַיִּשְׁלַחם, וַיְבָרְכוּ, וַיִּשְׁמְרוּ, וַיִּשְׁפְּרוּ;
 6. Correct the errors in the following, giving your reasons for the same:— 10
 (a) וַיִּאָּמֶר הוּא כִּי הוּא עֲשִׂיתִי;
 (b) וַיִּשְׁאַל לָהֶם לְשָׁלוֹם וַיִּאָּמֶר הַשָּׁלוֹם אֲבִיכֶם;
 (c) קוֹם וּרְדָה אַחֲרֵי הָאֲנָשִׁים;
 (d) וְהָרָחָב בֵּיתוֹ וְהַיְדוּתוֹ וְהַלְוִיָּהּ;
 (e) וַיִּקְבְּצוּ אֶת כָּל אֶבֶל הַשָּׂנִים הַשּׁוֹבִים;
 7. Give the following sentences in English:—
 (a) וְכֵן זָבִיא לֹאִישׁ בִּי הַלֶּחֶם אֶנֶּל מְבִלִּי;
 (b) תִּהְיֶה מְצִאוֹ עֲצוּרֹת וַיֵּאָדוּר לְשִׁאוֹב קִים;
 (c) מְקוֹם מִעֲפָר דָּל מִשְׁפַּחַת יָרִים אֲבִיו;
 (d) וַתִּשָּׁב לָהּ מִנֶּגֶד הַרְחֵק מִמִּשְׁחֵי נֶשֶׁת;
 (e) וַהֲיָה בְּלִתִּית הַעֲלִיָּה נֶעֱלֹת;
 8. Parse the following sentence:— 10
 וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת אֶהֱי וּגְלָבִי וַיִּאָּמֶר אֲלֵהֶם אֶל תִּרְגִּי בְּרֶדֶף;

9. Translate the following passage into English:—

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וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֲמָהָ בָּא אֵלַי
בְּחֶרֶב וּבְחֵמִית וּבְגִדֹדִין וְאָנֹכִי בָּא אֵלָיוּ בְּשֵׁם
יְיָ אֱלֹהֵי אֲלֹהֵי מִצְרַיִם יִשְׂרָאֵל אֲשֶׁר חִרְשָׁתִּי:
הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה יִסְמְדֶה יְיָ בְּיָדִי וְהִכְתִּידָה וְהִסְרֵתִי אֶת
רֹאשׁוֹ מִגְּלִילִי וְנָתַתִּי סֶגֶר מִחֵמָה פְּלִשְׁתִּים הַיּוֹם
הַזֶּה לַעֲוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְחַיִּית הָאָרֶץ וַיֵּדְעוּ כָּל
הָאָרֶץ כִּי יָשׁ אֱלֹהִים לְיִשְׂרָאֵל: וַיֵּדְעוּ כָּל
הַקְּהָל הַזֶּה כִּי לֹא בְּחֶרֶב וּבְחֵמִית יְהוֹשִׁיעַ יְיָ
בְּיָדֵינוּ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים וְהָמָן אֲחֵכֶם בְּיָדֵינוּ: וְהָיָה
כִּי קָם הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי וַיִּלָּחֶם וַיִּקְרַב לִקְרַאת יְהוָה וַיִּמְחַד
יְהוָה מִרְצוֹ הַפְּעֻסָה לִקְרַאת הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי: וַיִּשְׁלַח
יְהוָה אֶת דָּוִד אֶל הַכְּלִי וַיִּמָּח מִשָּׁם אֶבֶן וַיִּמְלֵעַ
וַיִּדֹּד אֶת הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶל מִצְחוֹ וַיִּתְּשֵׁהוּ הָאָבֶן
בְּמִצְחוֹ וַיִּפֹּל עַל פָּנָיו אֶרֶצָה: וַיִּחַנֵּן יְהוָה כִּן
הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי בְּקָלֵעַ וּבְאֶבֶן וַיִּדֹּד אֶת הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי וַיִּכְתְּהוּ
וַיִּחַרֵּב אֶת כָּל דָּד: וַיִּרְץ יְהוָה וַיִּנְעֲמֵהוּ אֶל
הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי וַיִּמָּח אֶת חֲרָבוֹ וַיִּשְׁלַח מִתְּגֵרָה
וַיִּכְתְּהוּ וַיִּקְרַת בָּהּ אֶת רֹאשׁוֹ וַיִּרְאוּ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים
כִּי בֵית גְּבוּרִים וְנָכוֹן:

10. Translate the following passage into Hebrew:—

25

And now, Israel, what doeth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to fear the Lord thy God, to walk in all his ways, and to love him, and to serve the Lord thy God with all thy

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

GOVIND VITHAL KURBANAY, B.A.;

KRISHNAJI BALVANT WAGLE, M.A.;

VINAYAK NARAYAN NEVE, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. One clerk has 24-428371 and a second clerk has 35½ sheets to copy; they call in a third clerk and agree to divide the work equally among the three and to pay the third clerk at the rate of 24305 shillings per sheet. How much will he receive from each of them? 7

2. If the manufacturer makes a profit of 20 per cent., the wholesale dealer a profit of 25 per cent., and the shopkeeper a profit of 30 per cent.; what was the cost of the manufacture of an article bought at a shop for 17s. 6d.? 9

3. If 15 men eat 28 shillings worth of bread in 14 days when wheat is at 52 shillings per quarter; what must be the price of wheat per quarter that 18 shillings worth may provide bread for 13 men for 5 days? 8

4. Find the value of 9

$$\sqrt{10252508017421} = 347740371.686161.$$

5. If the discount on £678 8s. which is due at the end of a year and a half be £38 8s., what is the rate per cent. of simple interest? 6

6. Find the factors of the following expressions:— 11

(i) $2y^2z^2 + 2xz^2 + 2xy^2 - x^3 - y^3 - z^3.$

(ii) $x^3 - (y^2 + 2)xy + y^3.$

7. Given the relation 8

$$\frac{1 - 2bx + M}{1 - b^2} = \frac{1 - M^2}{1 + 2by + b^2};$$

prove that

$$\frac{x - y}{1 - xy} = \frac{2b}{1 + b^2}.$$

8. Divide $1 + a + a^2 + a^3 + a^4 + a^5 + a^6 + a^7 + a^8$ by $1 - a^2 + a^4$. 8

9. Simplify the fraction 9

$$\frac{(x-y)(y+z)^2 + (y-x)(z+x)^2 + (x-y)(x+y)^2}{(y+x)(y-z)^2 + (z+x)(z-x)^2 + (x+y)(x-y)^2}$$

10. Solve the equation 8

$$\frac{a-b}{x} + \frac{a+b}{y} = \frac{2(a^2+b^2)}{a^2-y^2}; \quad \frac{a+b}{x} + \frac{a-b}{y} = 2$$

11. A number consists of three digits whose sum is 10. The middle digit is equal to the sum of the other two; and the number will be increased by 59 if its digits be reversed. Find the number. 9

12. If 19 lbs. of gold weigh 18 lbs. in water, and 10 lbs. of silver weigh 9 lbs. in water: find the quantity of gold and silver in a mass of gold and silver weighing 115 lbs. in air and 59 lbs. in water. 8

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

EUCLID.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;

KESHNANI BALVANT WAGLE, M.A.;

VINAYAK NARAYAN NENE, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—The following abbreviations only may be used:—

=, (equal to); AB, (square on the straight line AB);
rect. AB, CD (rectangle contained by the straight
lines AB and CD).

1. Prove that any two sides of a triangle are together 5
greater than the third side.

Show that any two sides of a triangle are together greater 10
than twice the straight line drawn from the vertex to the
middle point of the base.

heart and with all thy soul. To keep the commandments of the Lord, and his statutes which I command thee this day for thy good? Behold the heaven and the heaven of heavens is the Lord's thy God, the earth also, with all that therein is. Only the Lord had a delight in thy fathers to love them, and he chose their seed after them, even you above all people as it is this day. Circumcise therefore the foreskin of your heart, and be no more stiff-necked. For the Lord your God is God of gods, and Lord of lords, a great God, a mighty, and a terrible, which regardeth not persons, nor taketh reward. He doth execute judgment of the fatherless and widow, and loveth the stranger in giving him food and raiment. Love ye therefore the stranger: for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARABIC.

E. GASSELIN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the distinctive sign of the 2nd declension? 2
2. In what cases a word of the 2nd declension becomes of the 1st? 6
3. Conjugate the verb قَال in the preterite, aorist and 20
the imperative.
4. What are the diminutives of the following words:— 12

سُلْطَان — اُنْثَى — شَبَاب

5. Form the plural of the following words:— 10

قَبِيل — شَامِر — شَحِيم — جَاهِل — اِحْمَق
ظَهَر — جَامُوس — مَجُوز — قَبَصَر — مَغْرَبِي

LEARNING THE ARABIC.

The boys who were present had learned that the water was very shallow. When they saw the water, they were surprised to find it was so shallow. In the morning, the boys of the government of those waters were present to see the water. The water is only two inches from the bank. It was therefore, in fact, for us to jump in, and we should find it very comfortable. I was, replied one of the other boys, but when the water was down and we find ourselves at the bottom, which is at least twenty feet from the mouth, shall we come out so easily as we think in? I am of opinion that we cannot expose ourselves to such danger without the utmost imprudence.

7. Translate into English :-

رِضَاعُ النِّبِيِّ

كَانَتْ أَلْمَرْعَةُ يَقْدُمُ مِنَ آبَادِيَةِ إِلَى
مَكَّةَ يَطْلُبُ أَنْ يَرْضِعَ الْأَطْفَالَ ذُقْدُمَ عِدَّةٍ
مِنْهُمْ وَ أَخَذَتْ كُلَّ وَاحِدَةٍ طِفْلاً وَلَمْ تَجِدْ
حَلِيمَةَ طِفْلاً تَأْخُذُهُ فَبَرَّرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَكَانَ يَتِمُّ
قَدْ مَاتَ أَبُوهُ فَلَمَّا لَمْ يَرِغْبَنْ قَبِي أَخَذَهُ
لأنهم كُنْ يَرْجِعُونَ الْخَيْرَ مِنْ أَبِي الطِّفْلِ وَلَا
يَرْجِعُونَ مِنْ أُمِّهِ فَأَخَذَتْ حَلِيمَةَ وَتَسَلَّمَتْهُ مِنْ أُمِّهِ
أَمْنَةً وَارْتَضَعَتْهُ وَوَضَعَتْ بِهِ إِلَى بِلَادِهَا وَهِيَ
بِأَدِيَةِ بَنِي سَعْدٍ فَوَجَدَتْ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ وَالْهَرَكَةِ

مَا لَمْ تَعْمِدْهُ قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ ثُمَّ قَدِمَتْ بِهِ إِلَى
مَكَّةَ وَهِيَ أَحْرَصُ النَّاسِ عَلَيَّ مَكَّتُهُ عِنْدَهَا
فَقَالَتْ لَا مَهْ أَمْنَةً لَوْ تَرَكْتُ ابْنَكَ عِنْدِي
حَتَّى يَغْلُظَ ذَانِي أَحْسَنِي عَلَيْهِ وَبَاءَ مَكَّةَ وَلَمْ
تَزَلْ حَتَّى تَرَكَتْهُ مَعَهَا فَأَخَذَتْهُ وَوَضَعَتْ بِهِ إِلَى
بِلَادِ بَنِي سَعْدٍ وَبَقِيَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ هَاهُنَا - وَلَمَّا
كَانَ بَعْضُ الْأَيَّامِ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ مَعَ أَخِيهِ مِنَ
الرِّضَاعِ خَارِجًا عَنِ الْبَيْتِ إِذَا تَابِي ابْنُ حَلِيمَةَ
أُمُّهُ وَقَالَ لَهَا ذَلِكَ الْقَرْيَشِيُّ قَدْ أَخَذَهُ رَجُلَانِ
عَلَيْهِمَا ثِيَابُ بَيْضٍ فَاصْبَعْاهُ وَشَقَّ بَطْنَهُ فَخَرَجَتْ
حَلِيمَةُ وَزَوْجُهَا نَحْوَهُ فَوَجَدَاهُ قَائِمًا فَقَالَا مَا كَيْ
يَا بَنِي فَقَالَ جَاءَ نِي رَجُلَانِ فَاصْبَعَْانِي وَشَقَّ
بَطْنِي فَقَالَ زَوْجُ حَلِيمَةَ لَهَا قَدْ خَشِيتُ أَنْ
هَذَا الْغُلَامُ قَدْ أَصِيبَتْ فَالْحَقِيقَةُ بِأَهْلِهِ فَاحْتَمَلَتْهُ

حلیمة و قد صمت به الی امانة فقالت امانة ما
اقد صک به و کنت حریصة علیه فایدت حلیمة
عذرا لم تقبله امانة منها و سالتها من الصبح
فقالت اتخوف علیه من الشیطان فقالت امانة
امانة کلا والله ما للشیطان علیه من سبیل اءن
لا یبني شانا

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

DASTUR DARAB FERHOTAN SANJANA, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into idiomatic Persian :—

A man, who had two daughters, married one to a gardener, the other to a potter. After awhile he paid a visit to the gardener's, and asked his daughter how she was, and how it fared with her. "Excellently well," said she, "we have everything that we want. I have but one prayer, that we may have a heavy storm of rain to water our plants." Off he set to the potter's, and asked his other daughter how matters went with her. "There is not a thing we want," she replied, "and only I hope this fine weather and hot sun may continue to bake our tiles." "Alack," said the father, "if you wish for fine weather, and your sister for rain, which am I to pray for myself?"

2. (a) Translate into English :—

شخصی ضرعان نام در حوالی شهر صنعاء
باغی داشت پر بهار و اشجار میوه دار که در

هر فصل محصولی وافر از آن پیدا آمدی
و از چنان مقرر کرده بود که در هنگام چیدن
میوه و درو کردن زراعت هر چه از داس
باقی میماند به فقرا میداد و در وقت پال
کردن خرمن آنچه بسبب باد منتشر میشد
نیز بمساکین می بخشید و در وقت افشاندن
میوه هر چه از بساط بیرون می افتاد نیز
بغریبا میداد و در خانه خود تقید کرده بود

که وقت آرد کردن غله نیز دهم حصه آن
به فقرا خیرات میکرد— چون آن نیک مرد
از این سنجی سرا در گذشت از اوسه پسر
مانند آن پسران با هم مشاورت کردند که
ما هر یک قبیلہ دار شدیم و زن و فرزند بهم
رسانیدیم و پدر ما یک خانه دار بود حالا
ما صهر خانه داریم آنقدر که اوبه قبیله ان میداد
از ما نمیتواند شد چه تدبیر باید کرد
برادر اوسط ایشان گفت که هیچ تدبیر نکنید
و بر طریق پدر خود بروید حق تعالی
برکت خواهد داد— برکت در کسب مال

بقدر نیت و یقین ثابت حاصل می شود
پس اخلاص نیت در هر عمل مقدم است

(b) Translate and explain:—

شاید با پدر گفت ای خردمند
مرا تعلیم کن پیرانه یک بدن
بگفتایم مردی کن نه چندان
که گردد چهره گروگ نیز دندان

(c) Correct any faults that may occur in the following:— 10

آورده است که جفتی کبوتران در
اول تابستان دانهها چند فراهم کردند آن
دانه نم داشتند چو تابستان باخر آمد حرارت
هوا اثر داده دانه خشک شدند و او آنکه
بیش بودند کمتر نمودند

(b) دو کس مالها خود پیرزنی سپرد
و گفت که هرگاه ما هر دو خواهند آمد
خواهند گرفت

(c) پنجاه سواران و دوهصد اسبان و
دوازده فیلان و چهل سبب
یاد دارم که من و شما و رستم سالها
سفر کردند

Assign reasons, wherever you can, for your corrections.

4. (a) State the rules concerning the use of the pronouns 12

خود—آن که—هر کس—هر چه—هر که
or giving sentences of your own to exemplify them.

(b) Write down the different meanings of که and چه

کاف (a) —کاف تشبیه (c) illustrating by quotations (e) تفصیل
چیم مساوات (e) —تفصیل

5. Give examples (a) of infinitives in شستن—which form 5

their aorists irregularly, (b) of verbs, used both transitively and intransitively, whose aorists are regular.

6. (a) Put in the plural number and distinguish 7
ملک، ملوک

ملک—ملک—ملک

(b) Mention the feminine plural of

فقیر—خروس—ابن—براد

(c) The plural of علم is علوم, cite four nouns which

form their plural after this model.

7. Give as many meanings as you can of each of the 6
following words:—

تا—بر—از—رود—بار—دار—چون

8. (a) Form adjectives of عقل—اندوه—شرف—عابد 5

انسان—شرف—عابد—

(b) Parse مرحبا—لهذا—خواه—فرو—سواهی

quoting a synonym for each—
کاش—

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

FRENCH

E. C. MASON, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :—

Il est tard et il est en retard, mais il arrivera tôt ou tard ;
il ne manquait au rendez-vous j'en serais désolé.

Demandez-vous ici ? Oui. — Alors vous auriez pu venir ;
nous vous ayons attendu.

Il chante bien, mais ne jure pas en chantant.

2. Translate into French :—

I have just been for a walk. I enjoyed myself very much, but I am thoroughly tired out.

How kind of you to ask me to dinner ! Unfortunately I shall not be able to come ; so do not expect me ; thank you very much all the same. Don't mention it.

3. Reply to the following :—

(a) Why can the words *voilà*, *voici* added to a noun form a sentence without a verb ?

(b) What is the etymology of the pronoun *on* ?

(c) What tenses are formed from the infinitive and from the indicative imperfect ?

(d) How are formed the 3rd person singular and the 3rd person plural of the imperative ?

(e) How are adverbs derived from adjectives in *est* and *ant* formed ? Give the exceptions to the general rule.

4. Translate into French (all numbers to be written in letters) :—

Was it Charles the first or Charles the second who reigned in the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five ?

He has two thousand sheep, three hundred oxen, two hundred and fifteen camels, eighty-nine horses and eighty asses ; his camp is nine miles from here.

5. Write the following :—

Indicative present of s'endormir ;
Future of se mettre ;
Future anterior of regagner ;
Subjunctive present of s'en aller ;
Subjunctive imperfect of médire ;
Conditional present of défaire ;
Past definite of se repentir ;
Present participle of méconnaître ;
Past participle of déchoir.

6. Reply to the following :—

(a) Give the feminine of—Jumeaux, vieux, envieux, tapageur, antérieur, vieillot, inquiet, coquet, protecteur, malin, taquin.

(b) Give the gender of—Album, hôpital, foudre, amitié, amour, réputation, bronze, éclair, odeur, musée, activité, usage, ambition,oustique, après-midi.

7. Translate into French :—

James Boswell, distinguished in literature as the biographer of Dr. Johnson, was equally distinguished in private life by his humour and power of repartee.

As he was pleading one day at the Scotch bar before his father, Lord Auchinleck, who was at that time judge of cases in the first stage, the testy old senator, offended at something his son said, peevishly exclaimed, " Jamie, you are an ass, man." " Not exactly, my Lord," answered the junior ; " only a colt," the foal of an ass.¹

8. Translate into English :—

Après cet entretien qui m'avait attiré vers la fenêtre, le prisonnier continuant à se taire, je retournai à mon henneton.

Je suis certain que je dus pâlir. Le mal était grand, irréparable ! Je commençai par saisir celui qui en était l'auteur, et je le jetai par la fenêtre. Après quoi j'examinais avec terreur l'état des choses.

On voyait une longue trace noire qui, partie du chapitre IV " de bello Gallico," allait droit vers la marge de gauche ; là, l'animal, trouvant la tranche trop raide pour descendre, avait rebroussé chemin vers la marge de droite ; puis, étant

¹ Colt, ânon. ² Foal, poulain. ³ Ass, ânesse.

remonte vers le nord il s'était décidé à passer du Ebre sur le rebord de l'embarcadere, d'où, par une pente douce et peüe, il avait glissé dans l'océan, dans la gènerne, dans l'annee pour son malheur et pour le mien.

Là, le homme, ayant malheureusement compris qu'il se fourvoyait, avait résolu de rebrousser chemin, et, en deuil de la tête aux pieds, il était sorti de l'enclos pour retourner au chapitre IV. "de bello Gallico" où je le retrouvai qui n'y comprenait rien.

C'étaient des pités monstrueuses, des lacs, des rivières, et toute une suite de catastrophes sans délicatesse, sans goût, un spectacle noir et affreux !

Or, ce Ebre, c'était l'Elzévir² de mon maître, Elzévir in-quarto, Elzévir rare, coûteux, introuvable, et commis à ma responsabilité avec les plus graves recommandations. Il est évident que j'étais perdu.

R. Topffer. Mémoires d'un écolier.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

(2 P.M. TO 3 P.M.)

PORTUGUESE.

J. GERSON DA COSTA, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the principal linguistic elements that enter into the formation of the Portuguese language ? 7
2. Ascribe to their origin or trace to each class of those elements the following words :—*Bacalhau, alface, coruja, patibulo, charlatão, quilote, alcazar, caril, gratidao, quintal* (weight, quintal (garden), timara, algodão, pena, penca, clauder, and paraiso. 7
3. Name some Portuguese terms which have from the time of Portuguese navigation and conquests been incorporated into the vernaculars of Western India, and mention some vocabularies of Asiatic source which have been adopted into the Portuguese. 8

¹ Qu'il se fourvoyait, that he had made a gross mistake.

² Elzévir, elzévir—A rare edition of books.

4. Give three sentences showing the greatest affinity existing between the Portuguese and Latin languages. 10

5. Give the feminine gender of :—*Chalco, leão, gallopedo, layes, indio, imperador, fraude, rapto, assassinio.* 5

6. What is verbo impersonal and reflexivo? Give examples. 5

7. What is the plural of :—*Dente, bulcão, casal, consul, co, mar, pharol, and rei?* 5

8. Translate into English :— 20

Embalado nos seus braços, sob a influencia benéfica da sua ternura, o filho aprende a apreciar este precioso sentimento que a natureza lhe gravou no coração.

Quando ella lhe ri com caricias por um bom acto, animado pelo aspecto do seu rosto, duplamente fortificado na virtude, repete-o sempre e quando o seu rosto não achou mais que uma reprehensão pesada pelo seu tropeço, vem-o como sentido protesta pela emenda futura. He então que a mãe lhe inspira o amor da religião e o respeito das leis, e faz d'elle um cidadão útil a si e a patria.

Se, porem, ella que tanto desvela pelo desenvolvimento intellectual e phisico do filho, descure da sua educação moral, elle fenece d'achagues d'uma atrophie que lhe vai minando a existencia.

Então o affectam os vicios pestíferos, que infectam a atmosphera da sociedade. Então arrebatado pelo vendaval das paixões, elle cede e he vencido. Então a mãe não poderá fazer mais que chorar sobre a sepultura moral do filho, ella que quiz corresponder com caricias nos caprichos pueris e lhe quiz dissimular os erros com os fingos. Eis o influxo materno sobre o futuro dos homens—eis a influencia da mulher sobre a sociedade.

9. Translate into Portuguese :— 20

The portentous agitation in the moral world so happily inaugurated by Gautama Buddha was not confined to India alone. It was a time pregnant with events of universal moment, when Ezekiel was receiving his commission as a prophet, and members of the Hebrew commonwealth, honoured with the keeping of the Holy Writ, were fast dropping into the grasp of the Babylonian despots, their sanctuary profaned, their liturgy suspended, and the city of Jerusalem itself reduced to a heap of ruins. In Greece.

where Solon was busy in legislating for Athens, a young and ardent people, under the salutary influence of Anaxagoras, Epimenides, Pisistratus and others, was rising to eminence in arts and sciences, and founding that Hellenic speculation, which was about to commence its struggles for the disenthralment of the human mind; while Homer, and Servius Tullius, was borrowing from Etruria her first elements of civilisation, which were destined at a later period to change the demi-savage aspects of the erratic sons of Gaul and Germania into a new civilizing power; and swarms of Orphic brotherhoods, and the fresh creations of Thraze, Egypt and Phrygia, were seeking an objective revelation of God's will.

10. Define *sublimus* and *barbarus* and illustrate with 10 examples.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI.

DAMODAR KRISHNA KARANDIKAR, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Combine एक + एक; गैरी + आनंद; सुख + क्रतु; शत्रु + मन; चित्त + मय; सत्तु + शास्त्र. 6
2. What are the general rules for the determination of the gender of nouns? State the exceptions. 6
3. Mention some nouns whose singular and plural forms are common; also some which are used mostly in the singular and never in the plural, and vice versa. 7
4. Define the term करक. Explain with illustrations the various senses in which the instrumental and genitive cases are used. Decline fully the pronoun आपण. 10
5. Mention some verbs which are both transitive and intransitive. 4
6. What is a प्रयोग? What are its various kinds? Give an example of each. 6

7. Name and dissolve the following compounds:— 6

शेटसावकार, पोटपाट, आतेवहीण, चतुर्भुज,
दशार्द्र, and भवसागर.

8. What are the requisites for the formation of a grammatically complete sentence in Marathi? Parse the following:— 5

“नकरीळ कां पियाची दुर्गतिची माउली मुरा माती”

9. Translate into English:— 25

उत्तम ग्रंथ हे आपल अजरामर गुरु होत. ते आपणांस जन्मभर पदवीत असतात. त्यांच्या आज्ञेत राहिल्यास आपले हित ज्ञातपाशिवाय रहाणार नाही. त्यांच्या योगाने आपणांस पाहिजे त्या मोठ्या मंडळीतलें किंवा पाहिजे त्या काळचें सुख दुःख अनुभविता येतें. सभारवि वाचू लागे झगजे द्वीपदीची दुर्दशा आपणांजुडेंच होत आहे काय, असें मनांत येऊन डोळ्यांतून दळदळां अश्रुधारा वाहूं लागतात; व कर्णपूर्व वाचतानां भीमानें दुःशामनाचें हृदय काडिलें हें पाहून शत्रूस शासन ज्ञान्यामुळे आपणांस समाधान वाटतें. अयोध्याकांड वाचू लागले झगजे मथुरेने लाविलेली कलागत, कैकेयीचा हट्ट, दशरथाचें सय व शोक, रामाची पितृभक्ति व भरतानें भ्रातृप्रेम, यांच्या योगानें मो अयोध्येत रहणाऱ्या पैकींच आहे असे समजून वाचकास रामाच्या वनवासाचें दुःख होऊन तो दळदळां

રહું લાગતો. પ્રેર્યાંવા યોગાનેચ પ્રાચીન કાલેચે
દુષ્યેત. મરત, નલ, દિલીપ, રઘુ, હવ્યાદિ રાતે અમર
જ્ઞાલ અહિત.

III. Translate into Marathi:—

One who does not easily content himself with any good which he may reach, is said to be ambitious. A useful end is served under Providence by ambitious men; but they themselves never can be truly happy, for they never are quite content. Give them one thing, they wish for another; what ever honours they may attain, they long for more. Alexander, when he had conquered a large part of the world known in his time, wept when he reflected that there were no more worlds to conquer. In high station, and in the possession of great wealth, there is always danger, and consequently uneasiness; while the man who is contented with a moderate share of the good things of life, lives in ease and safety. It is good, therefore, to be upon the whole, of a contented frame of mind, though not to be too easily contented, or to be contented under evils which we can remove.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATI.

CHIMANLAL HARILAL SETALVAD, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N. B.—In answering questions care must be taken to use Gujarati grammatical terms and not their English equivalents.

1. Paraphrase into Gujarati the following lines:—

જવાબ નહીં પરદેશ, જાગર ચાલતે પદાને;
કર્મો સ્વાસ્થી શાસ્ત્ર, પીકણે તે નાગને.
રમે કુવતની જાણ, થાપ પરરાજ્યએને;
રમે દેર નિજ જાણ, અમાળ્યા કૌત્રીએને.
ગુણમગાર બહુ જાવન. સ્વાસ્થીયો કરતા તેથી;

જાળવવા કુળ ધન. કશું કરવું બંધાએથી.
સ્વતાનાં દુઃખ મોટ, ધણું મોટાં દરિયાનાં;
પ્રભાસ કીધા બંધ. કરે શું 'પીકણું' માનું?
સુખિયાના શા મોગ, દૂર પરદેશે જાયે;
વિચાર દુઃખ એમ, પછી કળ આંધી થાયે?
અટકે અટકી રહો, જ્ઞાન સંપત ન વધારો;
દેશાટનથી જાભ, યતા ત્રાસા અટકાવ્યા
પરરાજ્યોની રીત, રીત લોકોની સારી;
ધંધાને વેપાર, હુંનરો ખેલોગા બારી.
નવ જોયાં નવ જોય, દેશ ક્યમ તાલો થાયે;
દર્પણુ વણુ ક્યમ કરી, ખોડ આંખણુ તે જાયે

2. What do you understand by સર્વનામ? Enumerate 5
the chief classes of સર્વનામ, giving illustrations.

3. Suppose a ક્રિયાપદ in a sentence is given to you for 10
full parsing; explain exactly the nature of all the various
aspects from which you will have to deal with it.

4. Explain accurately the grammatical significance of the 10
following terms:—

વૃદ્ધિ, સ્થાન, વિશેષ્ય, અન્યય, અધિકાર, ઉપસંગી,
આવકર્તૃક.

5. Note the points of resemblance and difference between 10
તાપુરૂપ, કર્મધારય and અણુત્રીહિ compounds, illustrating
your answer by examples.

6. Show the connection between the present meanings of 10
the following words and their roots:—

આંગણું, નાયક, થાણું, દીવાળી, ઉત્ખણી, પથારી,
પકવાન, આવકાર.

7. Translate into Gujarati the following passage:—

Science is now mixed up with all the personal acts of our existence : she interferes in all measures of public interest ; industry owes to her its immense prosperity ; agriculture is regenerated under her fostering care ; commerce is forced to take her discoveries into account ; the art of war has been transformed by her ; politics is bound to admit her into its councils for the government of states. If comfort is more universal, wealth better distributed, houses more commodious, furniture and clothing cheaper, the soldier better armed, the finances of the state more prosperous, is it not to the Science that all this progress is due? Science follows you everywhere : breathe, there is chemistry ; walk, there is mechanics ; at every moment, without thinking of it, we cannot help having to do with her. Whether we wish it or not, it is necessary to accept Science as a companion, to possess her or to be possessed of her ; if you are ignorant you are her slave, if you are skilled she obeys you. The future belongs to Science ; unfortunate are the people who shut their eyes to this truth.

8. Translate into English the following:—

બણેલી સ્ત્રી ધણીનું ઘર ઉપાડી લઇ તેને રૂડી રીતે ચલાવશે તેથી અને છેકરાંઓને ખાળપણમાં કેળવણી આપશે તેથી ઘરના ધણી પુરૂષને તે બે મોટા વિષયની કાળજી ન રહેવા એઓ પોતાના ઉદયમમાં ધૂમ્પા રહેશે. ઘરનો ખટશે હ નાનાસૂએ મોજનો અગ્રધો બાર આગકાલ અબણુ સ્ત્રીઓને લીધે આપણે પુરૂષને નેહવા પડે છે. ફક્ત સ્ત્રીના હાથમાં મહિને મહિને નાણાંની રકમ આપતી કે તે પછી તેમાંથી ખર્ચ કરી કરે. એવી રીતે પુરૂષને કાળ ધણો મળેથી દેશમાં ઉદયમ ને વિદ્યા વધશે. તેમ સ્ત્રીઓને એકલેબે મૂખીઓને પણ બાળવાની આનક થશે. છેકરાંઓને માતાઓથી નાનપણમાં કેળવણી મળેથી તેઓ મોટપણે પોતાને ઉદ્યોગે વહેવાં વળગશે ને જગતમાં નામ કરશે.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CANARESE.

RAMCHANDRA HANMANT DESHPANDE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give all the uses of the genitive and dative cases, with 8 examples.
2. In Canarese, how are nouns formed from verbs and 9 vice versa? Give also, with examples, all the uses of the suffix બ્હ.
3. (a) Give the Canarese equivalents of the following 10 Sanskrit words:—

અનુમતિ, રક્ષણ, રક્ષક, જ્ઞાતા, વિજય, ક્રય, કૃત્ત, જ્ઞ, મુદ્ધિત.

- (b) Give the Tadbhavas (તદ્ભવ શબ્દો) of the following 10 words:—

પ્રવચન, યજ્ઞ, અર્ચ, અક્ષિ, જોષ્ઠ, વેવેસુલ.

4. Name all the compounds in Canarese and give 8 examples of each. Is it correct to divide compounds into Canarese compounds and Sanskrit compounds? Give reasons for your answer.
5. Give the meaning and derivation of the following 9 words:—

ભોજ, અજોષ્ઠ, ભૂમિ, ભગવત, ભગવત, ભગવત, ભગવત, ભગવત, ભગવત.

6. Give the past gerund and second person singular 6 present tense, of the following verbs:— મારુ 'strew'

મારુ 'whet,' જલ 'pave,' દા 'give,' ભગુ 'હા', કલ 'steal,' માર 'heal,' દોષુ 'enter,' દોષુ 'કોઈ'.

8. Write a short essay in Hindustani on any one of the following themes:—

- (a) Truthfulness.
- (b) Honesty.
- (c) Industry.

9. Translate into English:—

جب کہ دریائے نل کو طغیانی ہوتی
ہی اگر کوئی آدمی کسی پہاڑ پر جائے یا
فاہرہ کے کسی بہت بڑے مینار پر چڑھ
تو اُسکو ایک نہایت وسیع ایسا سمندر
دیکھائی دیتا ہی جسمیں بیشمار شہر اور
دیہات آباد نظر آتے ہیں اور ایک مقام سے
دوسرے مقام میں جانیکو بہت سی سڑکیں
بنی ہوئی دکھائی دیتی ہیں اور ان
آبادیوں اور سڑکوں کے بیچ میں جا بجا
پہلدار درختوں کے ہجوم نہایت خوبصورتی
سے دکھائی دیتے ہیں جنکی جڑیں اور گدے
پانی میں ڈوبے ہوئے ہیں اور صرف اُنکی
سبز سبز گھٹیاں اُس ہموار پانی کے تختہ
پر نہایت خوبصورتی سے نظر آتی ہیں—
جب جاڑے کا موسم آتا ہی تمام ملک
ہرے ہرے کھیتوں اور سبز سبز گھاسوں

سے سرتا سر سبز ہو جاتا ہی اور پھر اُس سبزی
میں رنگہ رنگ کے پھولونکی مرصع کاری
مجب ہی خوبصورت اور خوشنما معلوم
ہوتی ہی

10. Translate into Hindustani:—

It was about six months after this transaction that a sudden fire burst forth in the house of this generous merchant. It was early in the morning when sleep is most profound, and none of the family perceived it till the whole building was involved in flames. The affrighted servants had just time to awaken the merchant and hurry him downstairs; and the instant he was down, the staircase itself gave way and sank into the midst of the fire. But if Francisco congratulated himself for an instant upon his escape, it was only to resign himself immediately after to the deepest despair, when he found that his son had been neglected in the general tumult and was yet amidst the flames.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SINDHI.

WALI MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the principal languages Sindhi is derived from. Illustrate your answers with examples, giving the etymology of each word you mention. 8

2. What parts of Speech take Pronominal affixes? Write down the affixes with examples. 6

3. Give the active, passive, impersonal and causal forms from the verb سرڻ. 8

(b) Are there any auxiliary verbs in Sindhi? If so mention them.

4. What is نعل مجہول What is it called in English? 6

How is it formed in Sindhi? Give examples.

5. Give the following forms from the verb ڏکڻ 8

زمان ماضي شرطيه - ضمير واحد غائب - موئنث

زمان حال مدامي - ضمير جمع غائب - موئنث

زمان حال متشڪي - ضمير واحد حاضر - موئنث

(b) Mention some irregular verbs in Sindhi.

6. Explain the significance and application of the following:-

ڀڳي سان پير جسي رتوراس ٿئي -

سرور لکن جو ڏنار اسين پائي به نه سنجائوس -

بيدادي ننگري چريٽ راجا ٽڪي سيراچي

ٽڪي سيراچا -

و هن جاء نه لهي منهنجي جتي اندر رک -

7. Paraphrase the following, explaining the terms underlined:-

ساري سکر سبق شريعت سندو سهلي

طريقتان تڪو وهي حقيقت جو حق

معرفت مرڪ اصل عاشقن کي

8. Translate into Sindhi the following:-

All this the lady accomplished much to her satisfaction and to that of her friends; and so blind and deaf self-love, that our hero neither heard nor saw that she was the object of derision. William, however, was rather clear-sighted; and as he could not bear to see his cousin make himself the butt of the company, he interrupted the conversation by begging the ladies would come into another room to look at the manner in which the China was painted.

9. Translate into English:-

برساتي موسم ۾ ڪنهن ڪنهن ڏينهن ته
پهري مهل يڪدم سڄو آپ ڪڪرن سان
چانچي ويڊو آهي ۽ چوڌاري اندو ڪارتي
ويندو آهي انهن مهل ڪڪرن ۾ اڇو
جهڙو رنگ ڏسبو آهي ۽ اوچتو روشنائي جا
چمڪاڻ ٿيو گز ڳاٺ پيا پوندا آهن - انهن
مهل مڙاي وڙيو ٿيندو آهي جيڏنهن ڏسبو
آهي تڏانهن وڃ جو چمڪو پيو پوندو آهي -
آپ ۾ هرهر ڪڪرن جي گچڪاري پوندي
آهي ۽ او تمام ڏاڍو اچي چٽندو آهي ۽
مينهن ريلڪري پيو پوندو آهي - انهن وقت
وڃ آسپاس ماڻهو يا ڪنهن ٻي شئي کي ناس
ڪري ٿي ته اهو ڏسي هيٺ وٺيو وڃي -

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

R. H. GUNTER, B.A. ; H. W. J. RICHARDS, C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a short sketch of the life of Akbar. 10
2. Mention the chief events in the history of India, from the appointment of Warren Hastings as Governor General to the extinction of the East India Company in 1857. 12
3. Give the various dynasties which have reigned in England since the Conquest, stating the right and title by which the first ruler of each dynasty held the crown. 12
4. What were— 7
 - (a) Domesday Book.
 - (b) Constitutions of Clarendon.
 - (c) The Crusades.
 - (d) Mise of Lewes.
 - (e) The Solemn League and Covenant.
 - (f) The Self-denying Ordinance.
 - (g) The Act of Uniformity?
5. What do you know of the battles of (a) Hastings, 7
 - (b) Cressy,
 - (c) Tewkesbury,
 - (d) Naseby,
 - (e) Sedgemoor,
 - (f) Plassey,
 - (g) Wandewash?
6. Draw a map of the Mediterranean Sea, showing the principal islands. 12
7. Mention the principal rivers and mountain ranges in India. 7
8. Write down the names of the countries of Europe, mentioning the capital of each. 8

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. ; H. M. PAGE, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show how straight lines may be employed to represent forces. 8

Three ropes being tied together, a boy pulls at each. Their efforts being in equilibrium, if the angle between the first and second ropes is 90° , and that between the first and third 150° , what are the relative strengths of the boys as regards their pulling?
2. Find the condition of equilibrium of a body resting on a smooth inclined plane and acted on by a force parallel to the inclined plane. 6

A body is supported on an inclined plane by a force parallel to the plane. If the Power be half the Weight, find the inclination of the plane.
3. Two coolies, —a man and a woman, —are to carry a box (weighing 150 lbs.) suspended from a pole whose ends rest on their shoulders. How would you arrange the matter so that the woman may sustain only one-third of the weight? 6
4. Find the condition of equilibrium of the Wheel and Axle. 6
5. State the law of constant proportion in chemical combination, and explain how common chalk furnishes an illustration of this law. 7

What weight of Carbon will be necessary for the perfect combustion of 8 lbs. of Oxygen?
6. Mention all the substances that are found to make up our atmosphere, stating in what proportion, by volume, each exists. 9

How would you ascertain whether the air in a well consists of ordinary air or Carbonic Acid gas?
7. In what particulars do rain, river, and sea water differ from one another? 9

What is the greatest weight of Oxygen that could be obtained from 27 lbs. of water?

8. Enumerate all the different bodies that constitute the Solar System. Mention at least two particulars in which stars differ from planets. How do you distinguish between stars and planets at night?

9. Explain fully, using a diagram, the Phases of the Moon.

10. How do you account for the fact that the tide rises and falls twice daily?

II.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

EXAMINERS.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.	...	...
M. MACMILLAN, B.A.	...	...
C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.	...	...	In English.
The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.	...	...
B. SCOTT, B.A.	...	...
G. W. FORREST, B.A.	...	...
The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.	...	...	In History and in Logic.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BRANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D., Hon.M.R.A.S.	...	...
LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.	...	...	In Sanskrit.
NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A.	...	...
KASHINATH BALVANT PENDSE, M.A.	...	...
The Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.	...	...	In Greek.
The Right Rev. L. G. MYLNE, M.A., D.D.	...	...	In Latin.
The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J.	...	...
W. ST. CLAIR TISDALL, M.A., C.M.S.	...	...	In Hebrew.
E. C. MONOD, Esq.	...	...	In French.
NAJMUDIN TVARJII, Esq.	...	...	In Persian.
A. M. HUSSAINALLI, B.A., LL.B.	...	...
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst.C.E.I.	...	...	In Natural Science.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	...	...
JAMSHEDJI ARDENIR DALAI, M.A., LL.B.	...	...
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.	...	...	In Mathema- tics.
KAVANJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.	...	...
J. JACK, M.A.	...	...

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

R. G. WENHAM, M.A. ; M. MACMILLAN, B.A. ;

C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M. ; THE REV. R. SCOTT, M.A. ;

B. SCOTT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

AUSTEN : *Sense and Sensibility* ; SCOTT : *Marmion*.

SECTION I.

1. What do you consider to have been Miss Austen's 10
object in writing "*Sense and Sensibility*" ? Show how she
has carried out that object.

2. "Every qualification is raised at times by the 10
circumstances of the moment to more than its real value ;
and she was sometimes worried down by officious con-
dolence to rate good breeding as more indispensable to
comfort than good nature."

Paraphrase this passage and explain its connection with
the context.

3. Explain the following words and phrases in italics :— 9

(a) "Whose protection will give us *consequence*."(b) "Her *dependence* on finding him there."(c) "*Setting one's cap at a man*."(d) "*Agonies of sensibility*."(e) "Mrs. Dashwood was *denied*."(f) "*Project* shrubberies and invent a sweep."

4. Who appear to have been the favourite English poets 6
at the time "*Sense and Sensibility*" was written ? How do
their names happen to be mentioned in the novel ?

5. Who were Robert Ferrars, Mr. Palmer and Miss 12
Grey ? Give short sketches of their characters as revealed
by their words and actions.

SECTION II.

6. How much information about the life and character of 10
Scott may be gathered from the Introductions to *Marmion* ?

7. Explain the following passages, referring to the 15
context and to figures of speech :—

(e) Behind, a darker hour ascends !
The altars quake, the crosser bends,
The ire of a despotic king
Rides forth upon destruction's wing.

(b) For Fate shall thrust you from the shore,
And Passion ply the sail and oar.

(c) Who, when his scythe her hoary foe
Was pining for the final blow,
The weapon from his hand could wring,
And break his glass, and shear his wing.

(d) Another sight had seen that morn,
From Fate's dark book a leaf been torn,
And Flodden had been Bannockburne !

8. What are the characteristics of Scott as a descriptive 10
poet ? Illustrate your answer by reference to his descrip-
tions of Edinburgh and the vicinity and the Scottish army
encamped there.

9. (a) Explain *arcade*, *bartizan*, *facet*, *treasure*. 8

(b) Derive *pilgrim*, *penit*, *gables*, *scutcheon*.

10. Reproduce in a clear prose style :— 10

They close in clouds of smoke and dust,
With sword-away, and with lance's thrust ;
And such a yell was there,

Of sudden and portentous birth,
As if men fought upon the earth,
And hounds in upper air ;

O life and death were in the shout,
Recoil and rally, charge and rout,
And triumph and despair.

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

HISTORY.

G. W. FERGUSON, B.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a short sketch of the Social War. What effect had it on the future history of Greece? 10
2. Give an account of the Amphiktyonic Assembly. 10
3. Write a short sketch of the life of Hieronymus. 15
- Give the substance of the 12th and 13th Chapters.
4. Give an account of the siege of Perinthus. 8
5. Give a sketch of the last seven years of Alexander's Asiatic campaign. 16
6. What was the state of the Grecian world when Alexander crossed the Hellespont? 10
7. Draw a map showing the importance of the pass of Thermopylae and the positions of Amphipolis, Samos, and Sardis. 6

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

RAMKISHEN & GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S.

KASHIMAN RAM-BHANDAR Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.;

NAKATESH BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A.;

KASHINATH BALVANT PONDSE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

S'akuntala, I—IV.; *Raghuvamsa*, I—V.

SECTION I.

1. Translate into English :—

(a) अध्याक्रान्ता वसतिरमुनाप्याश्रमे सर्वभोग्ये
रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति ।
अस्यापि द्यां स्पृशति वशिनश्चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः
पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपर्वः ॥

12

(b) यायेकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोधर्धम्ना-
माविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।
तेजोद्वयस्य पुगपद्वयस्योदयाम्यां
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशान्तरेषु ॥

Name and dissolve the compounds underlined. Give the metre of (a) and the figure of speech in (b).

2. Explain, giving the context :—

(a) सखींस्नेहो मां पुनरुक्तवादिनीं करोति
(b) न तादृश आकृतिविशेषा गुणविरोधिना भवन्ति
(c) काम इदानीं सकामो भवतु
(d) निभृतमिति चिन्तनोद्ये भवेत् । शीघ्रमिति सुकरम्
(e) अनन्तरं खलु आवां मदनगतस्य वृत्तान्तस्य
(f) प्रथमं सपरिवाहमासीत् । इदानीं राक्षसवृत्तान्तेन
विन्दुरपि नावशेषितः

(g) कृतं भवता निर्मलिकम्
(h) स्वयमक्षयाकुलीकुलशुभकारणं पृच्छीसि

3. Write grammatical notes on the following :—

दूरीकृताः, पितृद्वय, अनुमालिनीतीरम् पृच्छाय,
निष्ठवृत्.

4. What do you understand to be the poet's conception respecting—

(a) The behaviour of a good wife when living with her husband ;
(b) Hunting ;
(c) The value of apparel to a natural beauty ?

5. Describe a hermitage as you find it described in the "S'akuntala."

8

5

6

4

6. Translate into Sanskrit :—

15

As it was getting late, we set about putting up our tent for the night, when suddenly our ass, who had been quietly grazing near us, began to bray furiously, erected his ears, kicking right and left, and, plunging into the bamboos, disappeared. This made us very uneasy. I could not submit to lose the useful animal; and, moreover, I was afraid his agitation announced the approach of some wild beast.

SECTION II.

7. Translate into English, bringing out the sense clearly :— 12

(a) स्थित्यै दण्डयतो दण्ड्यान्परिणेतुः प्रसूतये ।

अप्यर्थकामौ तस्यास्तां धर्म एव मनीषिणः ॥

(b) तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना ।

तथाहि सर्वे तस्यामन्तर्यामिणकला गुणाः ॥

(c) ग्रहैस्ततः पञ्चमिरुद्धमंश्रयै—

रसूर्यगैः सूचितभाग्यसंपदम् ।

अमृत पुत्रं समये शचीसमा

त्रिसाधना शक्तिरित्यर्थमत्रपम ॥

8. Give the meaning of (explaining as fully as you can) 10
the following expressions :—

(1) चतुर्योधिरिवाम्बुगारं, (2) वृत्ते स्थितस्याधिपतेः प्रजानाम्, (3) मनीषितं दूरिषि येन दुग्धा, (4) व्यावृत्ता यत्परस्वेभ्यः श्रुती तस्करता स्थिता, (5) प्रणिपात-प्रतीकारः सरम्भा हि महात्मनाम्.

9. Derive and explain the following, adding grammatical notes :— 7

आतिथेयः, कडङ्ग (ङ्क) रीयः, श्रुतपारदृष्टा, ह्यंग-
न, कवोष्णम्,

10. (a) What is the characteristic of a विभक्ति sacrifice? 10

(b) What do you understand by the expression त्रिविधं तपः used by Kālidāsa?

(c) Name the fourteen lores or vidyās.

(d) Which are the seven *angas* or constituents of a *rājya* or government?

11. Translate into English :— 13

यथाहि पश्चादयः शब्दादिविज्ञाने प्रतिकूले जाते तता निवर्तन्ते अनुकूले च प्रवर्तन्ते, यथा दण्डोद्यतकरं पुरुषमभिमुखमुपलभ्य मां हन्तुमयमिच्छेतीति पलायितु-
मारभन्ते, हरिततृणपूर्णपाणिमुपलभ्य तं प्रयमिमुखी-
भवन्ति; एवं पुरुषा अपि व्युत्पन्नचित्ताः क्रुद्धदीना-
क्रोशतः खड्गोद्यतकरान्बलवत उपलभ्य ततो निवर्तन्ते,
तद्विपरीतान्प्रत्यभिमुखीभवन्ति । अतः समानः पश्चा-
दिभिः पुरुषाणां व्यवहारः ।

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.

The Right Rev. L. G. MYLNE, M.A., D.D. :

The Rev. E. USTED, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

LIVV : Book XXVII. ; OVID : *Metamorphoseon*, XIII., 1—222.

1. Translate, with notes on the words in italics :— 15

(a) Quippe ad quod bellum collega non ante quam ad satiationem ipsius peditum atque equitum datæ ab senatu copiae frissent majores instructionesque, quam si adversus ipsam Hannibalem iret, provocatus sit, eo ipsas quantumcumque virium momentum addiderat, rem omnem inclinaturus.

Auditum mole in spem transiit, ne ante audiretur, latum operam alterum consilium et alium exereitum advenisse, haud debiam victoriam facturam. Famae bellum conficere, et parva momenta in spem metamque impellere animos. *Glacies* quidem ex re bene gesta partae fructum prope omnem ipso laturos.

(b) Non ante aliarum, quibus obvis ab iugo ipso consurgendum erat, quam circumire, *qui a tergo includeret viam*. Tum unusquisque omnes exorti, et clamore sublata impetum ferre. Quam in ex valle consules essent, ut neque evadere possent in jugum occupatum ab hoste, ne receptum ab tergo circumvincti haberent, extrahi tamen duntius certamen potuisset, nisi coepta ab Etruscis fuga pavorem ceteris inieceret.

(c) Galvius juniorum, *quae sorte praerogativa erat*, Q. Fulvium et Q. Fabium consules dixerat, *eodemque jure vocatae* inclinassent, si tribuni plebis se interposuissent: qui neque magistratum continuari satis civile esse, aiebant: et *multo foedioris exempli*, eum ipsum creari, qui comitia haberet.

2. Explain:—

Aliquem aerarium facere: imperium abrogare: vestimenta locare: *equestres* note: aves non addixerunt: pedibus in sententiam ire: comitia consularia: supplicatio ad omnia pulvina: aurum vicissinarium, quod in sanctiore aenario ad ultimum casus servabatur.

3. Translate, with notes on the words in italics:—

(a) Finiverat Telamone satus, vulgisque secutum
Ultima murmur erat; donec Laetebus heros
Adstitit, atque oculos paulum tellure moratos
Sustulit ad proceres, expectataque resolvit
Ora sono: neque abest faecundis gratia dictis.
"Si mea cum vestris valuisse vota, Pelagi,
Non foret ambiguus tanti certamina heros,
Taque tuis armis, nos te post-veneris, Achille,
Quem quoniam non aequa mihi volentes negarunt
Fata,"—manusque simul solati lacrimantia tergit
Lamina—"quis magno mihi succedet Achilli
Quam per quem magnus Danaus succedet Achilles?"

What does the last line allude to?

(b) Victor ad Hyspyles patriam clarique Thoonis
Et veterum terras infames caele virorum
Vela dat, ut referat Tyrrhénia tela, sagittas

Quae postquam in illius Thoonis patriam, Thoonem
Victor ad Hyspyles patriam clarique Thoonis
Perdidit, atque Thoonis patriam clarique Thoonis
Exterminavit, nos Thoonis patriam clarique Thoonis
Longum in Thoonis patriam clarique Thoonis
Hic Thoonis patriam clarique Thoonis
Exterminavit, nos Thoonis patriam clarique Thoonis
Constat. Thoonis patriam clarique Thoonis
Non Thoonis patriam clarique Thoonis

(c) Non vixit Aeneas, quinqueque annos inveniit annis,
Cladibus et casu Trojano: Haec Aeneas moveri;
Cura deusque Trojano: Haec Aeneas moveri;
Memento Aeneas, Phrygi quoniam inter campis
Vidit Achilla perituro: quoniam mater.

4. Scan the last two lines (c), marking the quantities, the feet and the caesura.

5. "Metamorphoses, lib. 11." (a) Give the meaning and the derivation, as also the case, number and gender of *Metamorphoses*.

(b) Mention, in general, what these books contain.

(c) Point out some of their literary merits.

(d) Mention at which period of Ovid's life they were composed.

6. Translate into Latin:—

Scipio Nasica prevailed on the Senate, that before declaring war, commissioners (triumviri) were sent to Carthage, headed by Cato himself, with full powers to settle all disputes. They arrived at Carthage on the 1st of January (N.B.—Express this date according to the Roman Calendar), and offered their arbitration, but the Carthaginians actually demurred to throw themselves in the mercy of Cato. The commissioners returned to Rome, and Cato rising in the Senate, gave a glorious description of the power and wealth of Carthage, and declared, that what he had seen convinced him, that Rome would not be safe while so great a rival was at her door. Unfolding his toga, he produced some figs and said: "These figs grow but three days' sail from Rome." From that day forth, he concluded every speech he made, whatever was the subject, with the words: "My opinion is, that Carthage must be destroyed."

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW.

Rev. WILLIAM ST. CLAIR TISDALL, M.A., C.M.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(Gen. XI.—XX. : Ps. XXX.—LX.)

1. Translate into English :—

וַיֵּצֵא מֶלֶךְ-סֹדֹם לִקְרֹאתוֹ אֶחָדִי יְשֻׁבֵי מִבְּנוֹת
 אֶת-דִּרְלִימֶר וְאֶת-הַמֶּלֶךְ אֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ אֶל-
 עֶמֶק שֶׁמֶר הוּא עִמָּה הַכֹּלָה : וַיִּלְחֲצֵהֶם מֶלֶךְ
 שֶׁלֶם הַיָּמָא לָהֶם וַיִּזְן וְהוּא בָּזָן לֹאֵל עֲלִיּוֹן :
 וַיַּבְרִכּוּהוּ וַיֹּאמֶר בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה לֹאֵל עֲלִיּוֹן קֹדֶה
 שָׁמַיִם וָאָרֶץ : וַיְכַרֵּץ אֶל-עֲלִיּוֹן אֲשֶׁר-מִן-עֲרִיד
 בְּיָדוֹ וַיַּחְדְּלוּ מִעֲשֵׂה מַלְאָכָה : וַיֹּאמֶר מֶלֶךְ-סֹדֹם
 אֶל-אַבְרָם בְּנִי הִנֵּנִי וְהַרְבֵּשׁ מִדִּלְדָה : וַיֹּאמֶר
 אַבְרָם אֶל-מֶלֶךְ סֹדֶם בְּרַחֲמֵי יְהוָה אֵל
 עֲלִיּוֹן קֹדֶה שָׁמַיִם וָאָרֶץ : אֲבִי-מִדְּוָי וְעַד שִׁרְדִּי
 נָעַל וְאֵת אֶחָד אֶבְלָא אֲשֶׁר-לָדָה וְלֹא תֹאמַר אֲנִי
 הַעֲשִׂיתִי אֶת-אַבְרָם : בְּלִעְדִּי רַק אֲשֶׁר אֲבִי
 הַעֲשִׂירִים וְחֹלֶק הַנְּאֻשִׁים אֲשֶׁר הָלַכְוּ אִתִּי עִיר
 אֲשֶׁלָּה וַיִּמְרָא הֵם וַיְחַוּ חֲלָקָם :

2. Give the meanings and derivations of :—

יְחִידוֹ-אִילִי-אַמְנֵם-פֹּה-כְמוֹ-עֲלִיּוֹן-רִשֶׁת
 נָאֻם-בְּלִעְדִּי-נִקְיוֹן :

3. Mention some old forms of Hebrew words in the above Chapters of Genesis (i.e. Chapters XI.—XX.).

4. Quote any important varied readings which occur in the Samaritan Pentateuch in these Chapters.

5. Distinguish :—

מֶלֶךְ from מֶלֶךְ, and מֶלֶךְ from מֶלֶךְ and from מֶלֶךְ

6. Translate and explain the following passages :—

(1) הֵן לִי לֹא נִתְּתָה זֶרַע יְהוָה בְּנִי
 יוֹרֵשׁ אֹתִי : (2) וּבֶן-מִשְׁקֵה בֵּיתִי הוּא דִּמְשָׁק
 אֱלִיעֶזֶר : (3) אֲמַרְא מִמֵּאֲתִי הֵן בִּינְיָה אֵל
 נָא תַעֲבֹר מִעַל עֵבְרָה : (4) נִשְׁאֲתִי סָבִיד :
 (5) וַתִּקְרָא שֵׁם יְהוָה הַדֹּבֵר אֵלֶיהָ אֶתְהָ אֵל
 בְּאִי בִי אֲמַרְהָ הַנֶּם הִלֵּם רֵאִיתִי אֶחָדִי רֹאִי :
 (6) הִנֵּה הַפְּאִילָה כְּסוּת עֵצִים לְכָל אֲשֶׁר אִתָּה
 וְאֵת כָּל וְנִבְחַת :

7. Translate :—

לְכַנְנָה אֶת-תְּשַׁחֲת לְדֹד כִּכְתָּם בְּבִרְחוֹ מִשְׁנֵי
 שְׂאֵל בְּמַעֲרָה : חֲנִי אֱלֹהִים | חֲנִי בִי קֹדֶה
 חֲסִידָה נְפִשִׁי וּבְלִי-נִפְשָׁה אֲחִסָּה עֲדִי-עֲבֹר הַיּוֹת :
 אֲמַרְא לֹא-לֹהִים עֲלִיּוֹן לֹאֵל גִּמְרִי עֲלִי : וַיִּשְׁלַח
 מִשְׁמִיִּם וַיִּשְׁיַעֲדִי חֲרָף שְׂאֵפִי סִלְחָ וַיִּשְׁלַח אֱלֹהִים
 חֲסִידוֹ וְאֲמַתּוֹ : נְפִשִׁי בְּתוֹד לְבָאֵם אֲשֶׁר-בָּה
 לְהַטִּים בְּנִי-אֲדָם שְׁנִידֵם תְּחִית וְהַטִּים וְלִשְׁוֹנֵם
 חֲרַב חֲדָה : וַיִּכְהַ עַל-הַשְּׂמִיִּם אֱלֹהִים עַל

כְּלִהָאָרְצָן כְּבוֹדָה : רִשְׁתָּ הַכִּינֹן | לְאִצְמִי בָּפֶן
בִּפְשִׁי כִּי לֹא שִׁחָה בָּלֹו בְּתוֹכָהּ כָּלָה :
בָּבֹן לִי אֱלֹהִים בָּבֹן לִי אֲשִׁירָה וְאוֹמְרָה :
עֲנֶה כְּבֹדִי עֲנֶה הַנֶּבֶל וְכִנּוֹר אֲעִירָה שָׁחַר :
אֲחֵדָה בְּעַמִּים | אֲדַעַ אֲמַרְהָ בְּלֹאמִים : כִּי
גִדְלָה עַד־שָׁמַיִם חֶסֶדָה וְעַד־שָׁחַמִים אֲמַרְהָ :
רוֹמְהָ עַל־שָׁמַיִם אֲלֹהִים עַל־כְּלִהָאָרְצָן כְּבוֹדָה :

8. Punctuate and parse the following verse :—

הַצִּילֵנִי מִדְּמִים אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהֵי תְשׁוּעַתִּי תִרְנָן
לִשְׁנוֹי צִדְקָתְךָ :

9. Describe the circumstances in David's life to which reference is made in the Psalm above given (in Question VII).

10. Explain the phrases : אֶל־תִּשְׁחַת : לְמִנְצָה
עַל־עֲלָמֹות | בְּגִמָּת | מִשְׁבִּיל | מִכְתָּם—

when they occur in the headings of the Psalms.

11. Translate into Hebrew :—

"And the LORD said unto Abram, after that Lot was separated from him, 'Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art, northward and southward and eastward and westward; for all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed for ever. And I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth: so that, if a man can number the dust of the earth, thou shalt thy seed also be numbered. Arise, walk through the land in the length of it and in the breadth of it; for unto thee will I give it.' And Abram moved his tent, and came and dwelt by the oaks of Mamre, which are in Hebron, and built there an altar unto the LORD."

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

FRENCH.

E. C. MOSOD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Select Tales by modern French Writers;

VICTOR HUGO: *Hernani*.

1. Translate into English :—

Don Carlos—(seul)

(Il s'incline devant le tombeau)

Es-tu content de moi ?

Ai-je bien déposé les misères du roi ;

Charlemagne ? Empereur, suis-je bien un autre homme ?

Puis je accomplir mon casque à la mitre de Rome !

Aux fortunes du monde ai-je droit de toucher ?

Ai-je un pied sûr et ferme, et qui puisse marcher

Dans ce sentier, semé de ruines varelales,

Que tu nous as battu de tes larges sandales ?

Ai-je bien à ta flamme allumé mon flambeau ?

Ai-je compris la voix qui parle en ton tombeau

— Ah ! j'étais seul, perdu, seul devant un empire

Tout un monde qui hurle, et menace, et conspire

Tout un monde qui hurle, et menace, et conspire

Le Danois à punir, le Saint-Père à payer,

Venise, Soliman, Luther, François premier,

Mille poignards jaloux luisant déjà dans l'ombre,

Des pièges, des écueils, des ennemis sans nombre,

Vingt peuples dont un seul ferait peur à vingt rois,

Tout pressé, tout pressant, tout à la fois !

Te t'ai crié : " Par où faut-il que je commence ? "

Et tu m'as répondu : " Mon fils, par la clémence ! "

Hernani—VICTOR HUGO.

2. Reply to the following :—

What is the plot of the play of *Hernani* ?

Resume it in a few lines, adding a few details on the principal characters.

3. Answer the following questions :—

Who was Victor Hugo ?

Which scene of *Hernani* is known as " la scène des portraits " and why is it so called ?

What means : Oni c'en est la. S'il te passe à l'esprit. Seriez vous de moitié dans. C'est un plaisant drôle. Vous êtes dégoûté.

4. Translate into French—

25

On the limit between the "ancien régime" and the society which has sprung from the revolution we find Bernardin de Saint Pierre's touching novel "Paul et Virginie." Imagine the graces of the golden age combined with the beauties of Christianity and the results of modern civilisation. Suppose a fusion with the antique idyl has been blended together with the novel such as we know it;—you have then some idea of a work so perfect in its kind that no one has ever succeeded in imitating it.

5. Translate into English:—

20

Madame Bourgade me conduisit chez elle et me présenta sa fille. La belle Aimée était vêtue de cotonnade neuve teinte dont la couleur avait passé. Elle n'avait ni bonnet, ni col, ni manchettes; le blanchissage est si cher! Je pus admirer une grosse natte de magnifiques cheveux blancs, un cou un peu maigre, mais d'une rare élégance, et des mains qu'une grande dame eût payées cher. Sa figure était celle de sa mère, avec vingt années de moins. En les voyant l'une à côté de l'autre, je songeais involontairement à ces dessins d'architecture, où l'on voit dans le même cadre un temple en ruine et sa restauration. La taille d'Aimée, avec une brassière au lieu de corset, et un simple jupon sans crinoline, montrait une élégance de bon aloi. Le prix élevé des engins de la coquetterie fait que les pauvres sont moins souvent dupes que les riches. Ce qui m'étonna le plus dans la future Madame Debay, c'est la blancheur limpide de son teint. On aurait dit du lait, mais du lait transparent; je ne puis mieux comparer son visage qu'à une perle fine.

6. Reply to the following:—

6

What was : la Terreur?

What is the meaning of : Il l'avait échappé belle. Jouer son va-tout. Il ne me revenait pas. Bien m'en a pris.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GREEK.

The Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.

HOMER'S ILIAD, BOOK I.: XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, BOOK I.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate:—(vv. 173—181, 345—356.)

25

(a) φεύγει μάλ', εἰ τοι θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται, οἰδέ σ' ἔγωγε
λίσσομαι εἶναι· μένιν μὲν παρ' ἔμοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι
οἳ κέ με τιμήσουσι, μάλιστα δὲ μηριετα Ζεὺς.
ἔχθιστος δὲ μοι ἐσσι διατρεφῶν βασιλῆων·
αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔστι τέ φίλη πόλις· μοι τε μάχη τε,
εἰ μάλ' ἀκέρτερος ἔσσι, θεὸς πῶν σοὶ τόγ' ἔδωκεν.
οἰκαδ' ἴων σὺν νηυσὶ τε σῆς καὶ σοῖς ἐτάροισιν
Μυρμιδόνεσσιν ἄσπασα, σέθεν δ' ἐγὼ οὐκ ἀλεγίζω,
οὐδ' ὄδομαι κοτύοντος· ἀπειλήσω δέ τοι ὕδα.

(b) Ὃς φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλον ἐπεπείθειτο· ἑταίρω,
ἐκ δ' ἄγαγε κλισίῃς Βρισηΐδα καλλιστάρηρον,
δάκε δ' ἄγειν. τῷ δ' αὖτις ἴτην παρὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
ἢ δ' αἰκῶσ' ἄμα ποῖται γυνὴ κίεν. ἀτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς
δακρύσας ἐτάρων ἄφωρ ἔζετο νόσφι λιγυθείς,
εἶν' ἐφ' ἄλδς πολίτης, ἥρσεν ἐπ' ἀπείρανα πόντον
πολλὰ δὲ μηρὶ φίλῃ ἥρσατο χείρας ὀργυρῶν·
Μῆτερ, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτεκες γε μονοθιδίων περ ἄντα,
τιμὴν πέρ μοι ἄφελλες Ὀλύμπιος ἐγγυαλίζει
Ζεὺς ὑφιβερέμεν· νῦν δ' οὐδέ με τυτθὸν ἔτισεν.
ἦ γάρ μ' Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἤγισμεν· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, ἀπὸς ἀπούρας.

Explain the force of περ in vv. 352, 353 and of ἀπὸς in 356.

2. Distinguish between πύλεων and πολέων, αἰτοῦ and αἰτοῦ and give the futures in use of ἀνδάνω, βαίνω, ἔχω, θνήσκω, πυνθάνομαι, and φέρω.

3. Point out the predicates in :—

- (a) ὁ Θεὸς ἔστιν ἀγαθός.
(b) ἀπέχει ἡ Πλάτωνα τῶν Θεῶν σταθίους ἑβδομήκοντα.
(c) ὁ μυοκέραις τὴν δορὶν ἰσχυροτάτην ἔχει.

4. What are the three principal meanings of the Greek genitive?

5. Explain (a) εἰ τι ἔχει, διδῶσι; (b) εἴν τι ἔχει, δώσει; (c) εἰ τι ἔχει, διδοίη ἄν; and (d) εἰ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδον ἄν.

6. Translate :—

(i) ἐνταῦθα ἔμμενον ἡμέρας τρεῖς, ἐν αἷς Ξέρξης ὁ Ἀρκίος τὰ Λύκαια ἔβησε καὶ ἄγωνα ἔθηκε· τὰ δὲ ἄλλα ἦσαν σπλεγγυίδες χρωσῶν· ἐβέβρωσε δὲ τὸν ἄγωνα καὶ Κύριος.

Show the meaning of the different tenses of the verbs here used.

(ii) ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδῶκον αὐτῷ σχολαίως ποίειν, ὥσπερ ὕλην ἐκέλευσε τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν Πέρσας τοὺς κρατίστους συνεισπένσαι τὰς ἀμάξεις. "Ἐνθα δὴ μέρος τι τῆς εὐταξίας ἦν θεάσασθαι. Ἐψάσαντες γὰρ τοὺς πορθηραυτοὺς κάθον, ὅπου ἐνυχεῖν ἐκαστος ἐστῆκώς, ἵεντο, ὥσπερ ἂν θράμοι τῆς περὶ οὐκῆς καὶ μύλα κατὰ πρηνεὺς γηλόβων, ἔχοντες τοὺτους τε τοὺς πολυτελεῖς χιτῶνας καὶ τὰς ποικίλας ἀναξυρίδας, ἔναι δὲ καὶ στρεπτοὺς περὶ τοῖς τραχήλοις καὶ ψέλια περὶ ταῖς χερσίν· εὐθὺς δὲ σὺν τοῖσι τοῖς εὐσηπθίσαντες εἰς τὸν πηλὸν βάτον· ἥ ὥς τις ἂν φέτο μετεώρους ἐξεκόμισαν τὰς ἀμάξεις.

Explain the construction of μετεώρου.

(iii) εἰ δὲ τίνα ὁρῶν δεινὸν ὄντα οἰκόνομον ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου καὶ κατασκευάζοντά τε ἧς ἄρχι χώρας καὶ προσόδους ποιοῦντα, οὐδένα ἂν πώποτε ἀφείλετο, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ πλείω προσεδίδου, ὥστε καὶ ἡθίως ἐπόνουν καὶ βαρραλείως ἐκτῶντο καὶ ὁ ἐπέπατο αὐτοῖς, ἥμισυ Κύρον ἐκρυπτεν· οἱ γὰρ φθονῶν τοῖς φανερώς πλουτοῦσιν ἐφαίνετο, ἀλλὰ πειρώμενος χρῆσθαι τοῖς τῶν ἀποκρυπτομένων χρήμασι.

7. Translate into Greek prose :—

The City of Sparta, being unexpectedly attacked by a powerful army of Thebans, was in very great danger of falling into the hands of their enemies. The citizens suddenly gathered themselves into a body, and fought with a resolution equal to the necessity of their affairs; yet no one so remarkably distinguished himself on this occasion to the amazement of both armies as Isidas, the son of Phoebeidas, who was at that time in the bloom of his youth, and very remarkable for the comeliness of his person. He was coming out of the bath when the alarm was given, so that he had not time to put on his clothes, much less his armour; however, transported with a desire to serve his country in so great an emergency, snatching up a spear in one hand, and a sword in the other, he flung himself into the thickest ranks of the enemy.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

NAJMEHIN TYABI Esq.; A. M. HUSSENALLI, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HAFIZ : Odes 451-500; ANVARI SHAHLI : Chapters X-XIV.

1. What is meant by انوار سهیلی? What is the work otherwise called? Who compiled it? State briefly the circumstances under which it was got up. When and by whom was it introduced into Persia?

2. Give the meanings of—

مجاهدت — استکبار — وحوش — يومر —
مخالطت — متعفف — مهاجرت — مرع —
سكنت — انفعال — تعب — رباط

3. Explain the references in the following :—

(a) دران بیش مشیری بود ماده — و پزبری جنگ
و پرخاش را آماده — پیل نمی که بهرام

فلک چون گور شکار او بودی — و شیر سپهر
از شکوه سولتش چون گاو زمین بتحت الثری
قرار نمودی

(b) قرص جوین می شکن و می شکیب

تا نغمه‌ی گندم آدم فریب

(c) بر سر از شین شرع ساختند تاج

دل او هرش و سجده اش معراج

(d) کرشمه کن و بازار ساحری بشکن

بغمزه رونق بازار سامری بشکن

4. Explain the following, naming the metres :—

(a) خشم و کین وصف سباع است و ددان

هرکرا خشم است و کین هست از ددان

اصل کین از دوزخ است و کین تو

جزو آن کل است و خصم دین تو

چون تو جزو دوزخی پس هوش دار

جزو سوی کل خود گیرد قرار

(b) بزیر دلق مرقع کمندها دارند

دراز دستی این کوتاه آستینان بین

(c) مر جلوه می نماید بر سبز خنک گردون

یا او سر در آید بر رخسار با بگردان

(d) دلها ز دام طره چو بر خاک میفشاند

با آن فریب ما چه گذشت از هوا بگو

(e) مفروش عطر مقل بر هندوی زلف یار

کانبجا هزار نافر مشکین بر نیم جو

8. توضیح and تلمیح Explain the figures of speech

and state what figures of speech have been employed in the following lines :—

تا مرا چشم فتاده است بران مشکین خال

در جهان نیست چو من هیچ کسی مسکین حال

بزم و رزمش ورد و خار و مغو و خمیش نورو نار

امن و بیمش تخت و دار و مهر و کینش فجر و عار

6. (a) Give the line in your portion in which Hafiz 6 makes a mention of Saadi.

(b) Find the year of Hafiz's death from the words

by the Abjad numerical process, placing the value of each letter against it.

7. Translate into English :—

(a) 20 و اگر بلار وزیر که رای منبرش در

هر شب حادثه آفتابست روشنی فزای

و پرتو شمع ضمیرش در تیرگی هر واقعه
نور است ظلمت زدای فرد بی دستیاری
قلم بیقرار او تحت ملوک رانہوں پای برقرار
پیش سریر مزین نباشد مہارت ممالک و رونق
اصال و آبادانی خزاین و حصول اموال
چگونه دست دہد و چون صحیفہ تدبیر
کمال دبیر کہ نقشند سپہر بلند شاگرد بنان
او و دبیر زیبا تقریر ریزہ خور خوان بیان
ارست لفظی چون لآلی منظوم دلکشای
و خطی چون در منشور طرب افزای در
نظر نباشد مصالح اطراف و حوادث نواحی
چگونه معلوم شود و بر احوال اعدا و مزایم
خصمان بچہ حیلہ و قوف افتد بی این دو
ناصر امین و عامل کافی کہ بدن ملک را
دست گیرا و دیدہ بینا اند رونق امور و
نظام مہمات از قبیل محالات خواهد بود

15 (b) مزرع سبز فلک دیدم و داس مد نو
یادم از کشتہ خویش آمد و ہنگام درو
گفتم ای بخت بخسپیدی و خورشید دمید

گفت با این ہمہ از سابقہ نومید مشو
تکمہ بر اختر شب گرد مکن کین عیار
تاج کاؤس ربود و کمر کھنڈرو
گر روی پاک و مجرد چو مسیحا بفک
از فروغ تو بخورشید رسد مد پرتو
آسمان کو مفروش این عظمت کاندہ عشق
خرمن مد بجوی خوشہ پروین بدو جو
ہر کہ در مزرع دل تخم وفا سبز نکود
زرد روئی کشد از حاصل خود گاہ درو
اندین دایرہ میباش چو دف حلقہ بگوش
ور قفائی خوری از دایرہ خویش مرو
آتش زرق و یا خرمن دین خواہد سوخت
حافظ این خرمنہ پشینہ بینداز و برو

S. Translate into Persian :-

A stranger came recommended to a merchant's house at Lubeck. He was hospitably received; but, the house being full, he was lodged at night in an apartment handsomely furnished, but not often used. There was nothing that struck him particularly in the room when left alone, till he happened to cast his eyes on a picture which immediately arrested his attention. It was a single head; but there was something so uncommon, so frightful and unearthly, in its expression, though by no means ugly, that he found himself irresistibly attracted to look at it.

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUSJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.;

KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.; J. JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Simplify :—

$$4\sqrt{147} - \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} - 3\sqrt{75} - 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}.$$

2. Prove that the product of any four consecutive even integers increased by 16 is a perfect square.

3. Show how to obtain the sum and product of the two roots of a quadratic equation in terms of the co-efficients and the last term.

If a and β are the roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, find the values of the sum and product of $aa + b$ and $a\beta + b$.

4. Define ratio and ratio of greater inequality.

If $6x^2 + 6y^2 = 13xy$, what is the ratio of x to y ?

If $a:b$ is a ratio of greater inequality, shew that $a:b$ is greater than $a^2:b^2:2ab$.

5. Define direct, inverse and joint variation; and give an illustration of each.

Given that $x + y$ varies as $z + \frac{1}{z}$, and $x - y$ varies as $z - \frac{1}{z}$, find the relation between x and z , if $z = 2$, when $x = 3$ and $y = 1$.

6. Find the n^{th} term in an Arithmetical, a Geometrical, and an Harmonical Progression.

In a Geometrical Progression, if the $(p + q)^{\text{th}}$ term is m , and the $(p - q)^{\text{th}}$ term is n , find the p^{th} and q^{th} terms,

7. Find the sum of an infinite Geometrical Progression, the common ratio being less than unity.

If $S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_p$ are the sums of infinite geometrical series, whose first terms are $1, 2, 3, \dots, p$, and whose common ratios are $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{p+1}$ respectively,

prove that $S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + \dots + S_p = \frac{1}{2} p(p+3)$.

8. Find the number of ways in which it is possible to make an arrangement of n things out of n , when in each permutation any of the things may be repeated once, twice, \dots, r times.

There are 3 candidates for a professorship, and one is to be elected by the votes of β men; in how many ways can the votes be given?

9. Prove the Binomial Theorem, when the exponent is any negative quantity.

Find the $(r+1)^{\text{th}}$ term of $(1+x)^{-2}$ and $(1-ax)^{-\frac{1}{n}}$.

10. Find the greatest term in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, where n is fractional and positive.

Find the greatest term in $\left(1 + \frac{2}{3}\right)^{31}$.

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

EUCLID.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUSJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.;

KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.; J. JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. To describe a square on a given straight line. Given the sum of a diagonal and a side of a square, it is required to construct it.

2. In every triangle, the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either

of these sides, and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle and the acute angle. (Prove the first case only.)

The base of a triangle is given and is bisected by the centre of a given circle; if the vertex be at any point in the circumference, show that the sum of the squares on the two sides of the triangle is invariable.

3. One circumference of a circle cannot cut another at more than two points. 6

Given the centres of two circles and one of their points of intersection, determine their second intersection without drawing the circles.

4. In equal circles the angles which stand on equal arcs are equal to one another, whether they be at the centres or at the circumferences. 9

If A, B, C be three points in the circumference of a circle and D, E the middle points of the arcs AB, AC; then if the straight line DE intersect the chords AB, AC in F, G, AF is equal to AG.

5. To inscribe a circle in a given triangle. 6

The bisectors of two external angles of a triangle and the bisector of the third internal angle meet in one point.

6. The bisectors of the angles of any equilateral and equiangular polygon meet in one point. 10

If the alternate sides of an equilateral and equiangular pentagon be produced to meet and the points of intersection be joined, the figure so formed will be an equilateral and equiangular pentagon.

7. The sides about the equal angles of triangles which are equiangular to one another are proportionals; and those which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides. 5

8. To divide a straight line similarly to a given divided straight line. 8

C is any point in the straight line AB. It is required to find a point P in AB, such that $AP \cdot PB = AC \cdot CB$.

9. Parallelograms which are equiangular to one another have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides. 5

10. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to both the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

ABC is an isosceles triangle, the side AB being equal to AC; F is the middle point of BC; on any straight line through A perpendiculars FG, CE are drawn; show that the rectangle AC, EF is equal to the sum of the rectangles FG, EG and FA, FG.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 12 NOON.]

LOGIC.

G. W. FORREST, B.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J. •

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

- In what does Fowler's definition of Logic differ from that of Sir William Hamilton; and why does Fowler regard Logic as a subordinate branch of Psychology? 6
- Give reasons— 8
 - Why the logical copula is no term.
 - Why it must be limited to the present tense of the verb to be.
 - Why it should not be modified by expressions indicating degrees of assent or dissent.
- State the following propositions in strict logical form, convert each of them, mentioning at the same time the particular kind of conversion which you make use of:— 10
 - Not every Frenchman is a Parisian.
 - The longer war is delayed, the fiercer will be its outbreak.
 - Only such artists as practise daily will become masters.
 - Many of my old friends are no more.
 - As a man lives, so he will probably die.
- Would a division of 'Terms' into common, singular, abstract, and concrete be logically correct? And does a 5

definition of 'Syllogisms' by which they are defined to be deductive inferences containing three terms conform to logical rules?

3. Explain briefly, and illustrate by examples or symbols, the exact meanings of the following expressions:—Contrary opposition; permutation; illicit process of the minor term; *Baroko*; fallacy of division; circumstantial evidence.

6. In what points and for what reasons do the two forms of the Sorites differ? How is an O conclusion obtained in the Goclenian form, and how is such a Sorites with an O conclusion expanded into syllogisms?

7. To what particular kind of inference does the following argument belong? Is it constructed according to logical rules and is it valid?—"If a man deserves promotion, he ought to have shown his abilities either by a long course of regular service, or by extraordinary merits in some particular case; but this man was not able to do so in either way: therefore he does not deserve promotion."

8. Express the following arguments in strict logical form, indicating the mood and figure; and examine their validity, paying attention to (b) and (c), which imply more than one syllogism.

- Some merchants are not careful in keeping their accounts and therefore are sure to fail.
- Human reasoning is fallible; hence all our syllogisms may be wrong.
- 'Time is money' says the proverb; and as money makes a man rich, it follows that a man becomes rich by time; but time makes a man old, and consequently old age makes a man rich.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., *Mech. Inst. C.E.I.*;
The Rev. P. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—Arrange your papers in two parts: (1) Questions 1 to 3 inclusive; (2) Questions 4 to 7 inclusive.

1. Explain the action of Harrison's Gridiron Pendulum and show that the lengths of the compensating bars must be inversely proportional to their respective co-efficients of expansion.

2. Distinguish between real and apparent expansion of liquids.

A glass vessel contained 186 grammes of water at 0° C.; after heating it to 100° C. it was found that 9 grammes had been expelled. Given the co-efficient of cubical expansion of glass = 0.000025, find the mean co-efficient of real and apparent expansion of water between 0° and 100° C.

3. Describe Daniell's Hygrometer and the method of using it. In what respects is Regnault's Hygrometer an improvement on Daniell's instrument?

4. A lead ball and an iron ball of exactly the same size are placed in boiling water for half an hour. They are then taken out and plunged into two similar vessels, each containing 1 lb. of water at 20°. Will the two vessels of water be heated equally by the two balls? Explain your answer fully.

5. How do *evaporation* and *chillition* differ?

A vessel of water at 20° C. is placed over a constant source of heat and the water begins to boil after 16 minutes, after which it takes 107 minutes to boil away. Find the latent heat of steam.

6. The melting point of lead is 326° C. and its specific heat is 0.031. Supposing all the heat produced to be absorbed by the lead, with what velocity must a rifle bullet, originally at 20° C., strike a target in order that the temperature of the bullet may be raised to its melting point?

7. State the laws of reflexion of radiant heat and show how the law of inverse squares may be proved experimentally.

lxvii EXAMINATION IN ELEMENTARY MECHANICS
OF SOLIDS AND FLUIDS, 1888-89.

MONDAY, 2ND JULY.

[12 NOON TO 3 P.M.]

EXAMINATION IN ELEMENTARY MECHANICS
OF SOLIDS AND FLUIDS.

H. K. TAVARIA, L.M. & S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between *moment* and *momentum*, and show that a force is proportional to the momentum which it produces. 17

An arrow is shot vertically upwards with a velocity of 96 feet per second, and returns to the ground after a certain time. If another arrow, *half the weight* of the former, be shot vertically upwards with the same force, compare the time taken by each of the arrows to reach the ground.

2. The circulation of blood essentially consists in blood leaving the heart by the arteries and returning directly to it by the veins. Regarding the two currents of blood in opposite directions as masses projected vertically downwards and upwards respectively under gravity, state what influence the force of gravity has on the circulation. 5

3. Describe Brahma's Press and enunciate its principle. 17

A Brahma's Press is worked by a lever which gives a mechanical advantage of 10. Find the sectional area of the larger piston employed to lift a weight of 2000 kilos, when a force of 30 kilos is applied to the lever, the sectional area of the smaller piston being 4 sq. cm.

4. Define Specific Gravity. What standard is usually adopted for calculating the specific gravities of solids and of liquids? Describe fully one method for each. 17

5. Mention shortly an experiment which proves that the atmosphere presses in all directions. When a hollow vessel with a narrow mouth, in which a vacuum is produced, is applied to any fleshy part of the human body, the soft tissues appear to rise into the vessel. Account for this. 17

When the mercurial barometer stands at 75.022 cm., find the height of a barometer partly filled with water and partly with mercury, so that the height of the water is three times that of the mercury. (Sp. gr. of mercury 13.6.)

EXAMINATION IN ELEMENTARY MECHANICS lxviii
OF SOLIDS AND FLUIDS, 1888-89.

6. Explain briefly the action of the Siphon, and state 17 how you would bring it into action.

The barometer standing at 30 inches, find the specific gravity of the heaviest liquid that can be drawn off by a siphon whose short leg is 54.4 inches.

7. The Biceps muscle in the arm is attached to the 10 Humerus above and the Radius below. Show by a diagram what order of lever the combination forms, marking the points of application and the direction of action of the Power, Weight, and Fulcrum.

Is there any *advantage* attending the use of levers of the third order which might account for their prevalence in the human body?

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER,

[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain fully what is meant by the acceleration of 10 gravity and show how the value of g may be obtained by Atwood's machine.

2. A boy, weighing 6 stones $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., jumps 6 inches high 14 fourteen times. Show that the energy thus spent would be sufficient to stop a man weighing $13\frac{1}{2}$ stones and running at the rate of 10 miles per hour.

3. A stone is let fall from the top of a high cliff and reaches the ground in 6 seconds. Find the height of the cliff and the velocity of the stone when it reaches the ground. 5

4. A weight of 10 tons just breaks a beam 4 feet long, 6 inches deep and 4 inches wide. What weight would rupture a beam of the same material, each of whose dimensions is $1\frac{1}{4}$ times that of the given beam? 12

5. The receiver of an air pump has three times the volume of its barrel. Find the density of the air after three complete strokes of the piston. 14

6. The tube of a barometer has a cross section of 1 square 13 centimetre. When the column stands at 77 centimetres the

vacuous space above the mercury is 8 centimetres. How far will the column be depressed if 1 cubic centimetre of air be introduced?

7. What is meant by the "specific gravity" of a substance? 15

A body floats with one-tenth of its volume above the surface in water. What portion of it would project if it were floating in a liquid of specific gravity $\frac{1}{2}$?

8. Glycerine stands in a barometer tube at a height of 26 feet when the mercurial barometer stands at 30 inches. The specific gravity of mercury being 13.6, find that of glycerine. 14

III.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE
OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

R. G. OZENHAM, M.A....	...	...	...
M. MACMILLAN, B.A. ....	...	...	...
C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M. ....	...	...	In English.
The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A. ....	...	...	...
R. SCOTT, B.A. ....	...	...	...
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARRAR, M.A.,	...	...	...
Ph.D., Hon.M.R.A.S.	...	...	...
LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.	...	...	In Sanskrit.
NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A. ....	...	...	...
KASHINATH BALVANT PENDRE, M.A....	...	...	...
The Right Rev. L. G. MYLER, M.A., D.D.	...	...	In Latin.
The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J. ....	...	...	...
E. C. MONOD, Esq. ....	...	...	In French.
NASRUDIN TYABJI, Esq....	...	...	...
A. M. HUSSEINALLI, B.A., LL.B. ....	...	...	In Persian.
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. ....	...	...	...
PARDUNJI MANCHURJI DASTUR, M.A. ....	...	...	In Mathematics.
KAVANJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A....	...	...	...
J. JACK, M.A. ....	...	...	...

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

R. G. QVENHAM, M.A. ; M. MACMILLAN, B.A. ;

C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M. : The Rev. R. Scott, M.A.

B. SCOTT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SHAKESPEARE: *Henry VI., Part I.*

THE GOLDEN TREASURY : Book IV.

SECTION I.

1. Do you think that Shakespeare wrote all or any of the First Part of Henry VI. ?

2. Paraphrase :—

The sword of Orleans hath not made me smart,
These words of yours draw life-blood from my heart
On that advantage, bought with such a shame,
(To save a paltry life and slay bright fame,)
Before young Talbot from old Talbot fly,
The coward horse, that bears me, fall and die !
And like me to the peasant boys of France ;
To be sham'd's score and subject of mischance !
Surely, by all the glory you have won,
An' I fly, I am not Talbot's son.

3. Annotate the italicised words in the following :—

- (b) And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset.
Were growing time once ripen'd to my will.

4. Explain briefly :—

- (a) I love no colours ; and, without all colour,
Of base insinuating flattery,
I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet.
- (b) Then follow thou thy desperate sire of Crete,
Thou Icarus.
- (c) Good God ! that nobles should such stomachs

5. Mention the instances in which the First Part of Henry VI. is not in agreement with the facts of history, and in each case show, if possible, why the author deviated from historical accuracy.

Section 71

6. State which of the poets represented in the Golden Treasury is your favorite and give reasons for your preference.

A very strong fear will be of China

Scanned with CamScanner

Printed and Published by J. H. B. & Co. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 84

...and the throne...

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- Two voices are there, one is of the sea,
One of the mountains, each a mighty voice:
In both from age to age thou didst rejoice.
They were thy chosen songs, Liberty.
There came a tyrant, and with holy fire
Thou fought'st against him, but have vainly striven
Thou from thine Alpine holds at length art driven
Where not a torrent murmur heard by thee.

Explain the allusions in the above lines.

9. Name the respective authors of the following stanzas and give very shortly the subject-matter of the poems from which they are taken :—

- (g) " And the soft dreams of the moon
(Which like winged winds had borne
To that silent isle, which lies
Mid remembered agonies,
The frail bark of this lone being)
Pass, to other softness fleeing,
And its ancient pilot, Pain,
Sits beside the helm again."
- (h) " Earth fills her lap with pleasures of her own :
Yearnings her bath in her own natural kind,
And, even with something of a mother's mind
And no unworthy aim
The homely nurse dith all she can
To make her tender child, her inmate, Man,
Forget the glories he hath known
And that imperial palace whence he came."

- (a) A lightsome eye, a soldier's mien,
A bathos of the blue,
A doublet of the Lincoln green,
No more of me you knew
My Love!
No more of me you know.
- (b) "O talk not to me of a name great in story:
The days of our youth are the days of our glory;
And the myrtle and ivy of sweet two and twenty
Are worth all your laurels, though ever so plenty."
- (c) "A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
A wind that follows fast
And fills the white and rustling sail
And bends the gallant mast."

10. How is Bonnard referred to in the Golden Treasury? Who was Bonnard?
How is Corunna referred to and by what poet?
What poets frequented the Mermaid Tavern?

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

R. G. OKENHAM, M.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.;
C. H. CANDY, P.A., LL.M.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
B. SCOTT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BURKE: *Reflections on the French Revolution*;
MILTON: *Paradise Lost*, Books I. and II.

SECTION I.

1. Considered as political literature of lasting value and authority, compare Burke's criticism upon the policy of the National Assembly with his historical comparison of English and French Revolutions.
2. What were the questions of home and foreign policy which were chiefly engaging English politicians at the time when the French Revolution began?

3. Explain the following:—

15

- (a) Those who quit their proper character, to assume what does not belong to them, are, for the greater part, ignorant both of the character they leave, and of the character they assume.
- (b) But the course of succession is the healthy habit of the British Constitution.
- (c) The pedigree of our liberties.
- (d) If the orders were to act separately, the number would not, beyond the consideration of the expense, be of much moment.
- (e) Law itself is only beneficence acting by a rule.
- (f) We are not the disciples of Voltaire; Helvetius has made no progress amongst us.

4. What are the allusions in the following?—

15*

- (a) But did the privileged nobility who met under the King's precept at Versailles in 1789, or their constituents, deserve to be looked on as the Nayras or Mamalukes of this age, or as the Orsini and Vitelli of antient times?
- (b) They have made France free in the manner in which those sincere friends to the rights of mankind, the Romans, freed Greece, Macedonia, and other nations.
- (c) If the Parliaments had been preserved, instead of being dissolved at so ruinous a charge to the nation, they might have served in this new commonwealth, perhaps not precisely the same (I do not mean an exact parallel), but near the same purposes as the court and Senate of Areopagus did in Athens.
- (d) The Latin of your present doctors may be better than that of your old comedy.
- (e) The Mississippi speculation of Law.

SECTION II.

5. What are the mental characteristics of the Satan of the first two books of *Paradise Lost*? Is Milton's conception original?
6. Describe in your own words the construction and appearance of Pandemonium. What were the qualifications of the Architect?
7. Give the meaning of the following words as used by Milton, with their derivation:—*Alchymy, architect, amaranth, empyrean, exultate, paucity*. Also the meaning, derived if possible from the text, of *throne, nature, charlatan, phlegmon*.

8. Explain the following passages, remarking in connection with (a) on the character typified in the speaker, with (b) on Milton's theory of the Universe, with (c) on his use of similes generally, and with (d) on peculiarities of idiom :—

- (a) This intellectual being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity
- (b) And, fast by, hanging in a golden chain,
This pendent World, in brightness as a star
Of smallest magnitude close by the moon.
- (c) As when far off at sea a fleet descried
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala,
..... so seemed
Far off the flying Fiend.
- (d) Never, since created man,
Met such embodied force as, named with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry
Warred on by cranes.

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S. :

LAJSMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B. :

NAHAYAN BALAKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A. :

KASHINATH BALWANT PEMDSE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Uttararāmacharita ; *Rigveda*.

SECTION I.

1. Translate into English :—

- (a) कुवलयदलस्निग्धश्यामः शिखण्डकमण्डनो
बटुपरिषदं पुण्यश्रीकः श्रियेव सभाजयन् ।
पुनरिव शिशुर्भूतो वत्सः स मे रघुनन्दनो
ऋटिति कुर्वते दृष्टः कोऽयं दशोरमृताञ्जनम् ॥

- (b) निष्कृतस्तिमिताः क्वचित् क्वचिदपि प्रोच्यन्ते-
सत्त्वस्वनाः

स्वेच्छासुप्तगमीरावोषभुजराशालप्रदीपस्तौ श्रवः ।

सौमनः प्रदरोदरेषु विलसत्स्वल्पाम्भसो वास्वयं
नृष्यद्विः पतिसूर्यकैरजगरस्वेदवः पीयते ॥१॥

- (c) कांक्षेऽल्लोभुभितकण्ठोऽम्भगस्तम्भनार्थम्
यो यो यतः कथमपि मयाधीयते तं तपन्तः ।
मित्रा मित्रा प्रसरति व्रजत कोपि चेतोविकार-
स्तोयस्वेवाप्रतिहतयः सैकतं सेतुमोचः ॥

Name and define the metres of (a) and (c).

2. Write grammatical notes on the following :—

अप्यकृतिका, वैदेही, बीभत्समान, दुर्धनायमान,
नैसर्गिकी, व्यरंभीत, विपर्यसित, हिरण्मयी, सोरस्ता-
डम, नीरन्ध्र.

3. (a) Give a critical estimate of the character of Rama based on facts and incidents revealed to you in the *Uttararāmacharita*.

(b) What are, in your opinion, the characteristic differences between the English dramas like those of Shakespeare and the Hindu dramas like those of Bhavabhūti and Kālidāsa?

(c) Quote three verses from the *Uttararāmacharita* expressing respectively the "sringāra," "vīra" and "karuṇa" sentiments. It you observe any difference of style in the verses you quote, state its nature and account for it.

(d) Explain briefly the historical allusions in the following :—

- (1) पश्यामि च जनस्थानं भूतपूर्वखरालयम्
(2) तेन ताडकावधे प्रसादीकृतान्वार्यस्य

(3) निषादपतिना यत्र स्निग्धेनासीत् समागमः

(4) अथेदं रक्षाभिः कनकहरिणञ्चमविधिना

(5) तां देवयुजने पुण्ये पुण्यशीलामजीजनः

(c) What is Bhavabhūti's idea of—

(1) the demeanour of a good person ;

(2) the effect of instruction on an intelligent and a dull pupil ?

4. Translate into Sanskrit :—

"The joys of parents are secret, and so are their griefs and fears. They cannot utter the one, nor they will not utter the other. Children sweeten labours, but they make misfortunes more bitter ; they increase the cares of life, but they mitigate the remembrance of death. The perpetuity by generation is common to beasts, but memory, merit and noble works are proper to men."

20

SECTION II.

5. (a) देवेभ्यो हि प्रथमं य जिये भ्योमृतत्वं सुवासि' भाग. 18
मुत्तमं ।

आदिदामानं सवितृव्यूषेनूचीना जीविना मा-
नषेभ्यः ॥

com. प्रथमं देवेभ्यो यजियेभ्यः अमृतत्वं
तत्साधनमुत्तममुत्कृष्टतमं भागं सोमादिलक्षणं सुवस्वनु-
नानासि । आदिदनन्तरमेव दामानं हविषा दातारं हे सवि-
तव्यूषे प्रकाशयसि । मानुषेभ्यो यजमानेभ्यो जीविना
जीवितान्यनूचीनानुक्रमयुक्तानि... पश्चाद्व्यूषे ॥

(b) एभिर्न इन्द्राहभिर्दशस्य दुमित्रासो हि क्षिणयः
पवन्ते ।

प्रति यच्चष्टे अनृतमनेना अबं द्विता वरुणो मा-
यी नैः सात ॥

Trans. "The wicked have now to suffer for their sins ;
on such days (at such a time) be gracious to us, O
Indra."

Criticize the commentary of (c) and the translation of the
first line of (b) given above, and give what you consider the
correct translation of both passages with your reasons. In
finding out the sense of पवन्ते compare and translate the
passages :—

स्वादृष्टया मदृष्टया पवस्व सोम वारया, वारया पवते
सुतः, अयं सोमः कपदिने घृतं न पवते मधु.

6. Translate and explain the following :—

14

(a) यदेदयं हृदिः सधेस्थादात्रात्री वासेस्तनुते
सिमस्मै ।

(b) यमो नो' गातुं प्रथमो विवेद नैवा गव्यतिरप-
र्भन्वा उ ।

(c) मित्राय पञ्च येमिरे जना अभिष्टिशंसे ।

(d) समानमर्थं चरणीयमाना चक्रभिवं नव्यस्या
वैवृत्स्व ।

(e) व्युषा आबो दिवित्रा ऋतेनाविष्कृण्वाना
महिमानमागात् ।

(f) स्तोताः विप्रः सुदिनत्वे अह्ना यान्ता वावस्तुतं-
न्वादुषासः ।

Write notes on the words having an asterisk, giving the grammar, the etymology, and the sense. Notice the Vedic peculiarities in (b), (c) and (e), and in (b) of Question 5.

Explain the accent of वयुः १ वाः

7. Determine from passages in the hymns you have read—

- (a) The sense of ब्रह्मन् and ब्रह्मन् .
- (b) The relations between the Tritus, Vasishtha, and Sudās.
- (c) The character and functions of Varuṇa.
- (d) Whether a sense of sin and the punishment it deserves did not form part of the religious consciousness of the Vedic poets.

Quote those passages or give their sense or substance.

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BILANDAKAR, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S. ;

LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B. ;

NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A. ;

KASHINATH BALVANT PENDSE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Kādambari ; Tarkasāgraha.

SECTION I.

1. How do you determine the date of Bāṇa ?

2. Translate into English :—

अहो रूपातिशयनिष्पादोपकरणकौशलस्याक्षिणता
विधातुर्यत् त्रिभुवनाद्भुतरूपसंभारं भगवन्तं कुमुदायुध-
मुत्पाद्य तदाकारातिरिक्तरूपराशिरयमपरो मुनिमायामयो

मकरकेतुरुत्पादितः । मन्ये च सकलजगन्नयनानन्दकरं
शशिचिम्बं विरचयता लक्ष्मीलीलाधिवारसंभवनानि कम-
लानि सृजता प्रजापतिना प्रथममेतन्नानन्दकारकरण-
कौशलस्यास्य एव कृतः । अन्यथा किमिव हि सदृशवस्तु-
रचनायाः कारणम् ।

3. Give the sense or senses in which the following words and expressions are used by Bāṇa :—

वपपदेश, दंशित, आप्रपदीन, विशालिका, बहुलनिशा,
लोक्यायतिक, पूर्णपात्र, मब्रह्मचारिणी.

4. Explain both fully and carefully :—

(a) (1) बागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया,
(2) कथं च तादृशानामप्राकृतकृतीनां महात्मनामवित-
थगिरां गरीयसायि कारणेन गिरि वैतथ्यमास्पदं कुर्यात्.

(b) गौरीभिव श्वेतांशुकचितोत्तमाङ्गाभरणाः ; उ-
दधिवेङ्गवनलेखामिव मधुकरकुलनीलतमालकाननाम् ;
महासमरमुलैरिव पुन्नागतमालुष्टशिलीमुखैः ; आरब्ध-
पञ्चतपःक्रियैरिव उच्छिन्नशलिमण्डलपरिवृतैः ; अस-
मस्तपदवृत्तिमिवानन्दान्नाम् ; प्रस्थितामिवानभीष्टदक्षिणवा-
तमृगागमनाम् ; मधुकराभिव कुसुममार्गणाकुलाम्.

5. Explain grammatically :—

दवीयस्तया, उद्वन्त, तवयम्, कां दिशं गन्तव्यम्,
सर्वोत्सवानामतिभूमिमाधिशयानाम्, युगपदहस्तायमाणः

citatem aeribus oculis introspicere, *metamque* fortunae a nullis magis exigere quam quos in aequo viderant. Caecina Padum transgressus tentata Othonianorum fide per colloquium et promissa, uictum petitus, postquam pax et concordia species et eritis nominibus fastata sunt, consilia curaque in oppugnationem Placentiae magno terrore vertit, gnarus, ut iustis belli *provenirent*, famam in caetera fore.

(b) Casseli etiam Galbae imaginibus. Tarpere altera, et pollicendam perdendamque rempublicam relinquere, soper et ignavia videretur, etiam si tibi, quam inhonesta, tam tuta servitus esset. Abiit jam et transeuntem est tempus, quo posset videri concupisse: confutandum est ad imperium. An *occidit* trucidatus Corbulo? Splendidior origine quam nos sumus, fateor: sed et Nero nobilitate natalium Vitellium anteibat. Satis clarus est apud timentem quisquis timetur. Et posse exaratu principem fieri sibi ipse Vitellius documento, nullis stipendiis, nulla militari fama, *Galbae odio* *provenirent*.

2. What is the meaning of:—

Tempestiva convivia: *convivia* agnitionis; exauctorati; balineis; audentioribus studiis; speculatorum lecta corpora; diplomata; irritato praefere; neu tradendum?

3. Translate, with explanations where necessary:—

(a) Sed me veterum novorumque morum reputatio longius talit.

(b) Si pergeret in uriam, nullam officii gratiam in alterius honorem suscepi.

(c) Longum interfectori visum.

(d) Ingens numerus et prima statim defectione inter inania belli assumptus.

(e) Mox Patavii secretum componendae proditiōis quaesitum.

4. Give a short character of Vespasian.

5. Illustrate from the second book of the *Historiae*:—

The author's love for abrupt antithesis, his disbelief in high motives, his power of presenting a rapid sketch of whole periods of history.

6. Translate, with notes on the words in italics:—

(a) Effugit ante alios, primisque elabatur unda
Turban inter frenitumque Gyas; quem deinde
Cloanthus

Consequitur, melior remis: *sed pendere pinus*
Partis tenet. Post hos *neque* *discrimin*, Pristis
Centaurumque locum *tendant* *superare* *priorem*;
Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens
Centaurus; nunc una ambae junctis, *per* *ferupt*
Frontibus, et longa sulcat vada saeva cariga.
Janque propinquabant scopulo, metamque tenebant.

(b) Quid, si quis caesus ipseus et Herculis arma
Videret, tristitumque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?
Haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerobat:
Sanguine cernis adhuc fractoque infecta cerebro:
His magnum Alciden contra stetit; his ego suetus,
Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, acmula nequam
Temperibus geminis *candebat* *epura* *senectus*.

(c) Sed non ideitro flammæ atque incendia vires
Indomitas possere: udo sub robore vivit
Stuppa vomens tantum fumum, lentisque carinas
Est vapor, et *toto* *descendit* *corpore* *pentis*;
Nec vires heroum *infusaque* *numina* *prostant*.
Tum pius Aeneas humeris abscondere vestem,
Auxilique vocare deos, et tendere *patres*:
"Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad animum
Trojanus, si quid pietas antiqua labores
Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere clausi
Nunc, Pater, et tenues Teuorum res eripe leto.
Vel tu quod superest, infesto fulmine morti
Si moror, demitte, tuasque hic obrus dextra."
Vix hæc ediderat, quum effusus imbris atra
Tempestas *sine* *mors* *fuit*.

7. Illustrate from the 5th Book, the *patriotic* *motives*
with which the *Aeneid* was written.

8. Translate and explain:—

(a) Possunt quia posse videntur.

(b) Sequi in sua membra plicantem.

(c) Spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo.

(d) Incubens humero.

(e) Non vires alius conversaque numina sentis?

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

The Right Rev. L. G. MYLNE, M.A., D.D. ;

The Rev. E. USTREI, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO : *De Natura Deorum*.

1. Translate, with notes on the words in italics :—

30

(a) Tum *Fellix* fidenter sano, ut salutis isti, nihil tam verens, quam ne dubitare aliqua de re videretur, tanquam modo ex deorum concilio et ex *Epicuri intermundiis* descendisset, Audite, inquit, non futiles commenticiae sententiae, non opificum aedificatorumque mundi, *Platonis de Timaeo deum*, nec animum fatidicam, *Stacorum* pronoliam, quam Latine licet providentiam dicere, nec vero mundum ipsum animo et sensibus praeditum, rotandum, ardentem, volubilem deum, portenta et miracula non discrepantium philosophorum, sed somniantium.

(b) Tum *Lucilius*, Ne egere quidem videtur, inquit, oratione *prima pars*. Quid enim potest esse tam apertum tanque perspicuum, cum caelum asperisimam caelestiaque contemplati sumus, quam esse aliquod numen praestantissimae mentis, quo haec regantur? Quod nā ita esset, qui potuisset assensu omnium dicere *Ennius*: "Aspicite hoc sublime candelae, quem invocant omnes Jovem", illum vero et Jovem et dominatorem rerum et omnia auti regentem, et ut idem *Ennius*, "patrem divumque hominumque" et praesentem et praepotentem deum? Quod qui dubitet, haud ane intelligo, cur non idem, sol sit an nullus sit, dubitare possit. Qui enim est hoc illo evidenter?

(c) Tum *Cotta*, Rumoribus, inquit, mecum pugnas Balbe, ego autem a te rationes requiro... Quid igitur juvat aut quid avertit ad cavendum scire aliquid futurum, cum id certe futurum sit? Unde porro ista *divinatio*? Quis invenit fissum jecoris? Quis cornicis cantum notavit, quos sortes? Quibus ego credo, nec possum *Atti Narii*, quem commemorabas, litum continere; sed qui ista intellecta sint, a philosophis debet discere, praesertim quam plurimis de rebus divini isti mentiantur. At medici quoque (ita enim dicebas) saepe falluntur. Quid simile medicina, cujus ego rationem video, et divinatio quae unde oriatur non intelligo? Tu autem

etiam *Deciorum devotionibus* placatos deos esse censes. Quae fuit istorum tanta iniquitas ut placari populo Romano non possent, nisi viri tales occidissent?

2. Give a brief sketch of the principal doctrines of the three philosophical schools represented by the three *Personae dialogi*. 15

3. Translate and explain the following passages :— 25

(a) *Thales Milesius*, qui primus de talibus rebus quaesivit, aequum dixit esse initium rerum, deum autem eam mentem quae ex aqua cuncta fingeret. *Anaximandri* autem opinio est, natives esse deos. Post *Anaximenes* aera deum statuit.

(b) Quid enim in *Physicis* *Epicuri* non a *Democrito*? Nam etsi quaedam commutavit, tamen pleraque idem eadem, atomas, inane, imagines, infinitatem locorum innumerabilitatem mundorum.

(c) Qui aut fortes aut claros aut potentes viros tradunt post mortem ad deos pervenisse, ponne expertus sunt religionum omnium? Quae ratio maxime tractata ab *Euhemerio* est, a quo et mortes et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum.

(d) Tum solidum valide de pectore frigus anhelans
Corporis semiferi magno *Capricornus* in orbe,
Quem quam perpetuo vestivit lumine Titan
Brumali flectens contorquet tempore curram.

Mention the work from which these verses are quoted.

(e) Magnis autem viris prospere semper eveniunt omnes res, siquidem satis a nostris et a principe philosophum *Socrate* dictum est de ubertatibus virtutis et copiae.

State which Stoic doctrine is here alluded to.

(f) Quam otio langueremus et is esset reipublicae status, ut cum unius consilio atque cura gubernari necesse esset: primum philosophiam nostrae hominibus explicandam putavi.

Show that from this passage the time of the composition of the treatise *De Natura Deorum* can be pretty accurately determined.

(g) Haec quam essent dicta, ita discessimus, et mihi Balbi ad veritatis similitudinem videretur esse propensor.

4. Translate into Latin :— 25

Chrysaippus has filled a whole volume with oracles, many of which, as I said before, I consider utterly false and many others only true by accident, as often happens in any common conversation. Others again are so obscure, that their very interpreters have need of other interpreters, and the deci-

sion of one lot has to be referred to other lots. Another portion of them are so ambiguous, that they require to be analysed by the logic of dialecticians. Thus, when Fortune uttered the following oracle respecting Croesus, the richest king of Asia: "When Croesus has crossed the Halys, a mighty kingdom will be lost"; that monarch expected he should run the power of his enemies; but the empire that he ruined was his own. And whichever result had ensued, the oracle would have been true. But, in truth, what reason have I to believe that such an oracle was ever uttered? Or why should I think Herodotus more veracious than Hesiod? Is the one less full of fictions respecting Croesus, than the other respecting Pyrrhus?

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

FRENCH—PAPER I.

E. C. MONOD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:—

20

C'est ici qu'il faut se donner le spectacle des choses humaines. Qu'on voie dans l'histoire de Rome tant de guerres entreprises, tant de sang répandu, tant de peuples détruits, tant de grandes actions, tant de triomphes, tant de politique, de sagesse, de prudence, de constance, de courage; ce projet d'envahir tout, si bien formé, si bien soutenu, si bien fini, à quoi aboutit-il qu'à assourir le bonheur de cinq, ou six monstres? Quoi! césair n'avait fait évanouir tant de rois que pour tomber lui-même dans le plus bas esclavage de quelques uns de ses plus indignes citoyens, et s'exterminer par ses propres armées! On n'élève donc sa puissance que pour la voir mieux renversée! Les hommes ne travaillent à augmenter leur pouvoir que pour le voir tomber contre eux-mêmes en de plus heureuses mains!

Caligula ayant été tué, le sénat s'assembla pour établir une forme de Gouvernement. Dans le temps qu'il délibérait, quelques soldats entrèrent dans le palais pour piller; ils trouvèrent, dans un lieu obscur, un homme tremblant de peur; c'était Claude: ils le saluèrent empereur.

—MONTESQUIEU.

2. Reply to the following:—

20

What did the superiority of the Romans on the Carthaginians consist in according to Montesquieu?

20

3. Translate into French:—

Voltaire is very far from being the greatest of writers, or even of French writers; but there are two superlatives which may be applied to him without fear of contradiction. He was, in the first place, by far the most voluminous of all writers who have possessed anything like his literary merit. The most compact edition of his works which has yet been published fills thirteen huge volumes. Moreover, the contents of this great *fiction* have beyond comparison more *various* in kind than the works of any other writer of distinction. It is difficult to mention a single department of literature proper—philosophy, history, poetry, drama, *fiction*, criticism, which he did not cultivate; and in several branches of science he was a practised writer. His correspondence, too, is enormous.

15

4. Translate into English:—

Ma Mérope fut achevée au commencement de 1736, à peu près telle qu'elle est aujourd'hui. D'autres études m'empêchèrent de la donner au théâtre; mais la raison qui m'en éloignait la plus était la crainte de la faire paraître après d'autres pièces heureuses, dans lesquelles on avait vu des sujets du même genre sous des noms différents. Enfin, j'ai peu le même sujet sous des noms différents. Mais, ne l'ayant pas, j'ai voulu, par la même matière, donner à voir la même chose sous des noms différents. Il est arrivé à notre théâtre ce qu'on voit tous les jours dans une galerie de peinture, où plusieurs tableaux représentent le même sujet; les connaisseurs se plaisent à remarquer les diverses manières; chacun saisit, selon son goût, le caractère de chaque peintre; c'est une espèce de concours qui sert à fois à perfectionner l'art, et à augmenter les lumières du public.

—VOLTAIRE.

15

5. Reply to the following:—

1. What innovation did Merope bring in the French tragedy?

2. When and where had the story of Merope been already adapted to the stage?

3. From which of these plays was Voltaire's Merope directly derived from

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

FRENCH—PAPER II.

E. C. MONOD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English —

Si les Français qui firent la Révolution étaient plus incrédules que nous en fait de religion, il leur restait du moins une croyance admirable qui nous manque : la croyance en eux-mêmes. Ils ne doutaient pas de la perfectibilité, de la puissance de l'homme ; ils se passionnaient volontiers pour sa gloire, ils avaient foi dans sa vertu. Ils mettaient dans leurs propres forces cette confiance orgueilleuse qui mène souvent à l'erreur, mais sans laquelle un peuple n'est capable que de servir ; ils ne doutaient point qu'ils ne fussent appelés à transformer la société et à régénérer notre espèce. Ces sentiments et ces passions étaient devenus pour eux comme une sorte de religion nouvelle qui, produisant quelques-uns des grands effets qu'on a vu les religions produire, les arrachait à l'égoïsme individuel, les poussait jusqu'à l'héroïsme et au dévouement, et les rendait souvent comme insensibles à tous ces petits biens qui nous possèdent.

2. Reply to the following :—

Expose in French in one or two pages, what is, according to Tocqueville, the leading feature of the French Revolution ? Was it political or religious ? What did it destroy ? What did it lay the foundation of ?

3. Translate into English :—

A plusieurs reprises, depuis que la Révolution a commencé jusqu'à nos jours, on voit la passion de la liberté s'éteindre, puis renaître ; puis s'éteindre encore, et puis encore renaître ; ainsi fera-t-elle longtemps, toujours inextinguible et mal réglée, facile à décourager, à effrayer et à vaincre, superficielle et passagère. Pendant ce même temps, la passion pour l'égalité occupe toujours le fond des cœurs dont elle s'est emparée la première ; elle s'y retient aux sentiments qui nous sont les plus chers ; tandis que l'une change sans cesse d'aspect, diminue, grandit, se fortifie, se débilite suivant les événements, l'autre est toujours la même, toujours attachée au même but avec la même ardeur obstinée et souvent aveugle, prête à tout sacrifier à ceux qui lui permet-

tent de se satisfaire, et à fournir au Gouvernement qui veut la favoriser et la flatter, les habitudes, les idées, les lois dont le despotisme a besoin pour régner.

4. Reply to the following :—

Give in English the general plan of Comte's book : give the reasons why, according to him, the Revolution broke out in France rather than in any other country of Europe, and specially those reasons which he derives from the French character.

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

NAJMUDDIN TYABJI, Esq. : A. M. HUSSEINALLI, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SADI : *Odes 201—250.*

1. Give the derivatives of the following words :—

پایله-مجنون-لیلی-تبریز-کوپسار-مغلستان

2. When and in what reign did Sadi live ? Give the date in Sadi's own verse. To what age did he live and how did he apportion his life-time ? State what you know of his works. What do you understand by طبیبات ?

3. Explain the underlined allusions in the following verses :—

دست مجنون و دامن لیلی
سر محمود و خاک پای آیاز
دل زن گودونوبت زن بشارت
که دوشم قدر بود امروز نوروز

مزیز مصر چمن شد جمال یوسف گل
 صبا بشهر در آوردن بوی پیرهنش
 حکیم را نرسد کد خدائی بطول
 حدیث عشق بگفتن نمیتوان آموخت
 بتولای تو در آتش الفت چو خلیل
 گوئیم در چمن لاله و رباعان بودم

State why the Mahomedans in Persia observe نوروز
 and from what reign the festival has been observed.

4. (a) Why is precisely in Persian termed علم عروض 12

Give all the derivatives of the term عروض you know of.

(b) Compare بیت شعر with بیت شمر and
 give the points of resemblance. What do you understand
 by the two terms?

(c) What is a رباعی? What metre is it written in?
 What is the difference between درویشی and رباعی?

Explain what you understand by شجرهٔ اخرب and
 شجرهٔ اخرم

5. Scan and state in what metre the following lines are
 written:—

گر آنچه بر سر من میروند ز دست فراق
 علی التمام فرو خوانم الحدیث بطول

خداوندی چنین بخشنده داریم
 که با چندین گنم امید داریم
 از تو با مصلحت خویش نمی پردازم
 بچو پروانه که میسوزم و در پردازم

6. Explain the substance of the following:—

برخیز تا تفرج بستان کنیم و باغ
 چون دست میدهند نفسی موجب فراغ
 کاین سیل متفق بکند روزی این درخت
 وین باد مختلف بکشد روزی این چراغ
 سبزه دمید و خشک شد و گل شگفت و ریخت
 بلبل ضرورتست که نوبت دهد بزاغ

7. Explain the following terms:—

عس — شعله — قفا — معطش — لعبت
 — روزن — اوباش — قلم — مزخرف —
 مامول — مکحول — ضرب اصول — ماکول
 — مفترق — وبال — بد سگال — زلال — تولّا

8. Translate the following:—

کس ندید است بشیرینی و لطف و نازش
 کس نه بیند که نه بخوابد که نه بیند بازش

- ۲ مطرب آمادۀ در دیست که خوش مینالد
مرغ عاشق طرب انگیز بود آوازش
۳ امشب مگر بوقت نه بخواند این خروس
عشاق بس نکرده هنوز از کنار و بوس
۴ ز دیگدان لثیمان چو دود بگریزند
نه دست گنجه کنند از برائی کاسه آش
۵ دل از صحبت دنیا و آخرت خالی
که ذکر دوست توان کرد یا حساب قماش
۶ قدم زنند بزرگان دین و دم نزنند
که از میان تهی بانگ میکنند خشخاش

- ۷ شکر شکر صافیت از کام حلاوت
امروز بگفتیم که حنظل پچشیدیم
۸ ندانم دیدنش را خود مفت چیست
بجز آن کز سماعش بیقراریم
۹ گر بآتش بریم صد ره و بیرون آری
ز رنابم که همان باشم اگر بگدازم

9. Translate the following into Persian :—

The usefulness of the Arabic language, in the illustration of scripture, has indeed long been generally acknowledged; whilst the Persian, little studied by the learned, has hardly ever been considered as an auxiliary in this important point.

Yet when we reflect upon the intimate connection of a great part of the history of the Jews with that of Persia, it is difficult to account for the singular inattention upon any ground but the supposition that the old dialect of Persia is lost, and that the modern can give no assistance in remote inquiries. Should the Arabic and Persian languages ever become, therefore, like the Greek and Latin, objects of general education, and learned men, freed from the fetters of prejudice, be ever brought to suppose that Grecian and Roman information may sometimes be assisted or collected by a judicious study of eastern authors, many discoveries must evidently be expected which may furnish a variety of useful clues to the dark labyrinth of ancient mythology, history and manners.

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.—PAPER II.

KAJMUDDIN TYA BJI, Esq.; A. M. HUSSEINALLI, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

PERSHIA: Chapter III.

1. Give the meanings of—

مشایعت — کهوایت — استبداد — مجلس
کنکاش — ندیم ند — تلافی — حلقه بگوش
— آذوقه — در مدد انتقام — تناسخ —
سفک دماء — مریده — محجب — نقض عهد و
آیمان — تلبیس — متفطن — من المهد الى العهد
وقت استوا — فسخ عزیمت — استصواب

2. Explain:—

- (۱) سدهٔ سینه اش مطاف جهانیان گردید
- (۲) در امداد مساهله ورزید
- (۳) توقف او را حمل بر زبونی او کرد
- (۴) آنچه در خاطر اقدس که مهبط انوار ربانی و مورد الهامات غیبی است پرتو انداخته صلاح دولت ابد پیوند است
- (۵) از اطناب احتراز نموده بمشهور اختصار کرد
- (۶) دوستی و مقصی المرام روانه وطن مالوف گردید
- (۷) بشمایل حسنہ اتصاف داشت
- (۸) پس عریضهٔ مبنی و مشعر بر وفور اخلاص و اعتقاد و التماس قدوم مرسل گردانید
- (۹) ازین سخن استشمام رایحهٔ نفاق نمود
- (۱۰) دفعهٔ آن فتنه را منحصر در توجه خود دانست

(۱۱) صاحب حیثیت شد

(۱۲) و ماحصل عهد نامہ آن بود

3. (a) Give the Arabic singulars or plurals of—

ملک — ملوک — ملک — مملکت — مملوک
 جرم — جرم — حکمت — حکم — حکیم — حاکم
 خلق خلق

(b) Express in Persian—

"His treasures (inherited, acquired and received in gift) were beyond all calculation."

4. (a) Name the Mahomedan kingdoms of the Deccan which Ferishta treats of.

(b) How did the Bahmany kings come to be called by that name?

(c) By whom are the following lines and to what do they refer?

محذا قصر مشید کہ ز فرط عظمت
 آسمان صدقہ از پایہ این درگاه است
 آسمان ہم نتوان گفت کہ ترک ادب است
 قصر سلطان جهان احمد بہمن شاہ است

(d) Give a short account of—

امیر برید — ملک التبار محمود کاوان
 خواجہ جهان ترک

(e) What was the duration of the Bahmany dynasty and who was the last king?

5. Translate into English —

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چون سال دیگر هم آثار نزول فیوض آسمانی
ظاهر نگشت سلطان احمد شاه مضطرب گشت
علما و مشایخ و زهاد را بنماز استسقا تکلیف
نمود اما چون بران اثری عنرتب نشد
مردم سلطنت را شوم گرفته حرفهای
ناخوش میگفتند بالاخره سلطان متأثر گشت
و محزون شده خود بسجرا رفت و تنهای
بلندی بر آمده چند رکعت نماز گذارد و
سر بر زمین نهاده چندان تضرع و زرای
کرد که پادشاه ائما ابری بهم رسیده
شروع در باریدن کرد و سلطان خوشحال
شده گفت من از فیض سبحانی نمگیریم
و چندان توقف میکنم که باران بایستد
و مردمی که همراه سلطان بودند هگی از
شدت باد و باران بلرزیدن در آمدند
و بهیئت مجموعی صغیر و کبیر فریاد
پرداشتند که ای سلطان احمد شاه ولی
بهمنی ولایت تو معلوم شد حالا بشهر

مراجعت نمای تا خلق آسوده شوند و بعد
از این سلطان احمد شاه ولی بهمنی ملقب
و مشهور گردید

6. (a) What do you understand by اسم فاعل ترکیبی 10
Mention as many kinds of it as you can.

(b) Explain اسمیه — جمله فعلیه —
giving examples of each.

7. Put the following expressions into idiomatic Persian — 20

- (a) Act so as to gain his full confidence.
- (b) We have only three days left to finish the work.
- (c) He drove towards the seaside.
- (d) You walk very fast. I can't follow you.
- (e) Pay Rs. 500 thirty days after sight.
- (f) We fell asleep.
- (g) Don't touch these pictures.
- (h) They got down from their carriages at the gate of the Victoria Garden.
- (i) We must return his visit.
- (j) We had been to the Apollo Bandar to see him off.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDENJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.;

KAVANJJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.; J. JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If three forces acting in a plane maintain a rigid body in equilibrium, shew that their lines of action either all meet in a point or are parallel. 10

A heavy uniform rod of weight W and length $2a$, capable of free motion in a vertical plane, about a hinge at an extremity, has a small ring sliding on it. To the ring is attached a string, which passing over a smooth peg, vertically above the hinge at a distance c , supports a weight P , hanging freely. If $W : P :: a : c$, shew that in the position of equilibrium the inclination of the rod to the horizon is $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

2. Determine analytically the magnitude and direction if the resultant of any number of forces acting on a particle on one plane. 6

Three forces of 20 lbs., 40 lbs., 50 lbs., act at the same point and make angles of 30° , 60° and 90° respectively with a given straight line; determine their resultant.

3. Shew that the algebraical sum of the moments of two forces acting on a particle round any point in the plane containing the two forces is equal to the moment of the resultant. 9

Forces represented by P , Q , Q , R , R , P act along the sides of a triangle taken in order. Shew that their resultant always passes through a certain point, whatever P , Q , R may be.

4. Shew that two couples in the same plane will balance each other if they tend to turn in opposite directions and have equal moments. 17

A man wishes to overturn an upright cylinder standing on a horizontal plane by means of a tension exerted along a string attached to a point of the cylinder and passing through a smooth ring which is fixed at a height b above the

horizontal plane and at a horizontal distance a from the cylinder. If the magnitude of the tension be the least possible, prove that the point of the cylinder to which the string is attached is at a height $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{b}$ above the horizontal plane.

5. Prove that a system of forces acting in one plane on a rigid body can in general be reduced to a couple and a single force acting at an arbitrary point in the plane. Hence deduce the conditions of equilibrium. 7

6. Shew how to graduate the *Danish Steelyard*. 8

If the beam rest with the fulcrum half-way between the first and second graduations, shew that the weight in the scale is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the weight of the beam.

7. When a body is placed on a horizontal plane, shew that it will stand or fall according as the vertical line drawn through its centre of gravity passes within or without the base.

A solid cone, the base of which is in contact with a plane inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon, is prevented from sliding by a small obstacle at the lowest point of its base; determine the height of the cone in terms of the radius of the base in order that the cone may be just on the point of upsetting.

8. Describe the *Wheel and Axle* and investigate the ratio of the power to the weight on it. 7

One weight is fastened to the end of a rope which passes round the axle; another is suspended by a rope fastened to a point on the circumference of the wheel. Find the condition of equilibrium. What will be the position of equilibrium when the two weights are equal?

9. Enunciate and explain the *Principle of Virtual Velocities* and prove it for the Screw. 12

A particle of weight W is on the point of moving up a rough inclined plane of inclination α under a force P inclined at an angle β to the plane, the co-efficient of friction being μ . Apply this principle to find P .

10. State the *Laws of Friction*. 13

A figure in the form of a semicircle of radius a and its diameter made of uniform wire, is in the state bordering on

motion with the diameter passing over a smooth peg at its centre and under a rough peg, the line joining the pegs being in an assigned direction. Show that the distance between the pegs is $\frac{2\mu}{2+\pi}$, μ being the co-efficient of friction, and

$\frac{2\mu}{\pi}$ the distance of the centre of gravity of a semicircular arc from the centre.

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

JAMSHETJI ARDERJI DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.;

KAVANJI JAMSHETJI SANJANA, M.A.; J. JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal in length to the radius is invariable; and deduce a method for the measurement of angles.

Find a formula for correctly estimating angles by this method when the unit of measure is an angle of 16° 6' grades.

2. Prove that $\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$, for the two cases when each of the angles A and B is positive and less than a right angle.

Reduce to its simplest form the expression

$$\cos^2(A+B) - \cos 2A \cos 2B + \cos^2(A-B).$$

3. Find the sines of 18° and 165°; and deduce the sines and cosines of 9° and 82° 30'.

4. If θ be the circular measure of a positive angle, the limit of $\frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}$ when θ is indefinitely diminished is unity.

Find the limit of $(180 - x) \tan \frac{x}{2}$, when x approaches indefinitely near to 180.

5. Define the base of a logarithm; and state and prove the peculiarities which constitute the advantages of the base ordinarily used.

Given $\log_{10} 2 = .30103$, find $\log_{10} 5$ and $\log_2 .05$

6. In every triangle prove that any side equals the sum of the products of each of the other sides into the cosine of the angle which it makes with that side; and deduce the value of the cosine of any angle in terms of the sides.

7. Explain by diagrams the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles.

If the parts b, c, B of a triangle be given, and S_1, S_2 be the areas of the triangles obtained when the solution is ambiguous, prove that

$$\frac{\sqrt{(S_1^2 + S_2^2 - 2S_1 S_2 \cos 2B)}}{S_1 - S_2} = \frac{\cos B}{\cos C}.$$

8. The height of a house subtends a right angle at an opposite window, and the elevation of its top is found to be 61° 37' 10"; find the height, taking the breadth of the street to be 302 feet and the natural sine of 123° 14' 20" to be .8364.

9. Find the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a given regular polygon, and its area in terms of them.

The alternate sides of a regular polygon of $2n$ sides are produced both ways to form a regular polygon of n sides; prove that the area of the derived polygon is to that of the

given one as $\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2n}$ is to $\cos \frac{\pi}{n}$.

10. Establish the identities

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{2}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{6} + \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{6} = \tan^{-1} 5;$$

$$\cos^{-1} a + \cos^{-1} b = \tan^{-1} \frac{b^2 - a^2}{a\sqrt{1-a^2} - b\sqrt{1-b^2}}.$$

IV.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE
OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A. ...	
M. MACMILLAN, B.A. ...	
C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M. ...	In English.
THE REV. R. SCOTT, M.A. ...	
R. SCOTT, B.A. ...	
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S. ...	
LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B. ...	In Sanskrit.
SARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODEBOL, B.A. ...	
KASHINATH BALVANT PENTHE, M.A. ...	
THE RIGHT REV. L. G. MYLNE, M.A., D.D. ...	In Latin.
THE REV. E. USHER, S.J. ...	
E. C. MONOD, Eng. ...	In French.
NAJIBUDIN IVADO, Eng. ...	
A. M. HUSSEINAVI, B.A., LL.B. ...	In Persian.
F. G. SEELY, M.A. ...	In History and Political Economy and in Logic and Moral Philosophy.
G. W. FOREST, B.A. ...	
JAMSHEDJI ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. ...	
FARHUSI MANCHHEDI DASTUR, M.A. ...	In Mathematics.
KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. ...	
J. JACK, M.A. ...	
T. COOKE, M.A., M.L., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I. ...	In Experimental Physics.
THE REV. F. DRUCKMANN, S.J. ...	
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. ...	
KAIKHOSHJI RASTANJI VIKAJI, M.D., L.M. ...	In Inorganic Chemistry and in Metallurgy.
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., Surgeon K. R. KINTKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) ...	In Structural, Morphological and Systematic Botany, and in Botany.
ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc. ...	In Zoology and Physiology.
K. N. BAHADURJI, M.D., B.S. (Lond.) ...	

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.;

C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.; THE REV. R. SCOTT, M.A.;

B. SCOTT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BACON: *Advancement of Learning.*

SECTION I.

1. Why does Bacon condemn "delicate learning"? To what causes does he trace its prevalence in his time? Is such learning to be condemned as always pernicious? 12

2. Explain fully what Bacon means when he says that poetry "doth raise and erect the mind by submitting the shows of things to the desires of the mind, whereas reason doth buckle and bow the mind unto the nature of things." 15

3. Distinguish the different branches of the "knowledge concerning the sympathies and concordances between the mind and body." Give facts illustrative of these sympathies and concordances from Bacon and from other sources. 15

SECTION II.

4. Illustrate by reference to the *Advancement* and Bacon's other writings the practical character of his philosophy. 15

5. What were Bacon's views on the subject of self-sacrifice? 13

6. In what respects does Bacon's prose differ from ordinary English prose of the present day? Illustrate from the *Advancement* the changes in form and meaning that words have undergone since Bacon's time. 15

7. Annotate:—

(a) You must allow the spials and intelligencers of nature to bring in their bills.

(b) The opinion of plenty is among the causes of want.

(c) But for fables they were viceripants and supplies where examples failed. 18

- (d) Sylla and the Triumvirs never proscribed so many men to die as they do by their ignorant edicts.
 (e) Antipater is all purple within.
 (f) Topics are of two sorts, general and special.
 (g) So have I been content to tune the instruments of the Muses that they may play that have better hands.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S.

LAHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B. :

NARAYAN BALLKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A. :

KASHINATH BALVANT PENSE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Kāvya-prakāśa, Chaps. I., II. and X.

1. Explain fully—

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- (a) अभिधेयाविनाभूतप्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते ।
 लक्ष्यमाणगुणैर्योगाद्बुत्तेरिष्टा तु गीणता ॥

From what author has Mammata borrowed this stanza in corroboration of his view ?

- (b) नापि गंगाशब्दस्तटभिव प्रयोजने प्रतिपादयितुमसमर्थः (c. l. ० तु समर्थः) ।

Quote the portion of the *kāvika* intended to be explained here, and show how the meaning of this sentence is got out of it.

- (c) यद्यप्यपुष्टार्थस्य दोषताभिधानाच्चिराकरणेन पुष्टार्थस्वीकारः कृतस्तथाप्येकनिष्ठत्वेन बहूनां विशेषणानामेवमुपन्यासे वैचित्र्यमिच्छेत्कारमध्ये गणितः ।

If you are aware of any views in opposition to that maintained here, state them with the grounds on which they are based.

- (d) लिङ्गवचनभेदेऽप्युपमानोपमेययोः साधारणं सिद्धमन्यरूपं कुर्यात्तदैकतरस्यैव तद्व्यसपन्त्रयाकान्तेः सविशेषणस्यैव तस्योपमानत्वमुपमेयत्वं वा प्रतीयमानेन प्रमेयप्रतीयत इति प्रकांतस्यार्थस्य स्फुटमनिर्वाहादस्वनमप्रक्रमरूपत्वम् ।

Can you point out cases where, in spite of such difference of number or gender as is contemplated in this passage, the *upamā* is not regarded faulty ?

2. Explain briefly but clearly, the terms स्फोट, वाच्य-चित्र, अपोह, and अर्थापत्ति.

3. (a) यस्य प्रतीतिमाधातुं लक्षणा समुपास्यते ।

फले शब्दैकगम्येऽत्र व्यञ्जनात्परा क्रिया ॥

Indicate briefly the line of argument adopted to prove this statement.

- (b) Why is it that the अभिग्रामूल व्यंग्य arises ?

4. Give and explain Mammata's definition of रूपक. What is his division of that figure ? How does he distinguish between a सादृश्य रूपक and a परंपरित one ?

5. Distinguish between (a) श्लेष and समासोक्ति, (b) सामान्य and मोलित, (c) संमृष्टि and संकर.

6. Explain the definitions of विशेषोक्ति, सहोक्ति and व्याजोक्ति, and point out in each case the precise condition which gives the figure its charm.

7. मृतस्य लिप्ता रूपणस्य दित्ता
विमार्गायाश्च रुचिः स्वकांति ।
सर्पस्य ज्ञातिः कुटिलस्य मैत्री
विधानमृष्टौ न हि दृष्टपूर्वा ॥

What would be the figure here if the speaker were an injured husband? What would it be if the stanza be regarded as a mere *subhāsita*? Give reasons.

8. Name and explain the figures in the following :—

सेपदा सुस्थिरमन्यो भवति स्वल्पयापि यः ।
कृतक्यो विधिर्मन्ये न बर्धयति तस्य ताम् ॥
विधाय वीरं सामर्थं नरोऽरौ य उदासते ।
प्रक्षिप्योदक्षिपं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतम् ॥
वृहत्सहायः कार्यान् क्षोदीयानपि गच्छति ।
सभूयाभोधिर्मन्येति महानद्या नगापगा ॥

—*Sis. II.*

9. Translate into English :—

कैलामे कृत्तिवासा विहरति विरहत्रासदेहोद-
कांतः
श्रांतः शेते महाहावधिजलाधि विना लुप्तना
पद्मनाभः ।
योगोद्योगैकतानो गमयति सकलं वासरं स्वं
स्वयंभू-
भूरिरेलोक्यचिंतामृति भुवनविभी यत्र भा-
स्वान् स वोऽव्यात ॥

यानिः साम्नां विधत्ता मधुरिरुरनितोभूजटिः
शंकराऽसौ
मृत्युः कालोऽलकायाः पतिरापि धनदः पावको
जातवेदाः ।
इत्थं संज्ञा डविख्यादिवदमृतभुजां यायदच्छा-
प्रवृत्ता-
स्तासामेकोऽभिधेयस्तदनुगुणगुणो यः स मू-
र्योऽवतादुः ॥

—*Mayūra.*

10. Translate into Sanskrit :—

We all of us complain of the shortness of time, saith Seneca, and yet have much more than we know what to do with. Our lives, says he, are spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always complaining our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end of them. That noble philosopher has described our inconsistency with ourselves in this particular, by all those turns of expression and thought which are peculiar to his writings.

—*Addison.*

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.

The Right Rev. L. G. MYLNE, M.A., D.D. :

The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HORACE: *Epistles*.

1. Translate, with notes on the words in Italics :—

10

Virtus est vitium fugere et sapientia prima
Stultitia caruisse. Vides quae maxima credis
Esse mala, *vaquum censum* turpique *repletum*
Quanto devotes animi *capitis* quo labore :
Lupiger extremos curris mercator ad *Indos*,
Per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes :
No cures ea, quae stulte miraris et optas,
Discere et audire et meliori credere non vis ?
Quis circum pagos et circum compitis pugnae
Magnam *coronari* contemnat *Olympia*, cui spes
Cui sit condicio dulcis sine pulvere palmae ?
Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aërum.
“ O cives, cives, quaerenda pecunia primum est :
Virtus post nummos : ” haec *Janus unum* ab imo
Prodicit, haec recinunt juvenes dictata senexque
Laevo *suspensi* *loculos* tabulamque *lucerto*.

2. Translate and explain the following passages :—

20

- (a) Quidquid delirant reges, plebuntur Aethivi.
(b) Vina bibes iterum Tauro diffusa.
(c) Mercemur servum qui dicat nomina.
(d) Ut sacerdotis fugitivus, liba recuso.
(e) Frontis ad urbanae descendi praemia.
(f) Ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus.

Describe briefly the manner of book-binding.

- (g) Ad stropitum citharae cessatum docere curam.

Discuss the different readings : *cessantem, sonum, curam*.

- (h) Cantaber Agrippae, Claudii virtute Neronis
Armenius cecidit.

What inference can be made from this passage in regard
to the time of the publication of the I. Book ?

3. Translate, with notes on the words in Italics :—

20

- (a) Ae ne forte putes me quae facere ipse recusam,
Cum recte tractent alii laudare maligni :
Ille per *captum* funem mihi posse *cietur*
Ire *poeta*, meum qui pectus inaniter angit,
Irritat, mulect, falsis terroribus implea,
Ut magus, et modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenas.
Verum age et his qui se *lectori credere* malunt
Quam *spectatoris fastidia* ferre *aperiti*
Curam recide brevem, si munus Apolline dignum
Vis complere libris et vatibus addere calor,
Ut studio majore putant *Helicon eirentem*.
- (b) Frater erat Romae consulti rhetor, ut alter
Alterius *sermone* meros audiret honores,
Gravehus at *huic illi*, foret *huic ut* *Mucius ille*,
Qui minus argutus vexat furor iste *poetas* ?
Carmina compono, hic elegos, “ Mirabile visu
Chelatumque novem Musis opus ” ! Adspice primum
Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum
Spectemus vacuum Romanis vatibus aedem :
Mox etiam si forte vacas, sequere et procul audi,
Quid ferat et quare sibi noctat uterque coronam.
Caedimur et totidem plagis consumimus hostem
Lento Samius ad lumina prima duella.

4. Translate and explain :—

10

- (a) Inter quae verbum emicuit si forte decorum, et
Si versum paulo concinui unus et alter,
Injuste totum ducit venditque poema,
(b) Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere, post hoc
Securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo.
(c) Lidentis speciem dabit et torquetur, ut qui
Nunc Satyrum nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur.
(d) Quid refert vivas numerato nuper an olim.
(e) Genius mortalis in unum quodque caput.

5. What do you learn from the second book of the
Epistles about—

12

- (a) the early education of Horace,
(b) his opinion of the stage of his day,
(c) his estimate of the comparative merits of the older and
the newer poets of his country,
(d) his estimate of the good things of this world ?

6. What do you know about Alcaeus, Afranius, Terence, the Carmen Saliare, Thespis, Democritus, the groves of Academus, the Battle of Philippi, Cato the Censor, Veii?

7. Translate into Latin:—

Here they encountered the Roman army, commanded by the military tribunes, and were so superior in numbers that they presently confined the Romans within their camp. The tidings of their danger were carried to Rome; Camillus was named dictator, and he, taking the field with every man who could bear arms, hastened from Rome by a night march, and appeared at daybreak on the rear of the Volscians. Then the Roman army under the military tribunes made a sally, and the Volscians, attacked both in front and rear, were totally routed. Scarcely was this danger repelled, when the dictator learnt that an Etruscan army, probably from Tarquinii, had attacked the Roman frontier on the opposite side, on the right bank of the Tiber, and was besieging Sutrium. Camillus hastened to its aid, but on his way, said the story of his exploits, he met the citizens of Sutrium in forlorn plight, they having been obliged to surrender their city, and having saved nothing but their lives. They fell on their knees before him, told him their sad case, and craved his assistance. He bade them be of good cheer, saying that it was now the turn of the Etruscans to wail and weep.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

FRENCH.

E. C. MONOD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Louis XIV. and his Contemporaries.

1. Translate into French:—

The spirit of criticism and accuracy which the nineteenth century has carried to such perfection enables us to determine with nearly absolute certainty what is really authentic in the long catalogue of memoirs referring to the reign of Louis XIV., but it was not always so. The opposition excited by the despotism of the court of Versailles, whilst it stimulated the periodical press abroad, had created at Amsterdam, Leyden, London, and other large towns,

literary centres from which pamphlets of the most violent kind, and so-called memoirs, were issued, professing to reveal the character of French politics, and to describe in their true colours Louis XIV. and his entourage. Sandras de Courtilz may be named here as the best known of these impostors, and the late Mr. Alexandre Dumas borrowed largely from the "Mémoires de Mr. d'Artagnan," when he wrote his own "Three Musketeers."

2. Translate into English:—

Portrait du Prince de Conti.

J'oubliais presque Monsieur le Prince de Conti, ce qui est un bon signe pour un chef de parti. Je ne crois pas vous le pouvoir mieux dépendre qu'en vous disant que ce chef de parti était un zéro, qui ne multipliait que parce qu'il était prince du sang. Voilà pour le public. Pour ce qui était du particulier, la méchanceté faisait en lui ce que faisait la faiblesse en Mr. le duc d'Orléans. Elle mondait toutes les autres qualités, qui n'étaient d'ailleurs que médiocres et toutes semées de faiblesse.

—De Retz.

Les ennemis étaient plus de douze mille hommes; Monsieur le Prince n'en avait que cinq, et il leur résista sept ou huit heures durant, où l'on combattit horriblement: il était partout. Les ennemis ont dit qu'à moins d'être un démon, il ne pouvait pas humainement faire tout ce qu'il avait fait; il était à toutes les attaques.

—Duchesse de Montpensier.

Ce prélat (Fénelon) était un grand homme maigre, bien fait, pale, avec un grand nez, des yeux dont le feu et l'esprit sortaient comme un torrent, et une physionomie telle que je n'en ai point vue qui y ressemblât, et qui ne se pouvait oublier, quand on ne l'aurait vue qu'une fois. Elle rassemblait tout, et les contraires ne s'y combattaient pas. Elle avait de la gravité et de la galanterie, du sérieux et de la gaieté: elle sentait également le docteur, l'évêque et le grand seigneur; ce qui y surajoutait, ainçois dans toute sa personne, c'était la finesse, l'esprit, les grâces, la décence, et surtout la noblesse. Il fallait effort pour cesser de le regarder. Tous ses portraits sont parlants, sans toutefois avoir pu attraper la justesse de l'harmonie qui frappait dans l'original, et la délicatesse de chaque caractère que ce visage rassemblait.

—Saint-Simon.

3. Give short (in a few lines) biographical sketches of : 20
Le Cardinal de Retz ; Madame la duchesse de Montpensier ; Madame de Motteville ; Saint-Simon.

4. Who were the Sire de Joinville, Mazarin, Fénelon. 10
and Michel Le Tellier ? What was la Fronde ?

5. Translate the following :— 10

Lui donna de la Majesté.

Il avait à souper son cadenas

Et l'essai comme pour l'essai.

(Explain the meaning of cadenas and cassi.)

A huis clos. Qui n'en pouvait mais. A brule-pour-point. Il est fort du monde. Je l'ai pris faute d'autre.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

NAJMODIN TYABJI, Esq. ; A. M. HUSEINALLI, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HABESHS US-SHER : History of the descendants of Timoor from Shahrukh-Mirza to the death of Sultan Aboo Saeed—Chap. III., Vol. III., pages 93—191.

1. State what is meant by سنبله Give the other signs of the Zodiac in Persian with their Latin or English equivalents.

2. (a) Give the meanings of— 15

معبد المسالك — عن صميم القلب — لجر
— شفقار — اراجيف — تقير و قطير — رسل
و رسایل — مثال لازم الامثال

سيورغال — يراق — بگاول — قراول
— يساوول — بيلالکات — يزرت — طوی
— ساوری

مقدم — قدوم — اقدام — اقدام

(b) Give the Persian, Turkish or Arabic terms for the right and left wings, the centre, the advance guard, the winter and summer quarters of an army.

3. Translate :—

(۱) مادام که گوهر شاد آفا در سلک احبا انتظام داشت

(۲) همت عالی نهمت بر تعمیر بقاع خیر و اشاعت مبرات میگماشت

(۳) بتقبیل انامل فیاض استسعاد یافت

(۴) بحکم آنکه الملک عقیق ضمناً از آمدن پدر مکرده شد

(۵) روزی چند النک کهدستان مخیم سرادات اقبال او گشت

(۶) بزبان تلطف و تفقد استمالت داده دقیقتر از دقایق الطاف و اعطاف نامر می نگذاشت

(۷) لشکری که محاسب و هم و خیال از
استیفاء اعیان ابطال رجال آن عاجز آید
و کمیت نیز رفتار قلم از طنی ساحت
کمیت آن بعجز و قصور اصراف نماید
(۸) باد خار مشوبات اخروی بغایت
حریص بود

(۹) از ریاض حکایات سابقه شمایم این
خبر بمشام جان مستقیان اخبار سالگره میروست
(۱۰) بی دستماری مقالید منابت مفتوح
الابواب ابواب آن مراد تیسیر پذیر نیست
(۱۱) و از درون و بیرون تیر و سنگ
مانند اقطار امطار و ادمیه مردم پرهنز گارها
بط و ماعد بود
(۱۲) از بادیه نفاق بجاده مستقیم
وفاق درآمد

4. Give a short account of سلطان احمد and 8
قرايوسف What fate did each of them meet with, and
when?

5. Explain in Persian the following sayings:—

- (۱) جوینده یا بنده
(۲) سگ باش برادر خورد مباحث

(۳) سیمرغ دیگر است و سیمرغ دیگر
(۴) شب حامله فردا چه آید
(۵) صورت ببین حالش مهرس
مطای او بقلای او بخشیدم

6. Translate into English:—

بعد از تامل و اندیشه خلعت وزارت
بر قامت قابلیت خواجره خیانت الدین پیر
احمد خواقی چست یافته زمام حل و عقد
و قبض و بسط و رتق و فتق مهمات صاحب
دیوانی را بکف کفایتش داد و خواجره
پیر احمد در آن امر خطیر بنوعی شروع
نمود که هم رعایت رعیت مردمی بود و هم
در احوال سلطانی فوقی واقع نمی شد
و مدت سی سال بیشتر ممالک عالم بحسن
تدبیر آن دزیر زرین قلم طراوت بهشت
برین و لطافت نگار خانه چمن داشت
و آن خواجره والا نژاد در ایام دولت
آن بادشاه نصفت نهاد آن مقدار آثار خیر

بر اوراق روزگار نگاشت که مقلد و ورین
حکایات مقلد و احسان دزرای سابق را
خواب و خیال پنداشت

بیت

دزیری چنین شهر یاری چنان
جهان چون نگردد قراری چنان

7. Translate into Persian :—

To be wise in our own eyes, to be wise in the opinion of the world, and to be wise in the sight of God are three things as very different as rarely to coincide. One may often be wise in his own eyes who is far from being so in the judgment of the world; and to be reputed a prudent man by the world is no security for being accounted wise by God. As there is a worldly happiness, which God perceives to be no other than disguised misery, as there are worldly honors, which, in His estimation, are reproach; so there is a worldly wisdom, which in His sight is foolishness.

* WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.;

C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;

B. SCOTT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

MILTON: *Select Prose Works.*

1. Compare Milton's prose with that of any other famous writers of English prose in the 17th and 18th centuries whose works you have studied.

2. What are Milton's chief arguments against monarchy and prelacy as systems of government, civil and ecclesiastical? 20

3. How far have Milton's theories about unlicensed printing become accepted truisms in England, and in what respects are they still undetermined problems in politics? 15

4. Re-write in modern English the following passage :— 15

"The end then of learning is to repair the ruins of our first parents by beginning to know God aright, and out of that knowledge to love him, to imitate him, to be like him, as we may the nearest by possessing our souls of true virtue, which being united to the heavenly grace of faith makes up the highest perfection. But because our understanding cannot in this body find itself but on sensible things, nor arrive clearly to the knowledge of God and things invisible as by orderly conning over the visible and inferior creature, the same method is necessarily to be followed in all discreet teaching."

5. Explain :— 15

(a) Organic arts,

(b) Only I believe that this is not a bow for every man to shoot in that counts himself a teacher, but will require sinews almost equal to those which Homer gave Ulysses; yet I am withal persuaded that it may prove much more easy in the essay than it now seems at a distance, and much more illustrious.

(c) And thus ye have the inventors and the original of book licensing ripped up and drawn as lineally as any pedigree.

(d) Plato fed his fancy with making many edicts to his airy burgomasters, which they who otherwise admire him wish had rather been buried and excoed in the genial cups of an academic night sitting,

(e) Viliifying the blood of many Jonathans who have saved Israel.

6. Describe the political situation in England when Milton published his "Ready and easy way to establish a free Commonwealth." What was Milton's proposed constitution, and how far did it differ from the commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell? 20

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

R. G. OAKENHAM, M.A.; M. McMILLAN, B.A.;

C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A. &
B. SCOTT, B.A.

(The figures to the right indicate full marks.)

DRYDEN : *Translation of Virgil's Æneid.*

1. What objects do you think Virgil had in view when writing the Æneid? 10
2. What are the qualifications necessary for the translation into verse of an epic poem? To what extent were these qualifications possessed by Dryden? 12
3. This poem has been called the "Epic of destiny." Show by reference to various passages the truth of this description. 12
4. Give your estimate of Æneas as a hero. 10
5. Write a description of— 12
 - (a) The fight between Æneas and Turnus; or
 - (b) What Æneas saw in Hades
6. What do you learn from the text about Cacus, Creusa, Sinon, and Helenus? 8
7. Explain:— 16
 - (a) The sisters had not out the topmost hair, Which Proserpine and they can only know.
 - (b) Downward the various goddess took her flight, And drew a thousand colours from the light.
 - (c) Proceeding on, another Troy I saw, Or in less compass, Troy's epitome.
 - (d) Soon grows the pinyon to gigantic size; Her feet on earth, her forehead in the skies, Enraged against the gods, revengeful earth Produced her, last of the Titanian birth.

- (e) And virgin's bosom, hide her tail's disgrace.
- (f) We saw the giant shepherd stalk before His following; flock, and leading to the shore; A monstrous milk, deformed, deprived of sight.
- (g) When in pomp she makes the Phrygian round With golden torrets on her temples crowned.
- (h) Three daughters at a birth were born to Night.

8. Paraphrase:—

Thus, when a fearful stag is closed around
With erinor coils, or in a river found,
High on the bank the deep-mouthed hound appears,
Still opening, following still, where'er he steers:
The persecuted creature, to and fro,
Turns here and there, to escape his Umbrian foe:
Steep is the ascent, and, if he gains the land,
The purple death is pitched along the strand:
His eager foe, determined to the chase,
Stretched at his length, gains ground at every pace:
Now to his beamy head he makes his way,
And now he holds, or thinks he holds, his prey;
Just at the pinch the stag springs out with fear,
He bites the wind, and fills his sounding jaws with air:
The rocks, the lakes, the meadows ring with cries,
The mortal tumult mounts, and thunders in the skies.

9. Trace the etymology and illustrate the various meanings of—cheer, trivial, auspicious, main, genial. 5

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHATTACHARYA, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S.

LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VIDYA, M.A., LL.B.;

NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A.;

KASHINATH BALVANT PENDSE, M.A.

(The figures to the right indicate full marks.)

Sankaradehaya's Bhishaya.

1. Show the logical form or value of an argument based on an analogy or Dristhānta according to European 15

and Indian Logic. What controversial use do the author of the Vedānta Sūtras and S'āṅkarāchārya make of it? Illustrate your answer by referring to and explaining the arguments used under the following Sūtras.

दृश्यते तु ।

उपसंहारदर्शनाच्चेति चेन्न क्षीरवद्वि ।

लोकवत्तु लीलकैवल्यम् ।

2. Explain and compare the attitude of the Sāṅkhya and 10
Vaiśeṣika systems on the one hand and the Vedānta on the other towards Reason and Revelation as guides to the knowledge of the Supreme Truth and the way to eternal bliss. Show the consistency of the attitude of the Vedānta with the fact of objections based on reason being considered and replied to in the Bhāṣya. Quote or give the substance of passages from the Bhāṣya in support of what you state.

3. Translate and explain the following passage :—

20

— इतश्च कारणादनन्त्यत्वं कार्यस्य यस्कारणं भाव एव
कारणस्य कार्यमुपलभ्यते नाभावे । तद्यथा सत्यां मृदि
घट उपलभ्यते नाभावे तस्मिन् च तन्तुषु पटः । न च निय-
मेनान्यभावेन्यस्योपलब्धिर्दृष्टा न ह्यश्वो गोरन्वः सन् गो-
र्भावे एवोपलभ्यते । न च कुलालभावे एव घट उपलभ्यते
सद्यपि निमित्तनैमित्तिकभावेन्यत्वात् । नन्वन्यभावेन्य-
न्यस्योपलब्धिर्निवृत्ता दृश्यते यथाग्निभावे एव धूम-
स्येति । नेत्युच्यते उद्धापितेष्वग्नी गोपालयटिकाधारि-
तस्य धूमस्य दृश्यमानत्वात् । अथ धूमं कयाचिदवस्थया
विशिष्यादीदृशो धूमो नास्यग्री भवतीति । नैवमपि
कश्चिदोपस्तज्ञानुरक्तां हि बुद्धिं कार्यकारणयोरनन्त्यत्वे
हेतुं त्वं वदामो न चासावग्निधूमयोर्विशते ।

Put the argument contained in the first sentence in the Indian syllogistic form, and show the logical connection of every following sentence with it, using terms of Indian logic.

4. State and compare the doctrines of the Sāṅkhya, 8
Vedānta, Vaiśeṣika, and Jaina systems as regards the relation of substance to quality and the previous existence of the effect in its material cause.

5. Give a short account of the rise, spread, and present 20
condition of Buddhism and of its sacred literature. Of the four noble Truths proclaimed by Sūgata, give the doctrines of the *Sarvotāraśāstā* as regards the second or *Samsāra*, both according to Pratyayopaniṣad and Hetuopaniṣad; that is, all the doctrines mentioned or alluded to by S'āṅkarāchārya, explaining every technical term you may use. State the *Mārga* as given in Buddhistic works. Was the success of Buddhism due to its metaphysics? If not, to what?

6. Translate and explain :—

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(a) आत्मसमवायित्वाभ्युपगमाच्च नादृष्टमणुषु कर्मणो
निमित्तं स्यादसंबन्धात् । अदृष्टवता पुरुषेणास्यपूनां
संबन्ध इति चेत्संबन्धसतत्यापवृत्तिसातत्यप्रसङ्गो निया-
मकान्तराभावात् ।

(b) ननु बाह्यस्यार्थस्यासंभवाद्बहिर्वदवभासत इत्युच्य-
वसितम् । नायं साधुरध्ववासाधो यतः प्रमाणप्रत्यूषप्रवृत्ति-
पूर्वकौ संभवासंभवावधार्यते न पुनः संभवासंभवपूर्वके
प्रमाणप्रत्यूषप्रवृत्ति । यद्धि प्रत्यक्षादीनामन्यतमेनापि प्र-
माणेनोपलभ्यते तत्संभवति यत्र केनचिदापि प्रमाणेनो-
पलभ्यते तत्र संभवति । इह तु यथास्वं सर्वैरेव प्रमाणै-
र्बाह्यार्थ उपलभ्यमानः कथं व्यतिरेकाव्यतिरेकादिविक-
ल्पैर्न संभवतीत्युच्येतोपलब्धेरेव ।

(c) अन्यार्थदर्शनस्य च प्राप्तिरहितस्यासाधकत्वात् ।

7. Explain the following terms :—

परिणामवाद, विवर्तवाद, आलस्यविज्ञान, प्रवृत्तिविज्ञान,
संतानिनः, आख्य, अस्तिवाय, पुरुष (According to
Buddhists and Jains), परिमाणद्वय.

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D., Hon.M.R.A.S. :

LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B. :

NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODDOLLE, B.A. :

KASHINATH BALVANT PENESE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Bālarāmāyana; Mālatīmādhava.

SECTION I.

1. Translate into English :—

मुष्ट्या पितृष्टिं मुष्टैश्च तैस्त्वेतुष्टि
पद्व्या निशुम्भति करेण हन्त हन्ति ।
तूर्णं च कर्णमातकूर्पाति कूर्पराम्बा-
मस्त्रापितावयव एष तवानुजन्मा ॥ १ ॥
अगममपलक्षमं भुवनमथ निर्वाणं
विधाय शरवांथिभिर्नियतमिन्द्रजिह्वोपितः ।
जिह्वांसति स मां गुरुं रघुभुवामितोव कचि-
द्विधा दिनकरे गते त्रिजगदेन्द्वं स्थितम् ॥ २ ॥

अन्धीक्षितम्बकस्य नरोत्तमानां
वक्षःस्थलस्य च दधत्पुपपानमुद्राम् ।
आनुस्तवाद्ये यदि साहसकेलिल्लये
प्रतिपश्ये हरिं (व) रेण शिलेयमुर्वी ॥ ३ ॥

2. Derive and explain grammatically the following :—

सौस्नातिकः, (नक्तचराणां) निसर्गामित्रो (विश्व-
मित्रः), दबधुः, शशमोहि, आत्महनः, इष्टपूर्वम्.

3. Explain fully the following expressions, giving the context :—

(1) तादिदं मृणालकाण्डेन गण्डशैलताडनम् । (2) मत्त-
करेण करगतस्य कदलीकन्दस्य दशां लम्बितः । (3) सोयं
पिपीलिकापञ्चगव्यायः । (4) मातिः परिणमन्ती पुरुषमुद्रा-
त्तयति न वयः । (5) नन्वयमोङ्कारो रावणशिरोमण्डलच्छे-
दविधायः ।

4. (a) Translate into Sanskrit :—

कन्दण्डामदण्डमण्डगुणो बल्लणो कालदण्डे
पाणिं देन्तस्स गङ्गातरालेदससिणो पव्वदीवल्लहस्स ।
चावं चण्डाहिसिञ्जारवभरिभणहं कस्सणारुद्धमज्झं
ज भग्गं तस्स सद्धं णिसुणि तिहुअणे वित्थरत्तो न माइ ॥

(b) Why are Prikrits so named? State the striking points of difference between the Sanskrit and the Prikrits.

5. (a) Have you marked any peculiarities in Rājās's-
khara's style? Give them.

(b) What words are peculiar to Rājās'ekhar?

(c) What literary estimate do you form of the *Rājās'ekhara* and other writings of Rājās'ekhara?

(d) What are, according to Rājās'ekhara, the duties of a *kulavandhū*?

6. Determine the date of Rājās'ekhara. Bring together all the evidence that he himself gives as to his chronological relations with other historical personages.

SECTION II.

7. State briefly the characteristic incidents that marked the progress of love between Mālatī and Māhava from the time of their first meeting in the garpen up to their final union in wedlock. What are, in your opinion, the striking points of difference between love and the demeanour of lovers towards each other as depicted by Bhavabhūti and depicted by Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott?

8. Lord Macaulay says of the poetry of Milton that "its effect is produced not so much by what it expresses, as by what it suggests." How does this remark apply to the poetry of Bhavabhūti? Illustrate your answer by quotations from or references to the *Mālatīmāhava*.

9. Translate the following into English:—

(a) अद्वैतेन्दुमयूखखण्डखचितं पतिं निशीथोत्सवे

वैलीलोपरिस्मदायिदयितागच्छूषशेषं मधु

संप्रत्येव भवदुर्जागिलगुरुवापारभनारिथभि-

र्गात्रैस्ते कथयन्त्यसारविधुरान्प्रायेण संसारिणः ॥

(b) तदेतदसितोत्पलयुतिशरारमास्मिन्मू-

न्ममातिदृढपीडनैरपि न तृप्तिरालङ्गनैः ।

यदुल्लसितविस्मया बत निपातवत्यः पुरा

नवप्रणयविश्रमाकुलितमालती दृष्टयः ॥

(c) वरेन्यस्मिन्धेयः पितरि विचिकित्सा च जानिता

पुरावृत्तोद्धारिणि च कथिता कार्यपदवी ।

स्तुतं तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो तच्च युगतः

प्रसङ्गाद्वत्सरोत्थय विविधविधेयः परिचयः ॥

10. Explain, giving the context:—

(1) वयमभ्युद्धताः कृच्छान्निर्वन्धादार्ययानया ।

(2) सुसमाहितः खल्वभिज्ञानार्पणस्यावसरः ।

(3) यस्य प्रसादसुमुखेन समुद्धतेयं
देवेन बान्धवधुरा मकरध्वजेन ।

(4) कवलित इव कः स्नश्चक्षुषा स्फारितेन
प्रसभममृतमेधेनेव सान्द्रेण सितः ।

(5) व्यतिषजति पदार्थानान्तरः कोपि हेतु-
र्न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते ।

11. Discuss the following readings and state which of them you prefer and why:—

(1) इयममात्यभूरिवसुमाश्वामयन्त्यप्रातिहतप्रज्ञागति-
भेगवती कामन्दकी वः समादिशति ।

अप्रतिहतप्रतिज्ञागतिः

(2) कन्वादाने च नृपतयः प्रमाणमिति नैवविधो

धर्माचारसमयस्तस्माद्विमर्शितव्यमेतत् ।

अविमर्शितव्यमेतत्

(3) प्रियमाधवे त्रिमसि मयवत्सला ।

ननु सोहमेव यमनन्दयन् पुरा ।

अयमागृहीतकमनीषकङ्कणः

स्तव मूर्तिमानिव महोत्तमः करः ॥

स्वयमागृहीतकमनीषकङ्कणः

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

LATIN—PAPER I.

The Right Rev. L. G. MYLSE, M.A., D.D. ;

The Rev. E. USZERI, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HORACE : *Odes*, III.

1. Translate, with notes on the words in italics:—

O nata *meum* consule Manlio,
Seu tu querelas sive geris jocos
Seu rixam et insanos amores
Seu facilem, pia testa, somnum,
Quocunque lectum nomine *Masicum*
Servas, moveri digna bono die
Descende, Corvino jubente
Promere *languidiora* vina.

Non ille, *quoniam* *Socraticis* *malet*
Seronibus, te *negleget* *horridus*;
Narratur et *prisci* *Catonis*
Saepe *mero* *saluisse* *virtus*.

Tu *lene* *tormentum* *ingenio* *admoves*
Plerumque *duro* ; tu *sapientium*
Curas et *arcanum* *jocosum*
Consilium *retegis* *Lyaeo* ;

30

Tu *spem* *reducis* *mentibus* *anxiis*
Viresque, et *addis* *coram* *pauperi* ;
Post *te* *neque* *iratos* *trementi*
Regum *apices* *neque* *militum* *arma*.
Te *Liber* et, si *laga* *adurit*, *Venus*
Regnesque *notum* *scelere* *Gratino*
Vivaeque *producent* *lucernae*,
Hum *reliens* *fugit* *astra* *Phoebus*.

2. Translate and explain:—

(a) Hoc caverat mens provide Reguli
Dissentientis conditionibus
Fosilis et exemplo trahentis
Perniciem *vegens* in aevum.

(b) Dis te *minorem* *quod* *geris* *imperas*.

(c) Grande certamen tibi praeda cedit
Major an illi.

(d) Aurum irreperitum et sic melius situm
Cum terra celat spernere fortior
Quam cogere *humana* in usus
Omne *sacrum* *rapiente* *dextra*.

3. (a) What light is thrown on the date of the third book of the *Odes* by the allusions to the affairs of Spain and of Parthia? 12

(b) Give instances from the third book of the *Odes* of (1) adjectives or participles whose meaning is usually passive being employed in an active sense, and vice versa, (2) of constructions taken from the Greek. 12

4. Translate:—

Sic et *Europe* *niveum* *doloso*
Credidit *tauro* *latus* et *scatentem*
Belus *pontum* *mediasque* *fraudes*
Palluit *audax*.

Nuper in *pratis* *studiosa* *florum* et
Debitae *Nymphis* *opifex* *coronae*
Nocte *sublustris* *nihil* *astra* *praeter*
Vidit et *undas*.

Quae *simul* *centum* *tegit* *potentem*
Oppidis *Creten* : *Pater*, o *relictum*
Filiae *nomen* *pietasque* *dixit*
Victa *furore* !

Unde *quo* *veni* ! *Levis* *una* *mors* *est*
Virginum *culpa*. *Vigilans* *ploro*
Turpe *commissum*, an *vitiis* *carentem*
Ludit *imago*

19

12

10

Vana quae porta fugiens ethera
Somnia ducit? Meliusne fluctus
Ire per longos, fruit an rescentes
Carpere flores?

Si quis infanem mihi nunc juvenem
Dedit iratae lacerare ferro et
Frangere enitit modo multum amati
Cornu monstri.

Impudens liqui patrios Penates
Impudens Orcum moror. O decorum
Si quis haec audis, utinam inter errem
Nuda lesus!

Antequam turpis macem deventes
Occupet malas taurumque sacras,
Defuit praevius, spectemur quanto
Fascere tigres.

Vilis Europa, pater arget absens:
Quid mori cemas? Potes hac ab orno
Pendulum zona bene te secuta
Lacere collum.

Sive te rupes et scuta leto
Sena delectant ago te procellae
Crede veloci, nisi herile navis
Carpere pensum

Regius sanguis, dominique tradi
Barbarae pellex.—Aderat parenti
Periculum ridens Venus et remisso
Filius arcu.

Mox ubi fuit satis: Abstinet,
Dixit, irarum calidaeque rixae
Cum tibi invias laceranda reddet
Cornu taurus.

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

LATIN—PAPER II.

The Right Rev. L. G. MYLNE, M.A., D.D. :

The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HORACE: *Satires*.

1. Translate, with notes on the words in italics:— 40
- (a) Nonne incomposito dixi pede currere versus
Lucili. Quis tam Lucili lauter inepte est,
Ut non hoc fateatur? At idem, quod sale multo
Urbem confusit, *charita laudatur eadem*.
Nec tamen hoc tribuens dederim quoque cetera; nam
sic
Et *Lahti mimos* ut pulchra poemata mirer,
Ego non satis est risu diducere rictum
Auditoris: et est quaedam tamen hic quoque virtus.
Est brevitate opus ut currat sententia neu se
Impediat verbis lassus onerantibus auris;
Et sermone opus est modo tristi, saepe jocoso.
Defendente vicem modo rhetorica atque poetica
Interdum urbana, Peritenti viribus atque
Extenuantis eos consulto. Ridiculum acri
Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat pes.
Illi, scripta quibus comedia prima variis est,
Hoc atabant, hoc sunt imitandi; quos neque pulcher
Hermogenes unquam legit neque *senius iste*.
Nil praeter *Calvum* et doctas cantare *Catullum*.

Draw a short comparison between Lucilius and Horace.

- (b) "Stoice, post dampnum sic vendas omnia pluris.
Qua ne stultitia, quoniam non est genus unum,
Insanire putas? Ego nam videor mihi sanus."
"Quid, caput abscissum manibus cum portat *Agae*
Gnati infelicis, sibi tunc furiosa videtur?"
"Stultum me fateor, liceat concedere veris,
Atque etiam insanum: tantum hoc edisere, quo me
Aegrotare putes animi vitio?" "Accipio: primum
Aedificas, hoc est longos imitaris, ab imo
Ad summum totius moduli bipedalis, et item
Corpore majorem rides *Perbonis* in armis
Spiritus et incossum: qui ridiculus minus illo?"

An quodcumque facit Mæcenas, te quoque verum est
Tantum dissimilem et certare—minorem?
Adde poemata nunc, hoc est, oleum adde camino;
Quæ si quis sanus fecit, sanus facis et tu.
Non dico hanc ulgrem rabiem. "Jany desine."
"Cultum majorem censu." "Tenens, Damastippe,
[tuus te]

O major tandem parens, insane, minori!"
Explain the Stoic notion of *Stultus* and *Sapienter*.

2. Comment on the grammatical peculiarities in the 10
following passages:—

- (a) Hic amor est dignus notari;
- (b) Optarim pauperimus esse bonorum;
- (c) Illa rogare: Quantiano?
- (d) Nam ut ferula caedens majora subire
Verbera, non veror.

(e) Eropseus; surrex; divise; suprite.

3. Explain fully the following passages:—

- (a) Solventur riau tabulae.
- (b) Post hoc ludus erat culpa potare magistra.
- (c) Furius nive conspuet Alpes.
- (d) Naviget Anticyram.
- (e) Frugi quod sit satis, hoc est, ut vitale putes.
- (f) Age libertate Decembri.
- (g) Quo tibi, Tili, sumere depositum clavum fierique
tribuno?
- (h) Magna compellans voce cuculum.
- (i) Ego vero oppono arculum.
- (k) Non sis patruus mihi.

4. Give the exact meaning of:—

Ingenus;—Libertus and Libertinus;—Vicarius;—
Fureiter;—Coena dubia;—Musa pedestris;—Chium maris
expers;—Emunctae naris;—Malis alienis ridere;—Soleas
poscere;—Abuornis sapiens crassaque Minervâ;—Triquetra
tellus.

5. Draw a comparison between the 1st and the 2nd Book 15
of Satires, pointing out the differences in the general form,
in the moral tone and the finish of style.

THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

GRENCH—PAPER 1

E. C. MONOD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:—

L'amour, pour l'ordinaire, est peu fait à ces loix.
Et l'on voit les amants vanter toujours leur choix;
Jamais leur passion n'y voit rien de blâmable,
Et dans l'objet aimé tout leur devient aimable:
Ils comptent les défauts pour des perfections,
Et savent y donner de favorables noms.
La pâle est au jasmin en blancheur comparable;
La noire à faire peur, une brune adorable;
La maigre a de la taille et de la liberté;
La grasse est dans son port pleine de majesté;
La malpropre sur soi, de peu d'attraits chargée,
Est mise sous le nom de beauté négligée;
La géante paraît une déesse aux yeux;
La naine un abrégé des merveilles des cieux;
L'orgueilleuse a le cœur digne d'une couronne;
La fourbe a de l'esprit; la sottise est toute bonne;
La trop grande parleuse est d'agréable humeur,
Et la muette garde une honnête pudeur.
C'est ainsi qu'un amant dont l'ardeur est extrême
Aime jusqu'aux défauts des personnes qu'il aime.

MOLIERE (Le Misanthrope).

2. Reply in French to the following:—

Say in one or two pages what in the Misanthrope is called
"la scène du sonnet."

3. Translate into English:—

Mais au moins dites moi, Madame, par quel sort
Votrez Clitandre a l'heur de vous plaire si fort?
Sur quel fonde de mérite et de vertu sublime
Appuyez-vous en lui l'honneur de votre estime?
Est-ce par l'ongle long qu'il porte au petit doigt
Qu'il s'est acquis chez vous l'estime où on le voit?
Vous êtes-vous rendue avec tout le beau monde
Au mérite éclatant de sa perdue blonde?

font de ses grands canons en cours de leur apanage.
L'erreur de son chemin à cet égard est évidente.
Même par l'opposition de sa seule dignité.
Qu'il a gagné toutes les choses de son monde.
Et se fâche de voir, de son ton de bascule,
Qu'il ne devons toucher en sonner le canon.

4. Reply to the following:—

1st. Who is supposed to be the original of Molière?

2nd. Say what you think of the way the character of Molière is treated, and why it is a comic and a tragic character.

3rd. How was the *Misanthrope* treated at first by the public?

4th. Say what you know about Molière. Be brief, his talent, etc.

5th. Is there in any other of Molière's plays similar repetitions to the 'Je ne suis pas poète' of the *Œdipe* de sonnet?

6th. Do these repetitions add to the comic of the play?

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group A.

FRENCH.—PAPER II.

E. C. MONOD, Esq.

1. Translate into English:—

C'est ici que nous retrouvons le vice incorrigible et l'effet infailible du pouvoir absolu. Je n'entrerais dans aucun détail sur les fautes du Gouvernement de Louis XIV; il en a commis de grandes; je ne parlerai ni de la guerre de la Succession d'Espagne, ni de la révocation de l'Édit de Nantes, ni des dépenses excessives, ni de beaucoup d'autres mesures fatales qui ont compromis sa fortune. J'accepterai les mérites de ce gouvernement tels que je viens de les montrer. Je conviendrais qu'il n'y a jamais eu peut-être de

pouvoir absolu plus complètement avoué de son siècle et de son peuple, ni qu'il ait rendu de plus réels services à la civilisation de son pays, et de l'Europe en général. Eh bien! Messieurs, par cela seul que ce Gouvernement n'avait pas d'autre principe que le pouvoir absolu, ne reposait que sur cette base, sa décadence a été subite et méritée. Ce qui manquait essentiellement à la France de Louis XIV, c'étaient des institutions, des forces politiques, subsistant par elles-mêmes, capables d'action spontanée et de résistance. Les anciennes institutions françaises, si tant est qu'elles méritent ce nom, ne subsistaient plus; Louis XIV acheva de les détruire. Il n'eut garde de chercher à les remplacer par des institutions nouvelles; elles l'auraient gêné: il ne voulait pas être gêné. La volonté et l'action du pouvoir central, c'est là tout ce qui paraît avec éclat à cette époque. Le gouvernement de Louis XIV est un grand fait, un fait puissant et brillant, mais sans racines. Les institutions libres sont une garantie non seulement de la durée, des gouvernements, mais encore de leur durée. Il n'y a pas de système qui puisse durer autrement que par les institutions. Sous le règne de Louis XIV, les institutions ont manqué au pouvoir ainsi qu'à la liberté. Rien en France, à cette époque, ne garantissait ni le pays contre l'action illégitime du gouvernement, ni le gouvernement lui-même contre l'action inévitable du temps. Aussi le gouvernement assista à sa propre décadence. Ce n'est pas Louis XIV seul qui a vieilli, qui s'est trouvé faible à la fin de son règne: c'est le pouvoir absolu tout entier. —*Quintod.*

2. Reply in French to the following:—

What is the predominating feature of modern civilization, and in what is it different from ancient civilization?

3. Reply to the following:—

(a) What was the general character of the English Revolution and what were its principal causes?

(b) Give a brief sketch of the English Revolution and of the parties that successively took part in it.

(c) Who were Grégoire VII, Abailard and Joan Huss? and what was the Crusade des Albigeois?

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

NAJMUDDIN TYABJI, Esq.; A. M. HUSSEINALLI, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HABEES-OL-SINAH: *History of the contemporary dynasties of Bani Abbas from the house of Fakhri to the extinction of the house of Saljuk, Chapter IV.*

1. What do you understand by—

قواد — مصاهرنت — تمارض — مقابلک —
دارالبوار — مناظرات — اثر و — تحصن —
فقدان — فرمان واجب الاذمان — بنفس
نفیس — درایت — کما ینبغی — استیصال —
اقاصی وادانی — بطیب نفس — علی ای
النقادیر — رقیمت

2. Explain the following:—

(۱) مستصدیان تحقیق اخبار خلف و متکفلان
تسمیق آثار سلف
(۲) داعیه استقلال در خاطرش رسوخ
یافت
(۳) این معنی ضمیمه کدورت یعقوب شد
(۴) ملامات عصیان و طغیان بر وجنات
احوال او ظاهرا گشت

(۵) مستعبد غبط خزینہ شد

(۶) میداد بوساوس شیاطین جن و انس

اعراضی که مستلزم نقض میثاق باشد
واقع شود

(۷) نقد اخلاص او بشایر نفاق معشوش
گشت

(۸) نایره بیداد را بنیال معدلت تسکین
داد

(۹) هادم اللذات دوا سپید سرش ناخست

(۱۰) مسامی جمیلہ مبذول داشت

(۱۱) مملکت او از وصت مشارکت
مصون ماند

(۱۲) صبح را بغبوق وغبوق را بصبح
در پیوست

3. (a) Distinguish between—

امهال and اهمال — خلع and خلع — عباد
and عبید — ارازم and امور — متاهی and نواهی

(b) Give the Arabic plurals of—

شجاع — متاع — عزیز — کریم — فضیلت —
فاضل — معبود — معبد — بیت —
بیت a house — ولی a saint — ولی as in — بیت a couplet

4. (a) What are the principal **از حفاف**

فعلون — **فاعلاتن** — **مستفعلن** — **مفاعیلن**

Name also the metre governed by the above.

(b) Give examples of—

— **انماکت تشبیهی** — **اضافت توصیفی** —

اضافت مقلوب and **فک انماکت**

(c) Mention as many as you can of the—

— **حروف تشبیه** — **حروف مواقع** —

حروف لون and **حروف تحسین**

5. (a) Mention the founders of the following dynasties, and briefly how they came to power:

طاهریہ — **سامانیہ** — **قزنویہ** — **اسمعیلیہ**

and **سلجوقیہ**

(b) Who wrote—

— **اخشید** — **جوہر خادم** — **حسن صباح** —

حکیم سنائی and **شیخ ابو علی سینا**

Give a short account of the last two in Persian.

6. Translate into English:—

سلطان الپ ارسلان در اواخر ایام
سلطنت بعزم کشورگیری متوجہ ماوراءالنہر
گشت و چون کنار آب آمویہ از یمن مقدم
ہمایونش برتبت از سپہر برین در گذشت
فی شہور سنہ خمس و ستین و اربعہ امیہ

دسا کو نصرت عظیم قاعہ بزم را کہ ہر کنار
آب واقع ہوا فتح کردند و یوسف نامی را
کہ کوتوال اوق حصار بود بنظر سلطان ستودہ
خصال آوردند الپ ارسلان از وی استفسار
احوال نمودہ یوسف ہستخان پریشان متکلم
شد و از موقف جلال حکم لازم لاعتقال
بقتل آن مشہور صادر گشت و محصلان قصد
مکردند کہ او را از بارگاہ عالم پناہ بیرون
برند یوسف خود و از دست ایشان خلاص
ساختم گاردی از ساقی موزہ بیرون کشید
و بجانب سلطان دوید و بزخم گاردی
جانگذاہی آن پادشاہ عالمجاہ را بدرجہ
شہادت رسانید

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

NAHMUDIN TYABJI, Esq. : A. M. HUSSEINALLI, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ATESHKADA : From the poets of India to the autobiography of the author.

1. What are figures of speech called in Persian? Give 5 instances of—

ردا لعین علی الصدر — سیماقت الاعداد —
بجنیس ذقس

2. (a) Give the derivations of—

ابلیس — مفع — شمشیر — قزلباش — عفریت
— جریده — نخچیر

(b) Give the equivalents of the following in Persian:—
Knight, Musician, Duke, Melancholy.

(c) When and by whom was established the office of
قزلباش

3. Who is the author of the following lines and to what
events do they refer? Supply the lines succeeding:—

سرشب سر قتل و تاراج داشت
سحرگه نه تن سر نه سر تاج داشت

4. (a) Who was امیر خسرو دهلوی and when did
he live? State what you know of his writings.

(b) Name some of the poets of India. Give the read of

مہستی

5. What is a poetical license in Persian called? What
does license in Persian poetry chiefly consist of?

6. Translate the following lines and state what kind of
composition they are written in:—

آن سلیمانی که از عویش به نیرو میکشند
گردد فرمان بجدی و معوة و نخل و غراب
طعمه از چنگال شیران لقمه از کام نهنگ
مهره از پهلوی ثعبان بیضه از پشت عقاب
آن شهنشاهی که گاه حمله چون گیرد سنان
از نهیب او بیندازند در هامون و غاب

شاخ کُک و عاج فیل و تاب مهر و بال مرغ
پنجه شیر و مهره مار و زهره ببر و پر عقاب
چون در ایوان پادۀ پیمائی و سازی بزم میش
هشت چمزت هشت چیز آرند در بزم شراب
نخل شهد و نخل تمر و باغ ورد و صبح قند
نجم نقل و ماه شمع و مهر جام و تاک آب
ساقی دور از خم گردون مینائی سپهر
تا بجام ماه و طاس مهر میریزد شراب
کاسه در یوزۀ خصم تو خالی چون هلال
ساغر هر روزۀ بزم تو پر چون آفتاب

7. Who was Nadir? What was he called before he
ascended the throne? By whom and how was he murdered,
and when?

Give a brief description of the anarchy following his
death down to the time of Karim Khan.

8. State what you know of—
جعفر طیار — زنجیر نوشیروان — سد سکندر
لات — عزی

9. Translate into English:—

پنجاه سالست که همگی بقاع ایران که
نمونه روضه جنان و محسود موطنین اقطار
جهان بود از اشتعال نایره ظلم و جور اشرار
آشنا و بیگانه ویران گشته و نهب اموال

و سیمه نسوان و اطفال و سفک
دماخ خارج از حیز احصاء بظهور
رسیده و اسرای این رومند دلیند
و این بقعه ممنوعانند در بلاد مخالف در
معرفی بیع و شری در آمده بالکسر در تمام
صلکت راه تعلیم و تعلم مسدود و یکباره
رسم تکمیل و تحصیل موقوف و بجای محصلان
علوم دینیه محصلان مصادرت حکام شوم
در اخذ اموال مظلوم و اطفال معصوم
اشتغال داشته و هر روزه از طرفی صف
جدال آراسته و هر هفته از کشوری گرد آشوبی
برخاسته و هر زهره چهره در جنگ مریخ مولتی
اسیر و پز پری میگری در دست دیو منظری
دستگیر بقیه السف و تشر الاثر بعضی
گرفتار رنج و بلا و برخی اسیر قحط و غلا

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group B.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

F. G. SELBY, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In what respects do you think that the Wealth of Nations differs from a modern manual of Political Economy in conception and treatment of subject? 10

2. What does Adam Smith say as to the endowment of education? Apply his remarks to the maintenance of Government colleges in India. 10

3. Give the conditions and objects of commercial treaties. 10

4. Consider the different modes of creating and maintaining a public debt. 10

5. What are the chief forms of land tenure in Europe? Compare them in respect of their economic advantages. 10

6. How are the interests of employers related to those of employed? Consider the economic policy of strikes. 10

7. What determines the value of money? Explain the phrase "loss by exchange," and consider any remedies that have been proposed for it. 10

8. Consider with reference to the income-tax how far it is possible to proportion taxation to ability to pay. 10

9. What are the chief instruments of credit, and in what manner do they act upon prices? 10

10. Define accurately the terms *supply* and *demand*, and consider their influence in determining international prices. 10

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group B.)

HISTORY OF INDIA:

F. G. SELBY, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the state of affairs existing in India at the time of Lord Wellesley's arrival in the country. What designs against the British possessions in India were then plotted, and what measures were taken to baffle them? 14

2. Give a short sketch of the Act known as the Regulating Act and state Mill's criticism on it. 12

3. Describe the internal state of those parts of India which were under Mahomedan rule in the period preceding the accession of Akbar. 14

4. Describe fully the careers of Mahadji Shandia or of Nana Farnavis. 10
5. Give an account of the administration of Warren Hastings with regard to Rohilund and the Begams of Oude, and state Mill's criticism on these subjects. 14
6. Sketch the careers of Clive and Bussy during the interval between the installation of Salabat Jung as Nizam and the capture of Pondicherry by Coote. 12
7. Give an account of the reign of the Emperor Mahomed Shah, and describe the relations of the court of Delhi (1) with the Rajputs, (2) with the Nizam and with the Marathas. 12
8. State the particulars of (1) ☒ Treaty of Purandhar, 12 or (2) the Treaty of Mangalore. 12

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group B.)

HISTORY OF ROME, GREECE, OR ENGLAND.

(Political.)

F. G. SELBY, M.A. : G. W. FORREST, B.A.

(The figures to the right indicate full marks.)

" HISTORY OF ROME.

1. What are the various dates assigned for the foundation of Rome? What is the common date? By what is it called, and how is it deduced? More than twenty different accounts are enumerated of the foundation of Rome; which of these can you specify? 14
2. Describe the situation of Capua. What remarkable incidents are there in its history? 12
3. Give a sketch of the Second Punic War with a precise sketch of the battle of the Trasimene Lake, or Cannae, or Zama. 14
4. Give a sketch of the life and character of P. Cornelius Scipio (Africanus). 10

5. Give a short account of the topography of Carthage and describe its siege and capture. 12
6. State and criticise the measures brought forward by Caius Gracchus. 14
7. Give a short sketch of the Social War. 12
8. Write an account of Caesar's conquests in Gaul. 12
"This conquest of Gaul by Caesar is one of the most important events in the history of the world." Discuss this remark.

HISTORY OF GREECE.

1. Give a short sketch of the state of Greece after the battle of Marathon. 14
2. Contrast the characters and politics of Themistocles and Aristides. 10
3. State the events that immediately preceded the peace of Nikias, and mention the terms of the treaty. 10
4. Mention the effect of the Sicilian expedition on the subsequent history of Greece. 11
5. Sketch the origin and history of the Achaean league. 12
6. Give biographical sketches of Cimón and Pericles, and state how they were opposed to one another. 12
7. Mention the effect which the battle of Pydna had on the subsequent history of Greece. 12
8. Relate what you know of the Grecian towns in Thrace, and describe their positions. 14

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. What was Lord Bute's qualification as a statesman? Why was he unpopular? 12
2. What was Fox's India Bill? What were its real faults as a measure for the government of India? What was the settlement soon after? 12
3. What did England gain by the peace of Utrecht? Explain the relations between home and foreign politics during the reign of Anne. 14

4. Give Macaulay's estimate of the character of Sir Isaac Newton, and state what is common between them. 12
5. Pitt said, he "would conquer America in six months." Explain this. 10
6. What were the principal events in Irish history from 1790 to 1800? Mention the leading men who took a part in Irish affairs during that period. 14
7. Give a short account of the campaigns of Marlborough or Wellington. 12
8. State the main provisions of the Reform Bill of 1832, and give a short sketch of the chief men engaged in opposing or passing it. 14

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group B.)

HISTORY OF ROME, GREECE, OR ENGLAND.

(Institutions, Literature, &c.)

F. G. SELBY, M.A.; G. W. FORESTER, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ROME.

1. What were the privileges conveyed by Roman citizenship, and by whom and under what circumstances was citizenship at different times conferred? 11
2. Give an account of the function of the *Patres*, and state what you know of the sources of the Roman Law under the Republic. 14
3. Give a sketch of the government of a Roman province. 14
4. Give an account of the office of *censorship*. 11
5. Write a short sketch of the Roman calendar. 10
6. Mention the most famous essays of Cicero and give a short criticism of his literary and oratorical style. 12

7. Give an account of the writings of Ennius and Lucilius, and state what is common between them. 15
8. Write a short sketch of the Roman drama, and mention the chief dramatists. 10

HISTORY OF GREECE.

1. What influence had the Greek colonies on the politics of Greece? 12
2. Who were the Sophists? What are the sources of information with regard to them? How far was their influence for good? 14
3. Give some account of Pindar's career as a poet, and note the chief features of his ideas with regard to the gods and morality. 12
4. Contrast Herodotus' conception of history with that of Thucydides. 10
5. Mention the constitution and functions of the *Areopagus*, and trace the changes which were made in that body. 14
6. Mention the chief festivals held in Greece, and show what influence they had on the history of the country. 10
7. Compare the moral teaching and tendency of *Æschylus* and *Euripides*. What rank do you assign to Sophocles as a poet, dramatist, and moralist? Cite those tragedies of each author which you regard as most characteristic of his genius. 13
8. Contrast the political, social, and moral ideals of Sparta and of Athens under Pericles. Quote or illustrate, if you can, from the funeral oration of Pericles. 15

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. What were the most important cases of privilege during the period that you have studied, and how did Parliament deal with them? 14
2. Contrast the position and influence of men of letters before and after the Revolution. 12
3. Give an account of the chief legislative enactments of the reign of Charles II. 14

4. When did the cabinet make its first appearance in English history? What is its place in the constitution? 10
5. What were the points of constitutional law at issue in the trial of the Seven Bishops? 12
6. What were the principal scientific discoveries of the 17th century? 12
7. Give a short account either of Butler's Analogy or of Locke's Essay on Human Understanding, stating against what school of thought it was directed and what its influence was. 14
8. What do you consider to have been the influence, political and social, of Whiggism during the period of its ascendancy? 12

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

(2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.)

(Group C.)

LOGIC—PAPER I.

F. G. SELBY, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What do you understand by a purely formal logic? In what respects would it differ from the science as conceived by Mill? 10
2. Is the existence of such a world as is assumed in Mill's account of Induction consistent with his reduction of all phenomena to sensations? 15
3. How do you define the word Essence? What influence has it exercised upon the theory of propositions and of classification? 10
4. What is meant by the statement that all reasoning is from particulars to particulars? What is the bearing of the doctrine upon the function and the value of the syllogism? 10
5. What is Mill's account of the origin and nature of our belief in geometrical axioms? Does it appear to you to be consistent with his general psychological theory? Why is the subject introduced at all into the Logic, which proposes to exclude all metaphysical considerations? 15

6. What theories have been held as to the origin and meaning of our idea of cause, and upon what evidence do Mill and Fowler rest our belief in the law of causation? 15
7. Does Mill's analysis of the process by which Kepler's discovery was made appear to you to be satisfactory? 15
8. Mention the chief instances quoted by Fowler of a mistaken application of the argument from final causes. 10

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

(10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.)

(Group C.)

LOGIC—PAPER II.

F. G. SELBY, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the general considerations which determine whether the method of a science shall be inductive or deductive? 10
2. What are the chief difficulties which beset the investigator owing to the plurality of causes, and how are they to be met? 10
3. What is meant by the process of explanation and what are its limits? 15
4. What are the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis? 10
5. Give a summary of Fowler's remarks upon Bacon's tables. 10
6. How would you answer the following questions:— 15
 - (i) How many times may a coincidence recur and yet be casual?
 - (ii) In a coincidence due partly to chance and partly to law, how are we to decide how much is due to chance?
 - (iii) Within what limits may variations from an average be casual?

7. State and illustrate the various reasons for the uncertainty of derivative laws. 15 10

8. What are the logical tests applicable to propositions which assert that phenomena exist, that they resemble or differ from one another, or that they are arranged in certain ways? 15 12

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

(Group C.)

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER I.

F. G. SELBY, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What views may be held by Intuitionists as to the method of politics and the duties of government? 10
2. Define the word *pleasure*, and criticise the doctrine that desire for pleasure is the sole motive to action. 10
3. What is the importance to practical morals of the metaphysical question of Free-will? 15
4. Is it possible to determine deductively what actions are egoistically reasonable? 10
5. What views may be taken as to the object-matter of the intuitive moral judgment? 10
6. By what general tests does Sidgwick try the alleged self-evidence of the principles of common sense morality? Give conspicuous instances of their failure to stand each test. 10
7. In what sense is a proof of a first principle possible? Illustrate your answer by a description of the kinds of proof adduced by Sidgwick in favour of Utilitarianism. 10
8. What are the general principles by which a Utilitarian will be guided in the matter of altering an existing moral code? 10
9. Does the free competition of modern societies secure a just reward of desert or a just distribution of privileges? 10
10. Is it possible to prove the coincidence of happiness with duty? What is the importance of the question? 10

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

(Group C.)

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER II.

F. G. SELBY, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State exactly what Butler means by the terms *natural* and *probable* as applied to the teachings of religion. Illustrate your answer by reference to his proofs of a future life. 10
2. In what sense does Butler interpret the word *nature* so as to deduce from it moral obligation and the laws of conduct. 10
3. What is Butler's account of the formation and the moral purpose of habits? In what connection is the subject introduced? 10
4. Consider the value of Butler's appeal to human ignorance as an answer to the objections brought against his arguments. 10
5. How would a Utilitarian regard the arguments by which Butler establishes the moral government of the world? 10
6. Compare the teaching of Butler and Hobbes on the subject of disinterested action. 10
7. What is the relation of reason to feeling in the moral life of man? 10
8. What is the function and what are the proper limits of resentment? 10
9. What is the value and what are the dangers of the emotional element in religion? 10
10. Is the method of Butler empirical or a priori? 10

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group D.)

CONIC SECTIONS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANCHHRI DASTUR, M.A.;

KAVASI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. ; J. JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If from any point T in the tangent at a point P of a conic, TM be drawn perpendicular to the focal distance SP , and TN perpendicular to the directrix,

$$SM : TN :: SA : AX.$$

Hence show that the tangents drawn from any point to a conic subtend equal angles at the focus.

If a chord PQ subtend a constant angle at the focus, the locus of the intersection of the tangents at P and Q is a conic with the same focus and directrix.

2. If any number of parallel chords be drawn in a parabola, their middle points will all lie on the line parallel to the axis which passes through the point where the tangent drawn parallel to the chord meets the parabola.

If OQ , OQ' touch a parabola in Q and Q' , and OV drawn parallel to the axis meet QQ' in V and the directrix in K , and if QV meet the axis in N , then $OKNS$ shall be a parallelogram.

3. The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord of an ellipse intersect in the directrix, and the angle between them within which the focus lies is less than a right angle.

Find the positions of the foci and directrices of an ellipse which touches at two given points, P , Q , two given straight lines PO , QO , and has one focus on the line PQ , the angle POQ being less than a right angle.

4. If the tangent at any point P of an ellipse or an hyperbola meet the minor axis or the transverse axis CB in C , and Pn be drawn at right angles to CB ; then

$$Cn \cdot Cn = BC^2.$$

An ellipse and an hyperbola are described so that the foci of each are at the extremities of the transverse axis of the

other. Prove that the tangents at their points of intersection meet the conjugate axis in points equidistant from the centre.

5. If from any point R in an asymptote of an hyperbola two lines RPN , RDH , be drawn at right angles to the transverse axes of the hyperbola and its conjugate respectively, and intersect these curves in P , D , then the tangents at P and D shall be parallel respectively to CD and CP .

Prove that a line parallel to BC drawn through L , the intersection of the tangent at P with the asymptote, meets DP , CA , produced, in the same point.

6. Find the length of the perpendicular from any point x' , y' on the line

$$x \cos a + y \sin a - p = 0.$$

What is the length when the equation to the line is $ax + by + c = 0$?

Find the equations of the lines which bisect the angles between two given straight lines.

7. Obtain the equation of the common chord of two circles cutting each other.

Show that the length of the common chord of the circles whose equations are

$$(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = c^2, (x - h)^2 + (y - a)^2 = c'^2,$$

is

$$\sqrt{4c^2 - 2(a - b)^2}.$$

For what value of c will these circles touch each other?

8. Find the equation to the normal at any point of a parabola in terms of the tangent of the angle which the straight line makes with the axis.

Show that the locus of the intersection of the normals to a parabola which make complementary angles with the axis is a parabola.

9. Find the equation to the ellipse referred to a pair of conjugate diameters as axes.

Prove that the sum of the co-ordinates of any point of an ellipse referred to a pair of conjugate diameters as axes cannot be greater than the distance of an end of the major axis from an end of the minor axis.

10. The area of the parallelogram formed by tangents at the ends of the conjugate diameters of an hyperbola is constant.

If on an hyperbola, P be a point whose ordinate is $\left(\frac{BC^2}{SC}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and CY^c be a perpendicular from the centre upon the tangent at P ; then $PY = SC$.

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 3 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDERIS DIXAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERI DASTUR, M.A.;

KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.; J. JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the differential co-efficients of $\tan x$, $\tan^{-1} x$ from the definition, and show how the same results can be obtained geometrically.

2. Find the differential co-efficient of $\log x$.

Differentiate $\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$

If $x = \frac{y\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$, prove that

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

3. Enunciate *Leibnitz's* theorem.

If $\log y = \tan^{-1} x$,

$$(1+x^2) \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + \left\{ 2(n-1)x - 1 \right\} \frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}} + (n-1)(n-2) \frac{d^{n-2}y}{dx^{n-2}} \dots = 0$$

4. Prove, noticing all the assumptions and giving all the steps of the work, that

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{1.2} f''(x + \theta h),$$

where θ is a proper fraction.

5. If $\frac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)}$ be a fraction which when $x=a$ assumes the form $\frac{0}{0}$, then $\frac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)} = \frac{\phi'(a)}{\psi'(a)}$ or $\frac{\phi^n(a)}{\psi^n(a)}$, the first fraction

obtained by differentiating the numerator and denominator simultaneously.

Evaluate $\cot(\pi x) \log x$, when $x=1$.

Find the limit when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ of $\frac{\cos(\cos x) - \sin x}{\cos(\cot x) - \sin x}$

6. Show how the process of differentiation may be applied to determine and discriminate the maxima and minima values of functions.

Show that the greatest value of $\frac{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$ is 1.2247.....

The expenditure for coals in a steamship varies as the cube of the speed, and is £20 per day when the speed is 10 knots an hour. Other expenses come to £135 per day during a voyage. Find the most economical speed for a voyage of given length.

7. Find the conditions to be fulfilled in order that the

integral of $\int x^{m-1} (a + bx^n)^{\frac{p}{q}} dx$ may be found immediately, where $\frac{p}{q}$ is a proper fraction.

Integrate :-

$$(1) \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad (2) \frac{x}{(2x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (3) \sqrt{x^2+1} \, dx$$

8. Find a formula of reduction for $\int \cos^n x \cdot dx$.

8

Show that $\frac{\pi}{2}$ is greater than

$$\frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots (n-2)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots (n-3)(n-1)}$$

and less than

$$\frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots (n-2)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots (n-3)(n-1)} \cdot \frac{n}{n-1}$$

9. $\phi(x)$ and $F(x)$ are rational functions of x . The dimensions of $\phi(x)$ are lower than those of $F(x)$ and $F(x)$ can be resolved into factors of the first degree. Show how $\phi(x)$ can be resolved into partial fractions.

9

Integrate $\frac{4x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 6}$

10. Show that $\int_0^1 \frac{\log(1+x)}{1-x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \log 2$

10

Find the sum, when x is equal to, of the series

$$\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2^2} + \frac{n}{n^2+3^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2}$$

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

DYNAMICS.

JAMSHEDI ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., I.L.B. ;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ;

KAVASHI JAMSHEDI SANJANA, M.A. ; J. JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define variable velocity, acceleration and momentum.

9

If the unit of velocity be a velocity of 45 miles per hour, and the unit of acceleration when referred to a foot and a second as units of length and time be represented by 11, find the units of length and time.

2. Prove the formula $v^2 = u^2 - 2fs$.

An engine-driver, whose train is travelling at the rate of 30 miles an hour, sees a danger signal at the distance of 220 yards and does his best to stop the train; supposing that he can stop the train when travelling 30 miles an hour at 440 yards, find the velocity with which his train will reach the danger signal.

3. Show that the time of descent down all smooth chords of a sphere, which are drawn through the highest point, is constant.

12

Lines are drawn in a vertical plane through a point, and all the lines are equally rough; find the curve on which any number of heavy particles, which start together from the point and move on the lines, will lie after any given time.

4. Obtain the equation $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgh$ and explain it fully. There are two classes of forces to be considered in dynamics, what are they and how are they measured?

6

Two bodies are connected by a string which passes over a small smooth pulley fixed at the top of two inclined planes having a common height; determine the motion, supposing one body placed on each plane.

5. An inclined plane passes through the point of projection of a projectile and is at right angles to the plane of motion; find the time of flight and the range on the plane.

13

Two particles are projected simultaneously, one with a velocity V up a smooth plane inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon, and the other with a velocity $\frac{2V}{\sqrt{3}}$ at an elevation of 60° . Prove that the particles will be relatively at rest $\frac{2V}{3g}$ seconds after the instant of projection.

6. Having given the velocities of two bodies estimated in any direction, determine the velocity of their centre of gravity estimated in the same direction.

9

Two men of weight w_1 , w_2 , respectively, start from the same point and walk at uniform rates in directions at right angles to each other; show that the motion of their centre of gravity is uniform. If the rates at which the men walk are inversely as the square roots of their weights, prove that the rate of motion of their centre of gravity will bear to the

rate of the first walker the ratio $\sqrt{\frac{w_1}{w_1 + w_2}}$

7. Show that the case of a body impinging on a fixed plane is practically the same as that of a body impinging on another body of very much larger mass which is at rest.

Two balls A and B of equal mass lie on a straight line perpendicular to a wall C . The coefficient of restitution between A and B is e between B and C is e , and B is at rest at a distance a from the wall. Any velocity given to A causes it to impinge directly on B , which is then driven against the wall. Show that the next collision between A and B takes place at a distance $\frac{2a}{1+e^2}$ from the wall.

8. A particle falls down a smooth curve; find its velocity at any point of the curve.

A particle descends down a smooth circular tube from a given point and impinges on another particle at rest at the lowest point of the tube. Determine the vertical height to which each particle will rise after impact.

9. A particle is describing a circle of radius r with an angular velocity ω ; show that the normal acceleration is $\omega^2 r$.

A string of length l has its ends fastened to two points A, B in the same vertical line and a bead P on the string rotates uniformly about AB so that BP is always horizontal; prove that, if $AB = a$, its angular velocity is $l \sqrt{\frac{2g}{a(l^2 - a^2)}}$.

10. A pendulum is found to make p oscillations at one place in the same time as it makes q oscillations at another. Show that if a string hanging vertically can just support a cubic inch of a given substance at the former place, it will just support $\frac{pq^2}{q^2}$ cubic inches at the latter place.

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARHUSJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.;

KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.; J. JACK, M.A.

(The figures to the right indicate full marks.)

1. Account for the transmissibility of fluid pressure; and show that the principle of virtual velocities holds for incompressible fluids. 6

2. A velocity of 8 feet per second is the unit of velocity, the unit of acceleration is that of a falling body, and the unit of mass is a ton: find the density of the standard substance in the equation $W = gpF$. 5

3. Find the specific gravity of a mixture when the weights and specific gravities of the components are given. 6

If p parts by weight of a metal of specific gravity s be fused with p' parts of a metal of specific gravity s' , and S be the specific gravity of the mixture, an n th part of the whole volume being lost; show that

$$\frac{1}{n} = 1 - \frac{ss' (p + p')}{S (sp + s'p')}$$

4. An isosceles triangle is immersed in liquid with its base horizontal and its vertex in the surface; find how far one of the equal sides must be produced that the pressure on the whole triangle formed by joining its extremity with that of the other equal side may be double the pressure on the given triangle. 6

5. Define centre of pressure; and find its position for a rectangle immersed in fluid with one side in the surface. 13

A rectangular plank is immersed vertically in water with one side in the surface: prove that, if h be the height of the water barometer and a the length of the plank, the depth of the centre of pressure when the atmospheric pressure is

$$\text{not neglected is } \frac{a(2a + 3b)}{3(a + 2b)} \text{ below the surface of the water.}$$

6. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a solid body floating in a liquid and partly supported by a string.

A cylindrical bucket with water in it balances a mass M over a pulley: a piece of cork of mass m and specific gravity σ is then fast by a string to the bottom of the bucket so as to be wholly immersed. Prove that the tension of this string will be $\frac{2 M m g}{2 M + m} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma} - 1 \right)$.

7. Explain the principle of the barometer, and the effect on its graduations of variations of temperature.

If when the mercury in a true barometer stands at an altitude h , the mercury in a barometer of length l , in which is left some air, stands at an altitude a ; find the reading of the true barometer corresponding to an altitude z in the imperfect instrument.

8. In what principles are hydrometers constructed? Describe the common hydrometer.

If the reading of a common hydrometer when placed in fluid at the same temperature as itself be x_1 and if, when it is placed in the same fluid at a higher temperature than itself, its reading be at first x_2 , but afterwards rise to x_3 ; the ratio of the expansions of the fluid and the hydrometer for the same range of temperature is $x - x_1 : x_2 - x_1$.

9. Find the pressure at any depth in a rotating fluid, and the form of the surfaces of equal pressure.

A sphere of radius c is just filled with water and made to rotate about a vertical axis with angular velocity ω , such that $\omega c^2 = 2g$; prove that the pressure in the surface of equal pressure which cuts the sphere at right angles is $\frac{2}{3} \rho c^2$.

10. Find the tension of a spherical envelope containing gas.

The radius of an elastic spherical envelope containing air at 0°C. is a ; show how to find its radius when the temperature is raised to $t^\circ \text{C.}$, supposing the tension of the envelope to vary as its surface.

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

OPTICS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

KAVASI JAMSHEDJI SANGANA, M.A.; J. JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the laws of reflection of light. 10

If a ray of light be reflected successively at two planes, its initial and final directions are equally inclined to the line of intersection of the planes.

2. Investigate the position of the geometrical focus of a small pencil of light incident directly on a spherical reflector, and find the principal focus. 13

Two concave mirrors face each other; O and O' are their centres, and the distance AA' between their surfaces is greater than the sum of their radii; also, q and q' are conjugate foci for each mirror. Prove that the circle whose diameter is Oq will be cut at right angles by the circles whose diameters are AO and $A'O'$.

3. Explain the principle and construction of *Huyley's Sextant*. 8

4. With the usual notation for a prism prove that 12

$$\phi' + \psi' = i, D = \phi + \psi - i.$$

The refractive indices of three rays with respect to a given prism are μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 ; and D_1, D_2, D_3 their respective minimum deviations through it, are in Arithmetical Progression: prove that

$$\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} D_1 + \sin \frac{1}{2} D_2}{\mu_1 + \mu_2} = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} D_3}{\mu_3}$$

5. If an object be viewed through a plate of thickness t , so that rays are incident on it at an angle α , the angle of refraction being β , show that the apparent displacement of the object is $t \sin (\alpha - \beta)$ sec β .

6. Prove the formula $\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{f}$ for a thin lens.

RO is a diameter of a sphere, and the spherical portion described with centre A and radius AO is cut out: u and v are the distances from Q of a luminous point (in RO produced) and its geometrical focus after refraction at the solid RO respectively; shew that

$$\frac{\mu^2}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = -\frac{(\mu-1)^2}{r}$$

7. Explain the formation of an image by a convex lens.

Why does the image differ more or less from the object viewed?

8. Describe clearly the defect of the short-sighted eye; and shew how it can be remedied by the use of suitable lenses.

The range of distinct vision of a short-sighted person is from three to six inches; what will the range be on his using lenses of focal length $+6$?

9. Describe the Newtonian Telescope, and find its magnifying power.

If the focal length of the reflector be 2 feet and that of the eye glass 1 inch, and if the instrument be in focus for a star to a person who sees most distinctly at a distance of 6 feet; prove that it will be in focus to a person who sees most distinctly at a distance of 2 feet, when he is viewing an object whose distance is 600 yards.

For B.A. Candidates only.

10. What is the most accurate method of verifying the laws of reflection?

A luminous point is placed at the centre of the inscribed circle of a triangle, whose angles are 36° , 72° , 72° , and whose sides are capable of reflecting light; prove that there are altogether 14 images.

For L.C.E. Candidates only.

11. If μ , ν be the refractive indices for the red and violet rays respectively for crown glass, and μ' , ν' the indices for the same rays for flint glass; and if two very thin lenses be constructed, one double convex of crown glass with each

surface of radius r , and one double concave of flint glass with its surfaces of radii r and s ; and if they be placed in contact on a common axis, and light be incident on the surface of radius s ; prove that the combination will be achromatic if

$$r + s : 2s :: \mu - \nu : \mu' - \nu'$$

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

JAMSHEDJI ARDENIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MAHESHERJI DASTUR, M.A.;

KAVANJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.; J. JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State Kepler's Laws.

The distance of Mars from the Sun being to that of the Earth as 1:524:1, find his periodic time. Find it also from the consideration that the interval between two successive oppositions is about 780 days.

2. Explain the different systems of co-ordinates used to determine the position of a heavenly body.

Why is the altitude of a star the greatest when it is on the meridian?

3. Shew that the time during which a star remains above the horizon depends on its declination. Describe the appearances presented by the star to a spectator at the pole and at the equator.

Prove that in the course of the year the Sun is as long above the horizon as he is below it.

4. Describe the variations of day and night at a place whose latitude is less than $23^\circ 27'$. Shew that the Sun will be vertical on two days in the year. What will be its declination on those days?

5. Name the different kinds of years and shew why they differ in length. Compare their magnitudes.

6. Explain the aberration of light, and shew that the aberration-curve is an ellipse.

Shew that the tables which serve to give the effects of aberration on the positions of a star will also serve to give the effects of annual parallax three months previously.

7. Describe the motion called *nutatio* and its causes and effects.

8. How are the retrograde and stationary appearances of planets explained? Show that a planet is retrograde at inferior conjunction or opposition.

9. Describe the Moon's librations and their causes.

How much should the Moon's rate of rotation about its centre of gravity be increased, in order that its whole surface might be just seen in the course of one orbital revolution?

10. Investigate the number of solar and lunar eclipses possible in a year.

Having given that the line of nodes of the Moon's orbit makes a complete revolution in a retrograde direction in 6799.5 days, and that the length of a lunation is 29.53 days, prove that eclipses will recur in an invariable order after 223 lunations, the length of a year being 365.25 days.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the essential parts of Atwood's machine and shew how it may be used to determine experimentally the specific numerical value of the force of gravity.

2. State and prove the principle of Archimedes and explain its application to the problem of determining the specific gravity of substances.

A piece of cast iron, the specific gravity of which is known to be 7.2, is suspected to have internal cavities. Its weight is found to be 203.04 grammes and when suspended in water at 4° C., it is found to weigh 171.84 grammes. What is the total volume of these cavities?

3. Describe Fortin's barometer and state the corrections which have to be applied to get a correct reading.

A bubble of air was allowed to ascend into the vacuum of a barometer tube; the height of the column of mercury was originally 748.6 millimetres, but after the introduction of the air it fell to 745.2 millimetres. The initial volume of the tube above the mercury after the admission of the air was 12.6 cubic centimetres and the temperature of the room was 18° C. Find the mass of the bubble of air. (A litre of air at 0° C. and 760 millimetres = 1.293 grammes.)

4. State and explain Doppler's principle.

A person standing on the platform of a railway station hears the steam whistle of a passing locomotive. The sound as the train approaches corresponds to 1800 vibrations per second, but falls to 1600 vibrations per second as soon as the train has passed the observer. The velocity of sound in air being 340 metres, find the velocity of the train and the wave-length of the sound given out by the steam whistle.

5. Describe the mode of longitudinal vibration of a uniform rod (a) clamped at both ends, (b) clamped at one end, (c) clamped at its centre.

Two organ pipes, one closed, the other one open, sound the same note. Compare their lengths and account for the difference in quality of the notes produced by the two pipes.

6. Explain how beats are produced and how they may be used to compare exactly the number of vibrations of two tuning forks nearly of the same pitch.

7. Show that if T be the absolute temperature, Boyle's and Charles's law may be expressed in the form $\frac{PV}{T} = K$, where K is a constant quantity.

The specific gravity of hydrogen is 0.069. Find at what temperature (supposing no condensation to take place) hydrogen would have the same density as atmospheric air at 0° C.

8. Describe Gay-Lussac's method of determining the density of vapours.

A barometer tube was filled with mercury and inverted over a mercury bath; a quantity of ether was then passed up into the Torricellian vacuum and the tube heated by a

immersed in water bath at 100°C . Find the density of the
 oil of other from the following data:—

Quantity of oil taken = 0.273 grammes.

Space occupied by its vapour = 150 cubic centimetre.

Height of mercury in the tube = 18.32 centimetres.

Height of barometer reduced to 0°C . = 75 centimetres.

Coefficient of expansion of mercury = $\frac{1}{5550}$

Mass of one litre of dry air at standards = 1.293
 grammes.

3. What is the effect of heat and pressure on saturated
 and non-saturated vapours? What is the dew-point?
 Describe any one method of determining it.

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., M.L., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S. J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe Bunsen's photometer.

Two lamps whose illuminating powers are as 5 to 1 are
 placed at a distance of 5 metres from one another. At what
 distance from the less powerful lamp must a paper screen be
 placed on the line joining the flames, so that it may be
 equally illuminated on both sides?

2. Show that the angular velocity of a reflected ray is
 twice that of the mirror which reflects it.

3. Find the focal length of a concave mirror whose radius
 of curvature is 26 inches.

Find the position of the image of a point 18 inches in
 front of the mirror and also of a point 9 inches in front of
 the mirror.

4. If the image of an object 1 foot from a lens is 1 inch
 distant from the lens on the same side, find the focal length
 of the lens and whether it is concave or convex.

5. Describe the Leyden jar and state the circumstances
 which led to its discovery.

A charge of 1,000 units was given to a Leyden battery of 4
 equal jars and the striking distance was 6 millimetres. At
 what distance would the spark have passed if the same
 charge had been given to a battery of 6 equal jars?

6. State Ohm's law.

A battery of 8 cells is to be arranged so that there are
 3 rows containing respectively 1, 3 and 4 cells. Find the cur-
 rent strength in a conductor joining the terminals in terms
 of the electromotive force, the resistance of the conductor
 and the resistance of a single cell of the battery.

7. On joining and then separating the terminals of a
 battery connected by a short wire a small spark is seen, but
 when a long coil of wire is interposed in the circuit the
 spark becomes much larger. Explain this.

8. Describe Poggendorff's single fluid bichromate battery,
 and show by symbols the chemical change which takes place
 during the passage of the current.

9. How may the distribution of the magnetism in a bar
 be measured?

10. A horizontal magnetic needle oscillating at two
 different places makes 75 oscillations in 3 minutes and 115
 oscillations in 4 minutes respectively. Compare the hori-
 zontal magnetic fields at the two places.

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.I.

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIEAJI, M.D., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What sort of information is afforded by the chemical
 formula of a compound?

Distinguish between the empirical, rational and structural
 formula of a compound substance. How is the structural
 formula usually determined?

2. Classify the acids according to their basicity, and give the supposed constitutional formulae of the acids of phosphorus. 9

3. Given that the velocity of diffusion of a gas is .81 (air being unity), calculate its density referred to air. 6

4. A litre of air at 0° C. weighs 1.293 grams, the physical density of ammonia gas is 0.59; how much would a litre of water at 0° C. increase in weight if saturated with ammonia gas? 10

5. What is the valency of the iron atom when occurring in ferrous and ferric salts respectively? Give the graphic formulae for ferrous and ferric sulphate. 8

6. What are the laws of electrolysis? 6

7. Briefly describe the principles of spectrum analysis. 10

8. Give a summary of the modern system of nomenclature of acids, bases and salts, and explain what is meant by the capacity of saturation of acids and bases. 11

9. Give an outline of the several crystallographic systems, pointing out the principal characteristics of each. What are hexahedral forms? In what systems are they prevalent? Give some illustrations. 11

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;

KAIKHOBU RASTANJI VIRAJI, M.D., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the compounds of Hydrogen with Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, and Fluorine. 10

2. Describe at least two methods of preparing Sulphuretted Hydrogen and state which process yields the purer sample. What is the nature of Chloro-sulphuric acid? 10

3. Explain the effects of vegetable life on the atmosphere. From whence do plants derive their Nitrogen? 8

4. Describe Fleitman's test for distinguishing Antimony from Arsenic. With what other bodies (other than Arsenic) is Antimony usually associated in nature? 5

5. Describe the principal economic bodies of which Boron is a constituent. 4

6. In what forms is Silicic acid found in nature? What is Silicon Chloroform and how is it prepared? 6

7. Describe the Calcium group of metals. 5

8. How is Platinum Black prepared? 6

9. How would you proceed to separate the gold from a piece of old silver-plate? 5

10. To what uses are Zinc Chloride, Ferrous Sulphate and Potassium Permanganate applied in the arts? 8

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STRUCTURAL, MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

SURGEON K. M. KIRKBRIDE, M.E.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the different forms of Parenchyma and 15
Prosenchyma.

2. Of what elementary structures is fibro-vascular tissue 15
formed? In what parts of a plant is it found?

3. Describe the aërial and subterranean modifications of 20
stems and branches, giving an example of each.

4. What is pollen? Describe its structure and state 15
what you know of its function.

5. What are apocarpous fruits? Describe the different 15
kinds, giving an example of each.

6. What do you understand by the expression "alter- 20
nation of generations"? How is this exemplified in terms?

FRIDAY, 13th NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STRUCTURAL, MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYSTEMATIC
BOTANY—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

Saigoo K. R. KIVIRAK, M.B.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the plants placed before you. 20
2. Describe in detail the various forms of crystalline bodies found in the cells of plants. 15
3. Describe the relations of the Hilum, Chalazm, and Microgyia, in the principal classes of ovules. 15
4. Name the various plants in which movements are detected in the contents of the cells, and give a full account of these movements. 18
5. How is the absorption and transmission of fluids carried on in plants? 16
6. What are the general characters of the Natural Orders Cruciferae and Labiata? Name at least four indigenous plants belonging to each order. 16

THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

ADARJI MENSUJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.;

K. N. BAHADHURJI, M.D., B.S. (Lond.).

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe minutely a transverse section of the Earth-worm taken in the region of the clitellum. 10
2. Describe the structure and exact position of the excretory organs in the Earthworm, Snail, Lobster and Frog. What is the nature of the renal secretion? 12

3. Explain the following: *Amphistyle, Scyllanthus, Stomatopoda, crustacea, amphistyle, scyllanthus, stomatopoda, crustacea*. 8

4. Compare the nervous system of a Lobster with that of a Snail. 10

5. Give a complete description of the structure of a Lobster and the appendages articulated with each joint. 12

6. Describe the three distinct stages of development through which the Beetle passes. 8

7. Give the minute structure and chemical characters of the following tissues as seen in the Frog:—(a) cartilage, (b) bone, (c) muscle. From which of the primary cells are they respectively developed? 12

FRIDAY, 16th NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

ADARJI MENSUJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.;

K. N. BAHADHURJI, M.D., B.S. (Lond.).

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the structure of the walls of capillaries, arteries and veins; and point out the bearing of the structural facts upon the explanation of the various phenomena of circulation, e.g. the pulse, blushing. 10

2. Give the functions of the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves and the evidence on which your statement rests. 10

3. How does expired air differ from the inspired? 8

4. Give the composition of Saliva. What are its functions? 7

5. Describe the mode of secretion of bile and state the part played by it in the process of digestion. 12

6. Give the normal constitution of urine. What is the share taken by the different portions of the kidney in the elimination of the urinary constituents? 14

7. Describe the mechanism by which the vibrations of sound are transmitted to the auditory nerve. 13

8. Identify the specimens under the Microscopes. 20

V.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.	} In Mathematics
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.	
KAVANJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.	
J. JACK, M.A.	
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.	} In Inorganic Chemistry
Inst.C.E.	
KAIKHOUSHI RASTANJI VIRAJI, M.D., L.M.	
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.,	} In Experimental
Mem.Inst.C.E.I.	
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.	} In Biology
SURGEON K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.).	
L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	
ANANDJI MEHROOJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.	
K. N. BANHADHURJI, M.D., B.S. (Lond.)	

TUESDAY, 12th NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. :

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. :

KAVANJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. ; J. JACK, M.A.

[The same as that set for the First B.A. Examination,
see pages cxviii-cx.]

THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. :

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. :

KAVANJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. ; J. JACK, M.A.

[The same as that set for the First B.A. Examination,
see pages cx-cxi.]

WEDNESDAY, 14th NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S. J.

[The same as that set for the Second B.A. Examination,
see pages clxxii-clxxiv.]

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

F. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.

The Rev. F. DRECHMANS, S.J.

[The same as that set for the Second B.A. Examination,
see pages clxxiv—clxxv.]

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.I.

KAIKHOBU RASTAMJI VIRAJI, M.D., L.M.

[The same as that set for the Second B.A. Examination,
see pages clxxv—clxxvi.]

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.I.

KAIKHOBU RASTAMJI VIRAJI, M.D., L.M.

[The same as that set for the Second B.A. Examination,
see pages clxxvi—clxxvii.]

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GENERAL BIOLOGY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.);

ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.;

K. N. BAHADHURJI, M.D., B.S. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a description of the minute structure of *Protozoa*, 16
and a sketch of its life history. Contrast its mode
of reproduction with that of yeast.
2. Describe the histological structure of *Penicillium*, 18
and give an account of its life history.
3. Give a description of a *Chara* and its histology. 20
Trace the development of the plant from germination to
the completion of the stage of reproduction.
4. What is chlorophyll? Where is it found and what 15
is its function?
5. How does crude sap become converted into elabo- 15
rated sap?
6. Of what elementary structures is fibro-vascular tissue 16
formed? In what parts of a plant is it found?

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GENERAL BIOLOGY—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.);

ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.

K. N. BAHADHURJI, M.D., B.S. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the distinctions between non-living matter and 16
living beings.

2. Refer to its proper sub-kingdom and class an animal with the following characters:—

Body postapophyseal without differentiated organs or cellular tissues, without an enveloping membrane and having the power of emitting extensile and retractile prolongations of its postapophyses.

3. Contrast a full-grown Vorticella with an Ameba, and describe the method of reproduction in each of these animals.

4. Explain the following:—Gemmation, Emission, telson, growth, ambulacra, madreporic tubercle, sarcode, prosodus, apophyses.

5. Compare the nervous system of a Lobster with that of a Snail.

6. Give a complete description of all the somites of a Lobster and the appendages articulated with each somite.

7. Describe the three distinct stages of development through which the Beetle passes.

8. Give an account of the various markings to be found on a typical bivalve shell.

9. Give the minute structure and chemical characters of the following tissues as seen in the Frog:—(a) Cartilage, (b) bone, (c) muscle. From which of the primary cell layers are they respectively developed?

VI.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

F. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.	In Experimental Physics.
The Rev. F. DRECHMANN, S.J.	
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.	In Chemistry.
KAIRHOSRU RASTANJI VIRAJI, M.D., L.M.	
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Engl.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	In Botany.
ADARJI MERNOSHI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.	In Zoology and Animal Physio- logy.
K. N. BAHADURJI, M.D., B.S. (Lond.)	

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DIERCKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the method employed by Tyndall in the investigation of the diathermancy of gases. 8

2. Describe Pouillet's pyrheliometer, and the mode of using it. 7

3. Describe the method employed by Dulong and Petit for the determination of the coefficient of absolute expansion of mercury. 11

If the cold branch be at 0°C . and the hot branch at 130°C . and their respective heights be 36 and 37 centimetres, find the mean coefficient of absolute expansion of mercury between 0° and 130°C .

4. What do you mean by the hygrometric condition of a mass of air? 12

Find from the following data the hygrometric condition of the air in a room at 18°C . Using as an aspirator a large gasometer furnished with a gauge, I draw through a series of weighed calcium chloride tubes 4.5 cubic metres of air. The decrease in the weight of the calcium chloride tubes is 52.02 grammes and the elastic force of aqueous vapor at 18°C . is 15 millimetres.

5. What should be the smallest length of a narrow pipe stopped at one end that it may respond to the note of a tuning fork making 520 vibrations in a second and what should be the length of an open pipe to respond to the same fork? Would pipes twice or thrice as long as those found respond to the fork? 8

6. Describe and explain the use of Helmholtz's resonators. 5

7. Describe Liesson's method of examining sonorous vibrations by optical means and state how the correspondence of one tuning fork with another may be optically tested. 9

8. When a locomotive is approaching a station, the pitch of the whistle seems to an observer at the station higher than when the locomotive is receding. Explain this fully. 9

9. Prove the formula for the conjugate foci of lenses. 10

10. How may the magnifying power of an astronomical telescope be obtained by calculation and directly? 10

If the object glass of a telescope have a focal length of 30 feet, what will be its magnifying power when the focal length of the eye-piece is half an inch?

11. Describe Silberman's focometer. 8

FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DIERCKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State and prove the laws which govern the intensity of light emitted by a luminous surface. 10

Three equally bright points are placed at the angular points of an equilateral triangle. If a plane area be placed at the centre of the triangle in any manner, show that it will be equally bright on both sides.

2. Explain the colour of a thin film of air between two glass plates in ordinary light and show how the appearance and disappearance of a particular colour depend on its wavelength, the angle of incidence and the thickness of the film. 14

Give a short exposition of the theory of *fits* by which Newton tried to explain the colour of thin plates, and point out any one crucial case in which the theory fails.

3. Describe and explain according to the undulatory theory of light the phenomenon of double refraction in uniaxial positive and negative crystals. 12

4. Give a full and detailed description of Soleil's saccharimeter and the manner of using it. 12

5. Describe and explain the method used in detecting and correcting the errors in the direction of the compass needle produced by the large masses of iron and steel used in the construction of modern ships. 10

6. A Leyden jar is charged and placed on the top of a gold-leaf electroscope. A small insulated conductor is brought near the knob of the jar and then removed. Describe and explain the indications of the electroscope: (a) When the small conductor is neutral, (b) when it is positive, (c) when it is negative.

7. Show that the electric force exerted by a large uniformly charged plate on a point near it $= 2\pi p$ (where p is the surface density). Show also that the force exerted by a charged conductor at a point infinitely near to it $= 4\pi p$.

Describe Sir W. Thomson's attracted disc galvanometer, and the value of the difference of potentials between the discs in terms of the distance between them, the attraction they exert on one another and the surface of the moveable disc. What is the use of the guard-ring?

8. Show how to deduce Kirchhoff's laws about divided currents from Ohm's law.

Two points are connected by three wires. The first branch contains a Daniell's element (E. M. F. = 1.079, 10°); the second a Grove's element (E. M. F. = 1.956, 10°); the resistances are: $r_1 = 5 \cdot 10^3$; $r_2 = 11 \cdot 10^3$; $r_3 = 23 \cdot 10^3$.

Supposing the positive poles of the elements to be turned towards the same point, find the strength of the current in each branch.

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, M.D., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the conditions on which the melting and boiling points of a substance usually depend.

2. Give a concise account of the various crystallographic systems, and describe the two forms of Goniometer commonly used for measuring the interfacial angles of crystals. Note the peculiarity in the form of the crystals of cane sugar.

3. State and illustrate the periodic law of the Elements.

4. Give a short account of what you know of the Chemistry of Molybdenum.

5. Describe the compounds of Nitrogen with Chlorine, Bromine and Iodine.

6. Describe, in detail, the methods by which the following substances are usually estimated in analysis:—Nitric Acid, Iodine, Silver and Platinum.

7. Describe how you would make a commercial analysis of a specimen of auriferous quartz. Explain the process known as quartation.

8. What are the ores of tin, and how is the metal extracted therefrom? Give the name and composition of the several alloys of tin.

9. Give the symbolic formulae of the following well known substances:—Orpiment, Cobalt-bloom, Mispickel, Borax and Mosaic gold.

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, M.D., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define an organic radical; and give examples and formulae of a few such radicals, with the names of the class of substances into whose composition they enter.

2. By what reactions is it possible to pass (a) from Marsh gas to Acetic acid; (b) from ordinary Alcohol to Ethylidene Chloride; (c) from Ethylamine to Ether; (d) from Starch to Alcohol?

3. What is Ethylene? What its most characteristic property? What its chemical structure, whether composed of CH_2 , CH_3 or CH_2 , CH ?

4. How is Urea artificially prepared. What are the products of its decomposition [?] when heated in a sealed tube to 1000° C. and [?] when treated with sodium hypochlorite or hypobromite? State what practical application is made of the latter reaction in analysis.

5. Mention the principal varieties of Sugar, giving their formulae and a brief summary of their properties.

6. Compare the action of Nitric Acid upon Alcohol and upon Caustic Potash. What class of substances do the Alcohols resemble in action?

7. Explain chemically the process of saponification.

8. Calculate the molecular weight and formula of an organic acid whose silver salt yielded 68.66 per cent. of metallic silver and whose combustion with cupric oxide gave in 100 parts carbon 40, hydrogen 6.66, oxygen 53.33.

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the different forms of Parenchyma and Prosenchyma, giving examples of each.

2. Describe the various appendages of the epidermis of plants, and mention where they are found.

3. What is Cambium? Describe its minute structure, and the position it occupies in the plant.

4. What is Inflorescence? Describe the different kinds of indefinite inflorescence with an elongated primary axis.

5. Describe the reproductive organs and the reproductive process in mosses.

6. How are albuminous and exalbuminous seeds distinguished from each other? What are the various forms of albumen? Give an example of each kind.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the anatomical structure of a foliage-leaf, noting the parts specially concerned in elaboration and transpiration respectively.

2. Describe an ovule in an Angiospermous plant previous to fertilization. Give an account of the various agencies in nature by which fertilization is effected, and trace the changes which take place in the ovule as the result of fertilization.

3. Describe the fruit (including the seed) in—

- (a) Umbelliferae.
- (b) Custard apple.
- (c) Orange.
- (d) Mulberry.
- (e) Fig.

4. Describe—

- (a) The Gynaeceum in Passifloraceae and Cucurbitaceae.
- (b) The Androeceum in Compositae and Geraniaceae.
- (c) The fruit and seed in Leguminosae and Asclepiadaceae.
- (d) The Corolla in Ampelidae and Cruciferae.

5. What is meant by—

- (a) Dichogamy.
- (b) Heterostyly?

6. Give an account of the so-called carnivorous plants, and the manner in which they obtain animal food.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY—PAPER I.

ABRAJIT MERNONJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.

K. N. BAHADURJI, M.D., B.S. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the minute structure and development of the different kinds of contractile tissue found in the various grades of the animal kingdom. 20
2. Give a complete account of the occurrence of pneumostomes in the various groups of the animal kingdom. Discuss their primary and secondary relationships to hydrostatic, respiratory and auditory functions. 25
3. Trace in the different groups of the Mollusca, proper the modifications exhibited by mouth, foot, gill, plume, nervous system and nephridia. 20
4. Explain the following: Dectocotylus, archenteron, postobesophageal septum, cephalopod, pharyngodon, avicularium, vibracula and polypery. 15
5. Describe the general characters of Lepidoptera. 10

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY—PAPER II.

ABRAJIT MERNONJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.

K. N. BAHADURJI, M.D., B.S. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the more important characters by which amphioxus differs from a typical vertebrate? 15
2. Describe the modifications observable in the brain of a rabbit, a pig and a chimpanzee. 20
3. What are the important modifications presented by the sternum in birds? 4

4. Compare the hand of man with the fore-foot of the 20
 running, the dog, the pig, and the horse, indicating the points
 of homological correspondence between them.
5. In what respects the Birds and Reptiles agree and in 15
 what do they differ? In what way does Archimedes tend
 to bridge over the gap between the two classes.
6. In what animals have electrical phenomena been 10
 observed and what is the structure of the organs by which
 these phenomena are exhibited?
7. Give the leading points of difference and of agreement 14
 between the marsupialia and monotremata.

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

ABRAJIT MERNONJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.

K. N. BAHADURJI, M.D., B.S. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the formation of fat in the body. What 20
 influences on the tissue changes of the body does the presence
 or absence of fat in the diet exert, and what explanations
 may be advanced to account for them.
2. Describe the mode of origin and state the destination 20
 of the Wolffian and Mullerian ducts.
3. Give a full account of the nervous mechanism which 25
 presides over the function of respiration and state the chief
 circumstances which appear to influence its activity.
4. Where is urea formed? What are its immediate 15
 antecedents? What are the various chemical links between
 it and the proteid material of which it is the excretory
 representative?
5. What condition of a muscle is indicated by the word 20
 tetanus? Explain how it may be produced and describe
 experimentally by which its nature may be elucidated. What
 is known regarding the chemistry of muscle, (a) while at
 rest, (b) after prolonged contraction, and (c) after death?

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.—PAPER II.

ADARJI MERSONJI MANSANI, M.A., B.Sc.

K. N. BAHADHURJI, M.D., B.S. [Lond.]

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Discuss the formation and uses of glycogen, and write notes on the production of artificial diabetes. 20

2. Give a brief account of our present knowledge of the cortical centres in the human brain, and discuss in detail the exact localization of the visual centre or centres and the evidence on which it rests. 30

3. What properties of sound can be distinguished by one organ of hearing? Explain these properties physically and describe the various parts of the internal ear which are believed to be concerned in the appreciation of each. 25

4. Describe the development of teeth. State the periods of eruption of the several temporary and permanent teeth. 25

VII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH
AND LATIN).

H. BATTY, M.A.	...	...	...	...	} In English.
R. H. GUNTON, B.A.	...	...	...	...
RANKRISHNA GOPAL BHANUARKAR, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S.	...	...	...	...	} In Sanskrit.
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.	...	...	...	...
The Right Rev. L. G. MYLNE, M.A., D.D.	...	...	...	...	} In Latin.
C. W. CHITTY, B.A.	...	...	...	...
NAJMUDDIN TYABJI, Esq.	...	...	...	...	} In Persian.
E. LAWRENCE, Esq.	...	...	...	...

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

F. G. SELBY, M.A.	} In History and Philosophy.
The Rev. H. BOECHM, S.J.	

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS.

T. C. LEWIS, M.A.	} In Mathematics.
FURDUNJI MANCHHEJI DASTUR, M.A.	

BRANCH IV.—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.L., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.	} In Physics and Chemistry.
The Rev. F. DIETRICHMANN, S.J.	

BRANCH V.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.	} In Natural Sciences.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.L.C., F.G.S., Assoc.	...	...	...	...
M. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	...

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

H. BATTY, M.A.; R. H. GUNION, B.A.

WORKSCHOON : *Selections by Matthew Arnold.*

CARLYLE : *French Revolution.*

1. According to Matthew Arnold "poetry is a criticism of life." Apply this maxim to Wordsworth's poetry.

2. Explain exactly what was original in Wordsworth's method of treating nature in his poetry, referring specially, as illustration of your answer, to the lines composed above *Tintern Abbey*.

3. Give a full analysis of the Ode on *Intimations of Immortality*. State and criticise the religious and philosophical views on which the poem is based. Do you know of any criticisms on the passage beginning—

Those whose exterior semblance doth belie
 Thy soul's immensity.

State whether you consider them justified.

4. Consider the spirit and tone of Wordsworth's three poems on *Yarrow* in the light of the recorded circumstances of their composition.

5. Discuss Wordsworth's theory of poetic diction. Does it seem to you adequate to explain the beauties of Wordsworth's own language in his poetry?

6. How does Matthew Arnold speak of the principle on which Wordsworth classified his poems; and how does Arnold himself classify them in his selected edition?

7. Give some estimate of Thomas Carlyle's place among the great "prose poets" of literature. To what extent do you think his personal character, and the conditions of his life, may have affected the matter and form of his writings?

8. Illustrate Carlyle's descriptive faculty by reproducing the most salient points in his description of the procession of the deputies of the States-general, and of the storming of the Bastille. Discuss his power of "catching" characters as shown in Lafayette, Mirabeau, Danton, and Robespierre.

9. What does Carlyle say of *Bonaparte's Marriage à Figaro* and of *St. Pierre's Paul et Virginie*? Who were Hobart, Collet d'Herbois, Paul Jones, Santerre, Tallien, and Lally Tollendal, and what parts do they play in Carlyle's narrative?

10. Comment on, in connection with the context:—

(a) "Certainly a singular Golden Age; with its Feasts of Morals, its 'sweet manners,' its sweet institutions; betokening nothing but peace among men!—Peace? O Pious-philosophical sentimentalism, what hast thou to do with peace, when thy mother's name is Jerusalem! Foul product of still fouler corruption, thou with the corruption art doomed!"

(b) "The world of formulas, the *formed* regulated world, which all habitable world is,—must needs hate such Fanaticism like death; and beatlessly variance with it. The world of formulas must conquer it; or, failing that, must die execrating it. Anathematising it;—can nevertheless in nowise prevent its being and its having been. The Anathemas age there, and the miraculous thing is there."

(c) "Like fated Etocles-Polynices brothers, embracing, though in vain; weeping that they must not love, that they must hate only, and die by each other's hands! or say, His doomed Familiar Spirits: ordered, by art magic under penalties, to do a harder than twist ropes of sand: to make the constitution march! If the constitution would but march! Alas, the constitution will not stir. It falls on its face; they tremblingly lift it on end again: march, thou god! Constitution! The Constitution will not march,—He shall march by!" said kind Uncle Toby, and even swore. The corporal answered mournfully: "He will never march in this world."

(d) "The ready Gaelic fire, we can remark farther,—and remark not in Pichgrus only, but in innumerable Voltaires, Racines, Rameaus, no less; for a man, whether he fight, or sing, or think, will remain the same unity of a man,—is admirable for roasting eggs, in every conceivable sense. The Teutonic anathemas again, as we see in Luthers, Leibnizes, Shakespeares, is preferable for smelting metals. How happy is our Europe that has both kinds!"

(e) "Doctrine of Fraternity, out of old Catholicism, does, it is true, very strangely in the vehicle of Jean-Jacques Evangel, suddenly plump down out of its cloud-firmament; and from a theorem determine to make itself a practice. But just so do all creeds, intentions, customs, know-

edges, thoughts and things, which the French have suddenly plumped down; Catholicism, classicism, sentimentalism, cantabulum, all *these* that make up modern France are rushing and roaring in that gulf: and the theorem has become a practice, and whatsoever cannot swim sinks.

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

H. BATTY, M.A.; R. H. GURION, B.A.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE: *Religio Medici*;

SHAKESPEARE: *Julius Caesar*, *The Tempest*; *Hamlet*;

SPENSER: *Fairy Queen*, Book I.

Note.—Candidates are not expected to answer more than ten of these questions.

1. Explain, illustrating the meaning by quoting parallel passages from any author:

- I have often admired the mystical way of Pythagoras and the secret magic of numbers.
- Lux est umbra Dei*.
- I hold that there is a phytognomy or physiognomy not only of men but of plants and vegetables.
- Pantagruel's library.
- The method I should use in distributive justice, I also observe in commutative, and keep a geometrical proportion in both.
- I am above Atlas' shoulders.

2. Discuss the following passages, not only explaining their meaning, but considering their truth:—

- Nature is the art of God.
- Natura nihil agit frustra* is the only indisputable axiom in philosophy.
- If we shall strictly examine the circumstances and requisites which Aristotle requires to truth and perfect valour, we shall find the name only in his master Alexander and as little in that Roman worthy, Julius Caesar.

(d) There is in our soul a kind of triumvirate or triple government, which distracts the peace of this our commonwealth not less than did that other the state of Rome.

3. To what influences of his time would you ascribe the peculiarities in the diction, style and opinions of Sir Thomas Browne? Show how far Sir Thomas Browne was in advance of his time, and how far behind it. Illustrate your answer by quotations.

4. Compare the treatment of the supernatural by Sir Thomas Browne, Spenser and Shakespeare.

5. State and compare the views taken of suicide by Sir Thomas Browne, Spenser and Shakespeare.

6. Enumerate briefly the dangers which Spenser describes in Book I. of the *Fairy Queen* as besetting the Red Cross Knight, and illustrate from the *Religio Medici* the spiritual dangers they typify.

7. What were the pre-Elizabethan genitival inflexions for nouns and pronouns? Point out the changes they have undergone, and how far the old forms still survive.

8. Explain by derivation and by quoting passages from Sir Thomas Browne, Spenser or Shakespeare, the peculiar use which any of those authors make of the following words:—

Sad.	Purchase.	Lethe.
Can.	Sensible.	Corruption.
Cast.	Ought.	Addition.
Have.	Liberal.	Decline.
Eternal.	Presently.	Particular.
Carnal.	Character.	Remorse.

9. Explain:—

- Thames condemned to endless slough by law,
And fifty sisters water in leaky vessels draw.
- The chaine of strong necessities
Which fast is tyde to Jove's eternal seat.
- The way that does to Heaven bound.
- Dust thou behight me borne of English blood.
- Wrestled laughter.
- The hanging fire.
- The bushy toyle.

- (b) Unlaid, unlodest.
- (c) Cylde's frantich notes.
10. Give the following details as to any one of the three plays of Shakespeare prescribed for this examination :-
- (a) The probable date of the play, with your reasons.
- (b) The sources from which Shakespeare took the plot and incidents.
- (c) The points in which Shakespeare added to, or deviated from, such sources.
- (d) Any other plays on the same subject by other authors, pointing out in what respects they differed from Shakespeare.
11. What were the philosophical tenets of Brutus and Cassius? How far was their conduct influenced by such tenets?
12. Show from Spenser that Carleyle's derivation of the word 'King' must be inaccurate.
13. Comment on the following passages, noticing any different readings that may have been proposed :-
- (a) And enterprises of great pith and moment
In this regard their currents turn awry.
- (b) And turn preordainance and first decree
Into the law of children.
- (c) Whose fangs are tickle of the sere.
- (d) When the wind is southerly I know a hawk from a handsaw.
- (e) Thy mother was a piece of virtue.
- (f) You demipuppets that
By ~~measures~~ do the green ear ringlets make.
Whereof the ewes not bite.
- (g) Thy banks with pioned and twilted brims.
- (h) Where should they
Find this grand liquor that hath gilded them.
14. Quote instances in which Shakespeare or his contemporaries use in a sense different from the modern, the following prepositions :- Without, from, of, by, in.
- State whether there is any reason for supposing that prepositions were at one time common in the English language.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

H. BATTY, M.A. ; R. H. GONNIE, B.A.

Write an essay on any one of the three following passages :

- (a) The office of Science is not to govern but to modify phenomena, and to do this it is necessary to understand their laws.
- (b) It has been sensibly remarked by Ferguson that the action of one nation upon another, whether by conquest or otherwise, can effect only such modifications as are in accordance with its existing tendencies.
- (c) Of those three great inventions in Germany, there are two which are not without their incommodities (*Religio Medici*).

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S. ;

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

RIGVEDA: *The Seventh Mandala with the Commentary of Sayana*.

YASNA : *Nirukta, I—VII.*

SECTION I.

N.B.—Candidates are allowed the use of the *Ēk-Saishna*.

1. The *Anukramanika* states that Vasishtā was the author of the seventh *Mandala*. Show from internal evidence that the hymns could not have been composed by him alone or even chiefly, and during one life-time, by bringing together—

- (a) The passages in which the name Vasishtā occurs in (1) the singular, and (2) the plural, as that of the author or singer of a particular hymn, and assigning the appropriate sense as bearing on the questions to be determined.

(b) All other passages containing the name of Vasishtha and those containing the name of Sudās and determining their bearing on the question.

2. Hymn XVIII. looks, it is said, as if composed immediately after the battle of the ten kings. State whether you find in it any reasons for that view. Give an analysis of that hymn, translating verses 5, 8, 9 and 12, and annotating the words the sense of which is not obvious. Make out a list of the enemies of Sudās there mentioned. Give references to the passages in which this battle is referred to as an occurrence of the past.

3. Give all the evidence you can gather to show that hymn VII, 33, is comparatively later or more modern, and was added after the collection which makes up the seventh Mandala was arranged. Give the contents of the hymn, translating verses 2 and 12.

4. Quote and translate the passages in the seventh book in which a dark-complexioned race, inimical to the Āryas and called Dasyus, is alluded to. Explain fully the characteristics they have given of this race, and state the historical conclusions that can be legitimately deduced. Translate also VII, 21, 5, and, comparing it with X, 99, 3, discuss whether *S'is'nadeva* might be taken as a characteristic of that or an allied race; and, if so, what conclusions about religious history might be based on it. Where did the Āryas live in the Vedic times, and why?

5. Give a short account of the sacred literature of the Hindus comprising the Saṁhitās, the Brāhmaṇas including Āraṇyakas and Upanishads and the Sūtras Śrauta and Grhya of the four Vedas, along with their existing Śakhas. Is the word *mantrabhdga* equivalent with the Saṁhitā? If not, why? State briefly the contents of each class of works and determine their approximate chronological relations.

SECTION II.

6. Explain the following :—

(a) अविशेषेण मिथुनाः पुत्रा दायादा इतिदेवदहृक्-
क्षेकाम्यामभ्युक्तम् + + + + नदुहितर इत्येके तस्मात्पु-
मान्दायादोऽदायादास्त्विति विज्ञाप्ते तस्मात्स्त्रियं जातां

परास्यन्ति न पुत्रं तमिति च स्त्रीणां दानविक्रयतिसर्गा
विद्यन्ते न पुंसः पुंसोऽप्येके शौनःशेषे दर्शनात् । अ-
श्वातृमतीवाद इत्यपरम् ।

(b) अश्वातेर्व पुंस एति प्रतीची गतीर्नामिव सनये
धनोनाम् । नाप्येव पर्य उरती सुवासा उषाहस्त्रे नि
रिणानि अप्सः ॥

What is this verse cited to illustrate?

(c) अस्या इति चास्येति चोदात्तं प्रथमादेशेऽनुदात्त-
मन्वादेशे । तौत्रार्थं तरमुदात्तमन्वायोऽर्थतरमनुदात्तम् ।

(d) पर्याया इव त्वदाश्विनमाश्विनं च पर्यायाश्चेश्व
ये प्रवृत्तेर्येऽमिताक्षरेषु ग्रन्थेषु वाक्यपूरणा आगच्छन्ति
पदपूरणास्ते मितक्षरेष्वनर्थकाः कर्माभिहिते ।

7. Explain and criticize Prof. Max Müller's remark to the effect that "it is important not to confound Yaska's Nirukta with Yaska's commentary on the Nirukta."

8. State fully Kantes's reasons for holding the Vedic language to be meaningless and Yaska's replies to those arguments. What conclusion is deducible from the existence of such a controversy?

9. Distinguish between the scopes of *S'ikshā*, *Vyākaraṇa*, *Nirukta* and *Prātiśākhya*. Mention the Vedic works in which you find the name Yaska referred to, as also the works which Yaska has quoted from.

10. (a) Mention the historical instance referred to by Yaska of a Kshatriya having become a Brāhmana, and compare his account with that of the Mahābhārata.

(b) Give the different meanings of चित् and derive काक, जामातृ, निवण्टु, पाञ्चजन्य.

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BENDARREAR, M.A., Ph.D., HOS. M. R. A. S.

YASHVANT VARSHDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Vedāntasūtra.

SECTION I.

1. Translate and explain :—

अपिच । आम्नायस्य किमर्थं ब्रह्म नर्यकमन्तद्वर्था-
नामित्येतेदकान्तेनाभ्युपगच्छतां भूतोपदेशानर्थक्यप्र-
सङ्गः । प्रवृत्तिनिवृत्तिविधिव्यतिरेकेण भूतं चेदस्तुपादि-
शानि भव्यार्थत्वेन कूटस्थीनत्वं भूतं नोपदिशतीति को
हेतुः । न हि भूतमुपदिश्यमानं क्रिया भवति । अक्रिया-
त्वेपि भूतस्य क्रियासाधनत्वाक्रियार्थ एव भूतोपदेश
इति चेन्नैव दोषः । क्रियार्थत्वेपि क्रियानिवर्तनशक्तिमद्-
स्तुपदिष्टमेव । क्रियार्थत्वं तु प्रयोजनं तस्य । न हि तावता
वस्तुनोपदिष्टं भवति ।

What is the view of the Vedānta that is combated in the Bhāṣya on the Sūtra तत्तु समन्वयान् and compare it with the view of Jaimini set forth in the following Sūtra :—

शेषत्वात्पुरुषार्थयादौ यथान्येष्विति जैमिनिः । आचार-
दर्शनात् । तच्छ्रुतेः । समन्वारम्भणात् । तद्वतो विज्ञा-
नान् । नियमाच्च ।

Explain this view and give the sense of the Sūtra. Explain Bhāṣya's view and his reply to Jaimini as contained in the following Sūtra :—

पुरुषार्थोतः शब्दादिति वादरायणः ।

अविकोपदेशात्तु वादरायणस्यैवं तददर्शनात् ।

Would Śaṅkarācārya give such a reply in strict accordance with his idea of the Supreme Truth? Give reasons. Which view of the nature of the Upanishads—Jaimini's or Bhāṣya's—do you approve, and why?

2. Have you any reasons to suppose that the Sūtrakṛta's system was different from that of Śaṅkarācārya? If so, what are they? State the points of difference. In discussing this question, consider particularly the definition of Brahman contained in जन्माद्यस्य यतः, the two sorts of replies that Śaṅkarācārya gives to the objections against the Vedānta doctrine asserted in Chapter 12, Pāda 1, one of which only is in keeping with the words in the Sūtra; and his interpretation of the Sūtra यथा च तक्षोमयथा in which he takes च in the sense of तू. State your facts clearly before you draw your conclusion.

3. State and compare the doctrines of the Śāṅkhya, Śaṅkarācārya's Vedānta, and of the Yogācāra school of the Bandhas as regards the nature and relations of the individual soul, God if any, and the world. State the precise difference between the doctrines of the three on the last point.

4. Jainism is supposed by some scholars to have branched off as a sect from Buddhism. Give reasons for and against this view derived from the history of its rise and from its doctrines, discipline and technical terms, and state your conclusion. What is the present condition of Jainism? Explain the sense and logic of the *Saptabhedāgama*. Give Śaṅkarācārya's refutation of it and estimate its value.

5. Translate and explain :—

(a) स्वप्नान्तु द्वान्तयोरितरेतरव्यभिचाराद्यत्मनो नन्वा-
गतत्वं संप्रसदे च प्रवृत्तपरिग्रहेन सद्वात्मना संप्रति-
नान् । नियमाच्च ।

अप्रवचसदात्मत्वं प्रपञ्चस्य च ब्रह्मप्रभवत्वात्कार्यकारणान-
व्यव्यायेन ब्रह्माव्यतिरेकः ।

(b) ननु विज्ञानस्य स्वरूपव्यतिरिक्तग्राह्यत्वे तदप्य-
न्येन ग्राह्यं तदप्यन्येनेत्यनवस्था प्राप्नोति । अपिच प्रदी-
पवदवभासात्मकत्वाज्ज्ञानस्य ज्ञानान्तरं कल्पयतः समत्वा-
दवभासावभासकभावानुपपत्तेः कल्पनानर्थक्यमिति ।

(c) कर्मेश्वरयोः प्रवर्धप्रवर्तयितृत्वं इतरेतराश्रयदोषप्र-
सङ्गात् । अनादित्वादिति चेन्न । वर्तमानकालवदती-
तेष्वपि कालेष्वितरेतराश्रयदोषाविशेषादश्रयपरंपरान्या-
यापत्तेः ।

Why was there no अश्रयपरंपरा when he replied in the
same way to the same objection brought against him in the
last Pada of Chapter I. by his opponent? Explain it clearly.

SECTION II.

Translate, giving the context:—

(a) सिद्धान्ते प्रत्यक्षप्रयोजकं किमिति चेन्न ज्ञानग-
तस्य प्रत्यक्षत्वस्य प्रयोजकं पृच्छसि किंवा विषयगतस्य ।
आद्ये प्रमाणचैतन्यस्य विषयावच्छिन्नचैतन्याभेद इति
ब्रूमः । तथाहि त्रिविधं चैतन्यं विषयचैतन्यं प्रमाणचैत-
न्यं प्रमातृचैतन्यं चेति ।

(b) ननु लिङ्गपरामर्शोऽनुमितिकरणं तस्यानुमिति-
हेतुवासिद्ध्या तत्करणत्वस्य दूरीकरित्वान् ।

(c) नच घटादेर्मिथ्यात्वे सन्घट इति प्रत्यक्षेण बाधो-
ऽधिष्ठानब्रह्मसत्तायास्तत्र विषयतया घटादेः सत्यवासिद्धेः ।

(d) अपवादो ननु रज्जुविवर्तस्य स्पर्शस्य रज्जुमात्रत्व-
वद्वस्तुविवर्तस्यावस्तुनोऽज्ञानादेः प्रपञ्चस्य वस्तुमात्रत्वम् ।
तदुक्तम् । सतत्त्वतोऽन्यथा प्रथा विकार इत्युदाहरितः । अत-
स्त्वतोऽन्यथा प्रथा विवर्त इत्युदाहरितः ॥

7. How far do the Vedānta-paribhāṣā and the Vedānta-
sūtras support the notion that the versatile world is an illusion,
māyā?

8. How does the Vedānta-paribhāṣā use the term *Nyāya*?
Which members of a *Naiyāyika* syllogism does it discard
and on what grounds?

9. State the different kinds of *arthāpatti* and *pramāṇya*,
and explain them according to the Vedānta-paribhāṣā,
giving the context where necessary.

Atambhārasātra.

1. Was Daṇḍin the first writer on Indian poetics? Deter-
mine his approximate date and give all you can gather from his
work as to the condition in his time and previous history of
Indian poetry and poetics, with reference to the corresponding
passages. State whether this previous history bears out
the theory of a Renaissance in the fourth century after a long
period of inactivity, propounded by Prof. Max Müller,

2. What relations do Daṇḍin, Vāmana, and Maṃmāta
establish between Guṇas, Doṣhas, Alaukāras, and Rasas?
Notice the progressive change in the treatment and
enumeration of these. What important element do you
find interwoven by Maṃmāta with his theory of poetry which
is not alluded to by the two others? Estimate the truth or
value of that element and state when and by whom it was
first introduced. Give a short explanation of the theory,
together with your criticism as to its soundness or otherwise.

3. Give a list of the writers on poetics known to you,
with their dates as well as the names and general nature
of their works and of the provinces in which they flourished.

4. Explain fully :—

न तादस्थेन नामगतत्वेन रसः प्रतीयते नैवद्यते
नाभिव्यज्यते । अपि तु काव्ये नास्त्ये चाभिधानो द्विती-
येन विभावादिसाधारणीकरणाम्ना भावकत्वव्यापारेण
भाव्यमानः स्थायी सत्त्वोद्रेकप्रकाशानन्दमयसंविद्विभ्रा-
न्तिसतत्त्वेन भोगेन भुज्यत इति भट्टनायकः ।

State the reasons for and the explanations of the expres-
sions underlined in the above given by Jagannātha.

5. Explain fully :—

(a) शक्यसंबन्धो लक्षणा । तस्यार्थार्थोपस्थापकत्वे मु-
ख्यार्थतावच्छेदके तात्पर्यविषयान्वयितावच्छेदकताया
अभावो न तन्वम् । शक्यतावच्छेदकरूपेण लक्ष्यमाणस्य
स्वीकारात् । किंतु तात्पर्यविषयान्वये मुख्यार्थतावच्छे-
दकरूपेण मुख्यार्थप्रतियोगिकताया अभावो रूढिप्रयो-
जनयोरन्यतरच्च तन्त्रम् ।

(b) लक्षणीयोप्यर्थो नानात्वं भजते विशेषव्यपदेश-
हेतुश्च भवति तद्वगमश्च शब्दापत्तः प्रकरणासिध्यपेक्ष
श्चेति कोपं नुतनः प्रतीयमानो नाम । उच्यते । लक्षणी-
यस्वार्थस्य नानात्वेन कार्यशब्दाभिधेयबन्धित्वमेव ।
न खलु मुख्येनार्थनानियतसंबन्धो लक्षयितुं शक्यते ।
प्रतीयमानस्तु प्रकरणादिविशेषवशेन नियतसंबन्धोऽ-
नियतसंबन्धः संबद्धसंबन्धश्च द्योयते ।

(c) एवं चास्मिन्नलंकारे (विभावनायां) सर्वत्रा-
पि कार्यांशेऽभेदाध्यवसानरूपातिशयेनिरनुप्राणकतया
स्थिता ।

6. Explain the definition—

तद्विन्नत्वेन तदभावत्वेन वा प्रमितस्य पदार्थस्य
रमणीयतद्वृत्तितत्त्वमानाधिकरणान्यतरतद्वर्मसंबन्धाने-
भित्तकं तत्त्वेन तद्वत्त्वेन वा संभावनमुपेक्षा ।

Justify the expressions underlined.

7. (a) आनन्दवर्धनाचार्यस्तु

प्राप्तश्रीरेव कस्मात्पुनरपि मथितं मन्थखेदं निदध्या-
मिद्रीमप्यस्य पूर्वोपलसंमनसो नैव संभावयामि ।
सेतुं वभ्राति भूपः किमिति च सकलद्रीपनाथानुयात-
स्वव्यापाते विकल्पानिति दबत इवाभाति कम्पः पयोधैः॥
अत्र रूपकाश्रयेण काव्यचातुर्यव्यवस्थापनादूपक-
ध्वनिरित्याहुः । तच्चिन्त्यम् । Why so? What is Jag-
annātha's view?

(b) यस्वलंकारसर्वस्वकृता लक्षितं सादृश्यद्वस्वन्तरप्र-
तीतिर्भान्तिमानिति तन्न. What objections does Jagannātha
raise against the definition? Will they not equally apply to
भाषितमानन्यसंबन्धित्तुल्यदर्शने? How far are the objections
just?

(c) यस्तु चित्रमीमांसायां वागर्थविव संप्रकाविलयत्र रस-
ध्वनिरतिशयप्रेमशालिताव्यंजनादित्युक्तं तद्वनिमार्गाना-
कलननिबन्धनम् ।

Why? Is it possible to defend *Apya Dikshita*?

8. *Rudraṅga divyaśaśāstrānāṁ*

वास्तव, औपम्य, अतिशय, and श्लेष.

Give five instances of each variety from the *Alaṅkāra*—you are acquainted with, with reasons why you put them under that variety.

Dharmaśāstra.

1. Translate, giving the context where necessary—

(a) यत्तु कैश्चिदुक्तं पुरुषाणामिव स्त्रीणामप्यामह ननस्य प्रतिषिद्धत्वादतिप्रवृद्धस्वर्गोभिलाषायाः प्रतिषेधशास्त्रमतिक्रामन्त्या अयमनुगमनोपदेशः इयेनवत् यथा इयेने नाभिवचरन्यजेतेति तीव्रक्रोधाकास्तस्वान्तस्य प्रतिषेधशास्त्रमतिक्रामतः इयेनोपदेश इति तदयुक्तम्। ये तावच्छब्देन करणिकायां भावनायां भाव्यभूतहिंसाया विधिस्वर्गभावेन प्रतिषेधस्तस्पर्शात्कृद्द्वारेण इयेनस्यानर्थत्वं वर्णयन्ति तेषां मते हिंसाया एव स्वर्गार्थिनयानुगमनशास्त्रेण विधीयमानत्वाप्रतिषेधस्तस्पर्शाभावाद्दमिषोमीयवत्स्पष्टमेवानुगमनस्य इयेनैवमप्यम्।

(b) ननु यदि व्यवहृतिरपि कारणत्वं तर्हि मातापित्रोरपि हन्तृपुरुषोत्पादनद्वारेण हननकर्तृत्वप्रसङ्गः। उच्यते। नहि पूर्वभावविवेकात् कारणत्वं कारणतयापि तथाभावविवेकोपपत्तेः। यत्स्वल् स्वल्पातिरिक्तकार्योत्पत्त्यनुगुणव्यापारयोगि भवति तादृि कारणम्। यदि रथन्तरसामा सोमः स्यादैन्द्रवायवाग्रान् ग्रहान् गृण्हीयादिति र-

थन्तरसामैव ऐन्द्रवायवाग्रतायां कारणम्। नहि तत्र सोमयागः स्वरूपेण कारणं व्यभिचारात्। न च पित्रोस्तादृग्विधकारणलक्षणयोगित्वमिति नातिप्रसङ्गः।

(c) न चेदं जातिपदं दौहित्रभागिनेययोरेवोपसंह्रियते दौहित्रभागिनेयपदयोः सजातीयत्वस्य च परस्परव्यभिचारिन्वादेकस्मिन् सामान्यवाक्ये वैयर्थ्यापत्तेश्च।

(d) ज्येष्ठेन ज्ञानमात्रेण पुत्री भवति मानव इति ज्येष्ठस्यैव पुत्रकार्यकरणे मृदुत्वभावात् न देय इत्यपि निषेधा दातुं न प्रतिग्रहीतुरित्यपि सः। स्यादयं प्रतिषेधो दातुं न दद्येति ज्येष्ठदाननिषेधकता स्यात्तु सास्तिमानाभावात्पुत्रिणमात्रोक्त्यर्थात्कारणोक्तिमात्रपरत्वाच्च।

(e) वारेश्वरप्रभृतयस्तु पिता हरेदपुत्रस्येत्यादि वचनविरोधपरिहाराय दूहित्रधिकारप्रतिपादकवचसां पुत्रिकाविषयत्वं तदभावे तु पित्रादय एव क्रमेणाधिकारिण इत्याहुस्तदपेशत्वं। योगीश्वरवसिष्ठादिवचनैर्गौणपुत्रकोटिनिविष्टायाः क्षेत्रज्ञादिपुत्रवत् भ्रातरो न पितरः पुत्रा रिक्थहराः पितुरीति गौणपुत्रविषयेण मानवेन वचनेन प्रत्नीसद्वयेऽपि रिक्थग्राहिण्यास्तदभावे रिक्थग्राहित्वं दण्डापूर्विकैव सिद्धमिति वचनारम्भानर्थक्यापत्तेः।

2. In the case of a conflict between an express text (*vaśana*) and the reason of the rule (*nyāya*), what prevails? Give an example. Explain the full import of the maxim

कैवलं शास्त्रमाश्रित्य न कर्तव्यो हि निर्णयः

3. Reproduce in brief the discussions and conclusions of the *Mitākshara*, the *Mayūkha*, and the *Vivantodaya* on the question of the propriety of killing a *Brahmana* felon-ly disposed (आततायिन्).

4. Explain the terms प्राङ्मन्याय, पुनर्न्याय, उत्तराभास, दत्ताप्रादानिक, प्रत्यभिर्भाग, प्रत्यवस्कन्दन, कारितावृद्धि, and शिखावृद्धि.

5. What is the Hindu theory of *Prāyaścitta* and what is its effect in respect of a prohibited act deliberately done?

6. State and discuss in Sanskrit the following thesis:—

A man owning ancestral as well as self-acquired property leaves behind him a daughter, the son of a deceased daughter, and an undivided brother. Who will succeed?

7. Enumerate the heirs to a departed male in the order of their succession.

8. Enumerate the different kinds of *śrādhā* and state the law applicable to their devotion.

9. Is the Hindu law of *bhakti* a law of limitation or prescription?

10. Describe the different kinds of sanctions annexed to prohibited acts by the *Dharmasāstra*, and classify the various punishments proscribed by the *Smṛitis*.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION I.

1. Translate into English:—

(a) ननु सर्व एव निरालम्बनः स्वप्नप्रत्ययः प्रत्ययस्य हि निरालम्बनतास्वभाव उपलक्षितः स्वप्ने जाग्रतोऽपि

स्तम्भ इति वा कुड्य इति वा प्रत्यय एव भवति तस्मात्सोऽपि निरालम्बनः। उच्यते। स्तम्भ इति जाग्रतो बुद्धिः सुपरिनिश्चिता कथं विपर्ययेष्यतीति। स्वप्नेऽप्येव सुपरिनिश्चितासीत्प्राग्बोधनान्न तत्र काश्चिद्विशेष इति। न। स्वप्ने विपर्ययदर्शनादविपर्ययाच्चेतरस्मिन्। तस्मान्माद्यादितरत्रापि भविष्यतीति चेत्तदि प्रत्ययत्वास्वप्नप्रत्ययस्य मिथ्याभावः जाग्रत्प्रत्ययस्यापि तथा भवितुमर्हति। अयं प्रतीतिस्तथाभावस्य हेतुः। न शक्यते प्रत्ययत्वादयमन्य इति वक्तुम्। अन्यतस्तु स्वप्नप्रत्ययस्य मिथ्याभावो विपर्ययादवगतः। कुत इति चेत्सन्निरूप्य मनसो दीर्घल्यानिश्रामिथ्याभावस्य हेतुः स्वप्नादौ स्वप्नान्ते च। सुषुप्तस्याभाव एव। अचेतयत्नेव हि सुषुप्त इत्युच्यते। तस्माज्जाग्रतः प्रत्ययो न मिथ्येति। ननु जाग्रतोपि कारणदोषः स्यात्। यदि स्यादवगम्येत। स्वप्नदर्शनकालेपि नावगम्यत इति, चेत्तत्र प्रतुद्धो ह्यवगच्छति निद्राकान्तं मे मन आसीदिति।

(b) इन्द्रस्य नु वीर्याणि प्रवोचं यानि चकार प्रथमानि वृक्षी।

अहन्नाहिमन्वपस्ततर्द्धं प्र वृक्षणा अभिननुवर्षताना।
अहन्नाहि पर्वते शिश्रियाणं त्वष्टास्मै वचं सुर्वं ततश्च।

वाश्रा इव पुनवः स्वदेमाना अजः समुद्रमजंमु-
रापः॥

वृषायमाणोऽवृणात सोमं त्रिकद्वकेष्वपि वस्तुतस्य ।
 आसायकं भयवादत्त वज्रमहनेन प्रथमजामहीनां ॥
 यदि द्राह्मप्रयमनामहीनामनायिनामभिनाः प्रोत
 मायाः ।
 आत्मैव जनयन्नामुपासंतादीनां शत्रु न किला
 विविसे ॥
 अतिष्ठंतीनामनिवेशानां काष्ठानां मध्ये निहितं
 शरीरं ।
 वृत्रस्य निष्ये विचरंस्यापेो ढीचे तम आशंवदि-
 रंशत्रुः ॥
 दासपत्नी रीहगोपा अतिहृत्किरुद्धा आपः पाणिन-
 व गावेः ।
 अपां विलमपिहितं यदासीद्वं जघन्या अपु न-
 द्ववारः ॥

SECTION II.

2. Translate into Sanskrit :-

- (a) Heaven from all creatures hides the book of Fate,
 All but the page prescrib'd, their present state ;
 From brutes what men, from men what spirits know,
 Or who could suffer being here below ?
 Hope humbly then ; with trembling pinions soar ;
 Wait the great teacher, Death : and God adore.
 What future bliss he gives not thee to know,
 But gives that Hope to be thy blessing now.
 Hope springs eternal in the human breast,
 Man never is but always to be blest :
 The soul, uneasy and confined from home,
 Rests and expatiates in a life to come.

(b) Never depend upon the assistance of friends and relations in anything which you are able to do yourself, for nothing is more fickle and uncertain. The man who relies upon another for the execution of any affair of importance is not only kept in a wretched and slavish suspense, while he expects the issue of the matter, but generally meets with a disappointment ; while he who lays the chief stress of his business upon himself and depends upon his own industry and attention for the success of his affairs, is in the fairest way to attain his end ; and, if at last he should miscarry, has this to comfort him that it was not through his own negligence and a vain expectation of the assistance of his friends. To stand by ourselves as much as possible, to exert our own strength and vigilance in the prosecution of our own affairs, is Godlike, being the result of a most noble and highly exalted reason. They who defer the business of life by an idle dependence upon others sink down into a kind of stupid slavery, and show themselves unworthy of the talents with which human nature is dignified.

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

The Right Rev. L. G. MYLSE, M.A., D.D. ;
 C. W. CHURCH, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

TACITUS—*Annals* ; CICERO—*Epistola ad Atticum* ;
 TERENCE—*Heautontimorumenos* ; LUCRATIUS, 1-3.

1. Translate, adding short notes and explaining historical allusions :—

(i) Illa nostra lex consularis nunc modesta videtur, hanc Messali non ferenda. Pompeius illum velle se docet, familiares hanc. Consulares duce Favonio fremunt ; nos tacemus, et eo magis, quod de domo nostra nihil adhuc pontifices resco ponderant : qui si sustulerint religionem, arcem praeclearam habebimus ; superficim consules ex sanatus consulto antinabunt : sin aliter, demolientur, suo nomine locabunt, rem totam antinabunt. (iv. 1. 7).

(ii) Sed quoniam, qui nihil possunt, ii me nolunt amare. demum operam ut ab iis, qui possunt, diligamur. Dices.

"vellem jam pridem." Solo te volumus et me huncsem potius
nunc fuisse. Sed cum tempus est nos ipsam a me amari,
quando ab illo nullo modo possum. Domini tuum quod
cetero maxime est tibi valde gratum. Vitiannum Crassipem
praesentat. Tu de via recta in hortum. Videtur commodius ad
te; postula scilicet; quid enim tua? Sed videtur. Bibli-
othecam mihi tui puerum constrictio et attyris: me
velis heredes. (iv.5.8).

(ii) Venatio in aliud tempus dilata. Sequere nunc me
in campum; *etiam de rei ipso*. Fenus ex tridente Iulibus
Quinctilibus factum erat basibus. *Dixit* istuc quidem non
indebete bene. O virum! O civem! Memmii Caesaris
omnes opes confirmat? cum eo Domitium consules junge-
rent. Quia pactione, epistola committere non *posset*. Pom-
peius irmit, queritur, Scauro studet; sed utrum fronte an
mentis dubitatur. (iv.15.7).

(iv) Marcellus fide in Comenat: oti ille magistratum
non gesserit, erat tamen Transpadanus. Ita mihi videtur
non minus stomachi nostro quam Cassari festo; sed hoc
ipse viderit (v.11.2).

(v) Ego, dum in provincia omnibus rebus Appium arno,
suis sum factus accusatoris ejus socer. 'Id quidem'
hucus 'di adpropit!' Ita vellem teque ita cupere certo
scire; sed erasle mihi, nihil minus scilicet ego, qui de
Ti. Nerone qui mecum egerat, certos homines ad mulieres
pervenit, quod Roman venerunt factis sponalibus. Sed hoc
aperte melius; mulieres quidem valde intelligo delectari
olusculis et comitate adolescentis: cetera noli *exaggerare*.
(vi. 6. 1).

2. How were letters usually written and sent at Rome
in Cicero's time? What are "epistolary terms"?

3. Describe shortly the position of affairs at Rome on
Cicero's return from exile.

4. Who were Clodius: Milo: Dionysius: Hortensius:
Xeno: Scaurus?

5. Translate and explain fully:—

ACTA LUDIS MEGALENSIBUS, L. CORNELIO LENTULO L. VALE-
RIO FLACCO EPHIBUS C. JULIUS. EUGENIUS L. AMBIVS
TURPIO ET L. ATILLIUS PLACIDIVS. MODOS PETIT FLACCO
CLAUDII GRECA EST MENSTEL. ACTA PRIMUM TITII
IMPARIBUS: DEINDE DEALUS DENTIS. ACTA III. EDITA N.
JUVENTIO. ET T. SEMPRONIO OSS.

6. Discuss the relation between the plays of Terence and
the New Comedy. What in your opinion are the claims of
Terence to originality as a dramatist?

7. Translate and comment on the following expressions
and constructions:—

- (i) Date crescendo copiam
Novarum qui spectandi faciunt copiam
Sine vitis.
- (ii) Sed quid crepuerunt fores
Huc a me! quoniam egreditor? huc concessero.
- (iii) Ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit.
Tu interea loci
- (iv) Collocastasti te, Antiphila.
- (v) Ita hac re in augustum oppido nunc meae angustiae
copias.
- (vi) Hujus modi res semper comminiscere
Ubi me exarnifices.

8. Translate, adding short notes:—

Quam iniqui sunt patres in omnes proles suas pedes.
Qui equum esse vident non jam a pueris illos nesciunt.
Neque illarum affines esse rerum quas fecit adolescentis.
Ex sua libidine moderantur, nunc quae est, non quae
olim fuit.

Milo si nunquam *sciret*, ha ille facili me videretur patre:
Nam et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus:
Non ita meus, qui mihi per alium ostendit amari senten-
tiam.

Peri! Is mihi ubi subit plus paulo, sua quae narrat
facinora!
Nunc ait, 'Periculum ex aliis facito, tibi quod ex usu
siet.'

Attutus; me ille haud scit, quam mihi nunc *sciret* narret
fabulam.
Magis nunc me amicos dicta stimulant; 'Da mihi, at-
que affer mihi!'

Cui quis respondeam nihil habeo; neque me quisquam
est miserior:
Nam hic Clinia, oti is quoque suarum rerum satagit
attamen.

Habet bene ac pudice eductam igneam artis meretricis.
Mox est potius, prociat, magnifica, nobilis.
Tunc quod dem ei recte est: nam, nihil esse mihi, re-
habet est dicitur.

Hac ego, mihi non pridem inventi: neque etiam dum
scit pater.

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

The Right Rev^d L. G. MYLNE, M.A., D.D.
C. W. CHITTY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Lucretius, I.—II.

1. Translate:—

- (a) *Sin intactile erit, nulla de parte quod illam
Bem prohibere queat per se transire neantem,
Sed licet hoc id erit, vacuum quod inane vocamus.
Præterea per se quodcumque erit, aut faciet quod
Aut aliis fungi debetis agentibus ipsum
Aut erit ut possint in eo res esse gerere.
At facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res
Nec præbere locum porro non inane vacuumque
Præter inane et corpora tertia per se
Nulla potest rerum in numero natura relinqui,
Nec quæ sub sensu cadit illo tempore nostros
Nec ratione animi quam quisquam possit aspicere*
- (b) *Omnis enim sensus quæ molest cunque figura
Hænt sine principali aliquo levore creatæ;
At contra quæcumque molesta atque aspera constat
Non alio sine materie aqualore repertæ.
Sunt etiam quæ jam nec levis jure putantur
Esse neque omnino flexis mercuribus unæ,
Sed magis angelis paulum prostantibus quique
Titillare magis sensus quam lædere possunt;
Fasciula jam quæ de genere est inulsaque vapores*
- (c) *Nam neque pulveris interdum sentinus adhaesum
Corpore nec membra incoasum sidere crotam,
Nec nebulam noctu neque aranei tertia fila
Obvia sentimus, quando obretimur euntes
Nec supra caput ejusdem cecidisse vietam
Vestem nec plumas avium papposque volantes
Qui nimia levitate cadunt plerumque gravatim,
Nec repentis itum cuiusvisque animantis
Sentinus nec priva pedum vestigia quæque
Corpore quæ in nostro culices et cetera ponunt*

2. Translate, with notes:—

10

- (a) *Nunc ratio nulla est restandi, nulla facultas,
Aeternas quoniam poenas in morte timeundamst.
Ignoratur enim quæ sit natura animi,
Nata sit an contra nascentibus insinuetur*
- (b) *Sic alid ex alto nunquam descendit, ~~et~~
Vitaque mancipio nulli datur, omnibus usque*
- (c) *Nam petere impertant quod inane nec datur unquam.
Atque in eo semper durum sufferre laborem,
Hoc est adverso afixum in trudere monte
Saxum quod tamen e summo jam vertice rursam
Volvitur et plani raptim petit æquora campi.*
- (d) *Postremo quæcumque dies naturaque rebus
Paulatim tribuit, moderatim crescere cogens,
Nulla potest sentorum acies contenta tueri.*

3. What inferences can be drawn from the work, of Lucretius as to—

8

- (a) The date of its composition.
(b) The character and habits of the author?

4. How are we to understand Lucretius when he says "dux vitæ dux voluptas?" Show the bearing of the expression on his whole moral system.

8

5. Translate:—

- (a) *Vibius, qui nec ipse inter se concederet et Libo sine patrone introisset, singulatim se crimina obiectum prolesens, protulit libellos veordes adeo, ut consultaverit Libo an habiturus foret opes, quia viam Appiani Brundisium usque pecunia operiret. Inerant et alia Bajæmodi, stola, vana, si mollis acciperes, miseranda. Unum tamen libello manu Libonis nominibus notas accusator arguebat. Negante reo, agnoscens servos per tormenta interrogari placuit. Et quia veteri senatusconsulto questio in caput domini prohibebatur, callidus et novi juris repertor Tiberius mancipari singulos aetoris publico jubet, scilicet ut in Libonem ex servis salvo senatus consulto quaereretur.*

10

- (b) *Spēctamus porro quæ coram habentur, cui ex te opes, seniores, quæ plurima juveni receptive potentia; quæ sapientia hunc homo negaverit. Abiit principis sensus, et si quid occulit parat, exquirere dictum, anapsi nec ideo assequere. Ne, Patres conscripti, ultimum sequi aeterni, sed sedecim annos cogitaveris. Etiam Saturni aeterni, sed sedecim annos cogitaveris; libertis quoque ac janitoribus*

ejus notescere pro magnifico accipiebatur. Quid enim? Indistincta hanc defensionem et promissa delicta? Insuper iuste terminus dividitur.

6. Translate, with notes:—

10

(a) Sen victus locu animus magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit;

(b) Quorum ego nimis studiis iure succenseo;

(c) Erantque plures simul imperatores, nec super caeterorum aequalitatem;

(d) Sin facinus in cuiuscunque mortalium nece vindicandum delegitur;

(e) Ventam ordinis ob paupertatem potenti.

7. Translate, pointing out peculiar Tacitean constructions, &c.:—

10

(a) Cæsesse variae traduntur: alii taedio novae curae semel placita pro aeternis servavisse: quidam invidia ne plures fruerentur.

(b) Hinc vestem, arma, tentoria, hinc aevitiam centurionum et vacationes munera cedina.

(c) *Te recens praetura, medicus dignationis et quoque facinore properus clarescere, crimen impudicitiae, adulatorum Furnum, veneficia in principem et devotiones objectabat. Agrippina semper atrox, tum et periculo propinquae accensa, pergit ad Tiberium ac forte sacrificantem patri reperit. Quo, initio invidiae non ejusdem aut mactare divo Augusto victimas et posteros ejus insectari.*

8. Criticise Tacitus' estimate of Germanicus and of Tiberius. 7

* 9. Give a short account of the mutiny of the Pannonian legions. 6

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

The Right Rev. L. G. MYLNE, M.A., D.D.;

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(a) Marcellus non suam sententiam impugnari, sed consulem designatum censuisse dicebat, secundum vetera exempla, quae sortem legationibus posuissent, ne ambitioni aut inimicitiae locus foret. Nilh evenisse cur antiquitas instituta excolescerent, aut principis honor in cuiusquam contumeliam verteretur; sufficere omnes ~~desiderio~~. Id magis vitandum, ne perversicia quorundam irriteretur animus novo principatu suspensus, et vultus quoque ac sermones omnium circumspiciant. Se geminasse temporum quibus natus sit, quam civitatis formidinem patres aviis instituerint; ulteriora mirari, praesentia aequi; bonos imperatores voto exoptare, qualescunque tolerare. Non magis sua oratione Thraseam quam iudicio senatus afflictum: aevitiam Neronis per ejusdem ~~ai~~ imagines illuisse nec minus sibi anxiam talem anxietatem quam alii exsilium. Denique constantia, fortitudine, Calpurnius et Brutus aequaretur Helvidius: ne unum ~~esse~~ ex illo senatu qui simul servit. Suadere etiam Priaco ne supra principem scanderet, ne Vespasianum senem triumphantem, juvenum liberorum patrem, praescriptis coereret. Quae auda pessimis imperatoribus sine fine dominationem, ita quamvis egregie modum libertatis placere. ~~Ipse~~, magnis utrimque contentionibus iactata, diversis studiis accipiebantur. Vixit pars quae sortiri legatos malebat, etiam mediis patrum annitentibus retinere morem. Et splendidissima quisque eodem inclinabat, metu invidia, si ipsi eligerentur.

(b) O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona vorint,
Agricolae, quibus ipsae, procul discordibus armis,
Fundit humo facilem victum iustissima tellus!
Si non ingentem foribus domus alta superbis
Mane salutantum totis vomit sedibus undam,
Nec varios inhiant pulchra testudine postis,
Inlusaquo auro vestes, Ephyreinaque aera,
Alba neque Assyrio fuscatur lana veneno,
Nec casia liquidi corrumpitur usus olivi:
At secura quies et nescia fallere vita,
Dives opum variarum, at latius otia fundis,
Spelunca, vivique lacus, at frigida Tempe,

Magistruque homin, mollesque sub arbore somni
Non abant : illic saltus ac lustra forarum.
Et patiens operum exiguoque adueta iuuentus,
Sacra domi, sanctoque patres : extrema per illos
Iustitia excedens porra vestigia fecit.

- (c) Uxorē quāte locupletem ducere nollm,
Quaeritis? Uxori nubere nolo mea.
Inferior matrona suo sit, Pricee, marito :
Non aliter fiunt femina virque pares.

2. Translate into Latin.—

No part of your Majesty's Empire has enjoyed a larger share of your Imperial attention and regard than India and its people. Rejoicing in their prosperity, distressed at their calamities, your Majesty, watching their good and evil fortunes, their virtues and failings with the tender solicitude of a mother of her people, has won an unparalleled return of beautiful affection from the millions who are proud to name themselves your lowly children. Members of your Majesty's august family have come among us, bearing messages of generous kindness and confidence. They have taken back to your Majesty faithful reports of the abounding loyalty, of the unfeigned gratitude and joy with which such messages were greeted. One son of your Majesty dwells in our midst, reflecting in his sphere of duty your Majesty's devotion to the good of your people, and with his noble Consort affording an example of winning affability and condescension in the highest rank and of generous interest in the humblest soldier and peasant. Such evidences of your Majesty's love and care we see with a responsive gratitude common to us, and your Majesty's other subjects in India, but to us as the humble representatives of learning it especially belongs to appreciate and acknowledge the felicity of our situation and the unspeakable benefits that we owe to your Majesty's mild and calm and sympathetic rule. We see literature and philosophy occupying year by year new fields of thought and of research.

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

NAJMEDDIN TAYABJI, Esq. ; E. L. M. Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

AHLAKI JALALI and ROUZAT-OL-SAFI.

1. What is the reason assigned by the author of the Ahlaki Jalali for writing the book? 25

2. Translate and explain:—

۱) و اصحاب مورد مخالفت و تعطیلات

معاذ الله را اختیار نکند چه غالباً خلق تابع خلق است و خلاف آن نادر و حکمای فرس گفته اند

کو نیکوترین چیزی از زشت صورت اوست

(۲) و این علم عبارت است از قواعد

مبتنی بر مصلحت ناس ازین رو که بتعاون

متوجه اند بکمال حقیقی

(۳) پس محبت افضل از عدالت باشد

چه محبت وحدانیست شبیه به طبیعی

و عدالت شبیه بصرای و چون محبت مقتضی

رفع احکام انجمنیت است باوجود این احتیاج

به عدالت نباشد

(۴) و از ثقل حضور نیز که مودی بسامت

است محترز باشد

(۵) آن یار که در پرده اسرار نهان بود
از طم بعین آمد و از گوش باغوش
(۶) و نقطه نهایت بر بدایت منطبق
شده دایره وجود بقوسین فزولی و معودی
تمام و سرانجام گردد

3. What distinction does the author draw between—

(۱) الفت و نفرت—میل و هرپ
محبت و مبغضت
مشق—مداقت
(۲) خلق (یعنی آفریدن) and ابداع

4. (a) What is the order, or command, of Islam to which reference is made in the following passage?

چون انس طبیعی از خواص انسانست
و کمال هر چیز در ظهور خاصیت نوع اوست
پس کمال انسان در اظهار این خاصیت
باشد با اینای نوع و این خاصیت مبد
محبت است که مقتضای تالف و تمدن
است و با آنکه بحسب حکم مقل مستحسن
است شرع نیز درین باب مبالغه عظیم فرموده

(b) What circumstance in the life of

does the author quote to show that he possessed the quality of مزیمت in a remarkable degree? Mention the three other qualities most important in a king.

حکما گفتند که دولت بدو چیز
نگاه توان داشت

What are these two things, and how does the author exemplify the proposition?

(۱) باید که اصناف خلق را باید دیگر
متکافی دارند تا اعتدال تمدنی
حاصل شود همچنانکه اعتدال مزاج
از ازدواج عناصر اربعه و تکافوی
ایشان حاصل شود اعتدال مزاج
تمدن نیز بتکافوی چهار صنف
مستور شود

Explain this passage, tracing fully the comparison between each صنف and each عنصر

17. (a) How does the author of the *روضة الصفا* describe the shape of the earth, and the *ربع مسکون*?

(b) What do you understand by *اقلیم*? To what influences are the diversities in the characters of their people ascribed? Name some of the chief cities in each *اقلیم*

(a) What reasons are given for the existence of moon-tains.

(b) Give the etymology of the name Mecca, and state what the following cities are famous for :-

ساوه - دمشق - شمر قند تبریز

6. (a) Give a brief account of Anonim. State why he is called

معلم اول Who was the second?

(b) Who, according to the view held by learned Mahomedans, were the four leading حکما or philosophers?

7. Translate into English :-

14 (a) چوں مرض این مغازمت بر حکم حکم
مدل شریعت سید الانام ملید و علی آله
التحیة والسلام میرود برین وجه فیصل
مییابد که هر چه از جنس حدود الله است
چون حد سرقت و زنا و قطع طریق بعفو
ساقط نمیشود بلکه بر سلطان اقامت
مقبوبت واجبست و آنچه از جنس حق
الاناست اگر قصاص یا حد قذف
ست بعفو مستحق ساقط میشود و اگر
تعزیرست همچنانکه در صورت ضرب و اید
و اهانت بسیاری از محققان اند مذہب

شافعی رحمه الله بر آنند که باوجود عفو
مستحق سلطان را از جهت تأدیب تعزیر
و میرسد و همانا حکمت درین احکام آنکه
بعضی شرور از ان قبیلست که فردان باهل
یلد مسری ست مثل زنا و سرقت و نظائر
آن و مسامحت در مثل ان موجب اختلال
نظام ست لاجرم عفو را در ان تأثیری
نمی تواند بود و بعضی مخصوص بخص و احد
ست و ازو بغیر سرایت نمیکند چون قذف
پس بر اینست منوط بطلب و عفو ان شخص باشد
و بعضی که در ان احتمال سرایت و عدم
آن هر دو قائم ست منوط به نظر و رای
سلطان تواند بود تا آنچه بحسب رای سائب
دلی و اصلح داند اعمال فرماید

14 (b) و چون زمام مصالح انام بکف کفایت
چنین شخصی عالی مقدار باشد بر آئین
انواع میامن و برکات بر کاف بلاد و قاطبه
عباد رسد همچنانکه درین روزگار خجسته

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN - PAPER II.

NAJMUDIN TYABI, Esq. & E. L. WRESCHE, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (a) Who were **بهرام چوبین** and **خسرو پرویز** 25

What immediate step did they take on hearing of Hurmuz's eyes having been put out?

(b) Give a brief description of the encounter between **بهرام چوبین** and **خسرو** and the result thereof.

(c) On what grounds did **بهرام چوبین** lay his claim to the throne of Persia, and how did **خسرو** meet his arguments? (Answer this question in Persian).

(d) What reception did Khusrō meet with at the court of Kaimur? Whom did Khusrō send before the king to ask for his assistance?

(e) What was the end of the second engagement between **بهرام چوبین** and **خسرو** 5

2. What is the force of the following adjectival terminations in Persian? Illustrate your answer by examples:—

مان - ویم - دیس - سار - آنه - وار and **وش**

3. Give a short account of **ملا رومی** mentioning when 8

and in whose reign he lived.

4. (a) What is the simile used by **ملا رومی** in illustration of the disbelief of mankind in the other world? Give some of his own verses if possible.

آثار لطائف تدبیر کردگار بدقتضای آخط
القولس باریها زعم نظامه مصالح ازام در
قبصر اقدار پادشاهی کامگار نهاده که
سمیت معدلش آوازده عدل نوشیروان باز
نشانید وین ماطفش جراحت دهارا که از سهام
حوادث ایام خسته بود مرهمی سازگار
ساخته مدبر مدلش گرگ را شمانی آموخته
و دزد را بهر پاسانی داشته بدور رافش
گریبان دریده جز گل سوری نتوان دیدنو
دانه زار جز از مرغان چمن نتوان شنید
لطفش در احیای مراسم عدل خاصیت
انفاس عیسی ظاهر کرده مدلش در افتدای
ظلم ظلم آفتاب را ید بیضا نموده بعهد
عدلش فتنه جز در چشم بتان نتوان دید
و آنهم در خواب و آشوب جز در خم
زلف خوبان نتوان یافت و آن نیز
در قاب

(b) Against whom is the following argument directed :-

باطلست این زانکه رای کودکی
که ندارد تجربه در مسلکی
بگذرد و اندیشه مردان کار
عاجز آید کارشان در اضطرار

5. State briefly to what circumstances reference is made in the following lines :-

- (۱) گای خسان نزد خداهای بلال
بهتر از مدحی و حی و قیل و قال
(۲) اینهمه الله گفتی از صبر
خود یکی الله را لبیک گو
(۳) خود نقد حرص شمارا این یقین
که منم رزاق خیر الرازقین
(۴) چون قضا آهنگ نیز نجات کرد
روستائی شهرئی را مات کرد
(۵) شیخ اقطع گشت ناصش پیش خلق
کرد معروض بدین آفات خلق

6. Translate and explain :-

- (۱) حزم سوء الظن گفته است آن رسول
هر قدم را دام میدان ای فصول

۲ آنکه که ناقص گهی کامل بود

نیست معبود خلیل آفل بود

۳ چون من از تسبیح ناطق غافل

چون بداند سبب صامت دلم

۴ قهر را از لطف داند هر کسی

خواه نادان خواه دانا یا خسی

لیک لطفی قهر در پنهان شده

یا که قهری در دل لطف آمده

کم کسی داند مگر ربانئی

کش بود در دل صبح جانئی

۵ ای بسا مرغ پرورده دانه جو

که پرورده خلق او هم خلق او

۶ این جهان را که بصورت قائم است

گفت پیغمبر که حلم نایم است

از ره تقلید کردی تو قبول

سالکان این دیده پیدا بیرسول

۷ صبر سوی کشف هر سر رهبر است

صبر تلخ آمد بر او شکر است

۸ همچون داوود نود نعلب مرأست
طمع در نعلب حریفم هم ایجا است
۹ آه سری هست ایجا بس نهان
که سوی خضری رود موسی دوان

7. (a) Translate into English :-

بشنو اکنون قصه آن رهروان
که ندارند اعتراضی در جهان
ز اولیا اهل دعا خود دیگرند
که همی دوزند و گاهی میدرند
قوم دیگر میشناسم ز اولیا
که دهانشان بستر باشد از دعا
از رفا که هست رام آن کرام
جستن دفع قضا شان شد حرام
در قضا ذوقی همی بینند خاص
کفر شان آید طلب کردن خلاص
حسن ظنی بر دل ایشان کشود
که نهوشند از ثمی جامه کبود
هر چه آید پیش ایشان خوش بود
آب حیوان گردد از آتش بود

زهر در حلقومشان شکر بود
سنگ اندر راهشان گوهر بود
جملگی یکسان بود شان نیک و بد
از چه باشد این ز حسن ظن خود
کفر باشد نزد شان کردن دعا
گاهی اله از ما بگردان این قضا
سپید فرود آمد از تخت شاد (b)
همه شب ز هر مز همی کرد یاد
چو پنهان شد آن چادر آبنوس
بگوش آمد از دور بانگ خروس
جهانگیر شد تا بنزد پدر
نهافش پر از درد و خسته جگر
چو دیدش بقالین و بردش نماز
همی بود پیشش زمانی دراز
چو روی پدر دید خسرو بدر
بر آورد از دل یکی باد سرد
بیوسید چشم و سر و پای اوی
دلش بر زخون بود و بر آب روی
بدو گفت کای باب با بخت یار

ز نوشیروان در جهان یادگار
 تو دانی که گر بود می پشت تو
 بسوزن نختی کس انگشت تو
 نگر تا چه فرمائی اکنون مرا
 خم آمد ترا دل پر از خون مرا
 گراید و نگر فرماندهی بر درت
 یکی بنده ام پاسبان بر سرت
 نجویم کلاه و نخواهم سپاه
 بپر سر خویش در پیشگاه

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

NAJMEDIN TYABJI, Esq. : E. LAWRENCE, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Persian:—

بر دانیان رموز آگاهی و دقیقریا بان (a)
 حکمتهای الهی واضح است که در عهد
 و اوان که اوضاع جهان منقلب و پریشان
 و چرخ ستمگر بگام ستم کیشان گردد خداوند
 یگانه که مدبر این کارخانه و مقلب اوضاع

30

زمانه است از فیض بیمنتیهای خود سعادت مند پیرا
 مویند و در عرصه گیتی ميسوط الید کند
 که بپراهم صراحم و رافت با لثیام جراحات
 قلوب ستمدیدگان پردازد و مذاق تنهای
 تلخکامان زهر حوادث را بشهد عدالت
 شریف سازد مصداق اینمقال حال همایون
 فالی اعلیحضرت قدر قدرت قضا توان سکندر
 حشمت دارا دربان دشمن کش عرصه
 جنگ زحمت کش میدان نام و ننگ
 مظهر قدرت الهی رواج دهنده سکه شاهی
 فرازنده رایت کشور کشائی برازنده تخت
 فیروز بخت جهان آرائی جهان
 آرائی که فتح و ظفر بفتح تمیزش چون مرض
 بجوهر متصل و از تندی سیف خونریزش
 صورت از چو لی منقصل مرغام الدهر غصنفر
 العصر الخاقان الاعظم والقا آن الاکرم شهنشاه
 دوران تاج بخش ملوک ممالک هند و توران
 ابوالسیف السلطان نادر شاه است که خورشید
 ضیایت ازلی و مهر عالم افروز مشیت

لم یزلی گوهر ذات اقدسش را باقتضای
 مصلحت سنجی در نهان خائنه ابداع دست
 پرور صنع جمیل و قابل استغافه فیض جزیل
 میساخت و بمقتضای حکمت بالغه با استعداد
 ماده قابلیتش میپرداخت تا هنگامیکه خاک
 ایران آمیخته خون ستم و در مرصه دوران
 هر سرکشی بگردن فرازی و صاحب لوائی
 علم گشت چنانکه شاعر گفته

ز جور و ظلم کار اهل ایران بسکه درهم شد
 برای انتقام افغان مظلومان مجسم شد
 همان راند خسرو سوی خیل زنگ (b)

برون خواست بدخواه خود را بچنگ
 یلنکر چو دین آنچنان دستبرد
 شد اندامش از زخم ناخورده خود
 اگر خواست ورنی جنیت جهانده
 سوی حربگه کام نا کام راند
 عنان بر سر افکند چالش کمان
 بصد خواریش بخت نالش کمان

بسی زخمها زد به نیروی بخت
 نشد کار مگر بر خداوند تخت
 شر شیر، زهره بر آن پیل زور
 بجوشید چون شیر بر عید گور
 پناهنده را یاد کرد از نخست
 نیت کرد بر کامگاری درست
 طریقی بناورد، زنگی نمود
 که بر نقطه پرکار تمگی نمود
 بپالشگری سوی او راند رخس
 برابر سیه خنده زد چون درخش
 چنان زد برو ناچرخ نه گره
 که هم کالبد سفته شد هم زره
 بیک باد شن کشتی حصم خرد
 فرو ماند لنگر پلنگر ببرد

2. Translate into Persian :-

The United Service Club last night gave a farewell ball to His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin. The rooms were very prettily decorated in orange and blue, the Dufferin colours. At supper General Chesney, as president of the club, proposed their Excellencies' health in a short speech, conveying to their Excellencies, to use the Viceroy's words, "the good wishes and adieus of Simla society." Lord Dufferin made the following reply:—"General Chesney, Ladies, to say that Lady Dufferin and I are both and Gentlemen, —To say that the society of deeply touched by the kind way in which the society of Simla has joined together in giving us this farewell enter-

tainment is to say very little in comparison with what we both feel. If anything could enhance our gratitude, it is the eloquent and graceful manner in which General Chesney, as your representative, has conveyed to us your good wishes and adieux. The Viceroys of India, as other representatives of Her Majesty elsewhere, are called upon to lead a kind of double life and to discharge two-fold functions. On the one hand, as governors and administrators, burdened with heavy and anxious executive responsibilities, they are bound to give their time and their best energies to those important duties upon the proper discharge of which the welfare of their fellow-subjects depends. On the other hand, as heads of communities amongst whom it is their happiness to live, they are called upon to dispense those hospitalities and to exercise those representative functions which tradition has recognized as appertaining to their state.

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER I.

F. G. SELBY, M.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

1. To what causes, direct or indirect, do you ascribe the savage character of the French Revolution? Which institutions were subverted and which introduced by it? What influence did these changes exert on the nation in its financial, social and moral condition?

2. Discuss the policy of emigration adopted by the French noblesse, by examining the causes which led to it, the character of the principal emigrants, their political conduct at the various places of exile and the effects produced in France in consequence of their absence and final return.

3. Describe the attitude of the French clergy and Pius VI towards the Revolution:—or—explain the rise, the character and subsequent fall of the Girondist party.

4. On what principles was Pitt's war policy against the French Revolution based? How was it sustained and what merits or demerits do you attach to it?

5. Mention the principal historical works relating to the French Revolution. Give an estimate of their value and indicate the sources from which their materials are drawn.

6. Show the strategical merits of the principal military operations carried out by Wellington in the Peninsular War.

7. Describe the territorial extent and the political administration of the French empire and of its dependencies during the height of Napoleon's power;—or—mention the benefits which France derived from the rule of Napoleon and the injuries it suffered from it.

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER II.

F. G. SELBY, M.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

1. A modern historian writes as follows concerning the period of Restoration in France (1815-1830):—"The whole history of this period was that of one vast and ceaseless conspiracy against the Bourbons. . . . No concession to freedom, no moderation of government, no diminution of public burdens, could reconcile a people to a dynasty imposed on them by the stranger." Discuss the truth of this statement by analysing the leading political events in France during that period and the character of the Revolution of 1830.

2. When and how was the extinction of the English slave-traffic effected? What efforts did England make at the Congress of Vienna to bring about the abolition of the African slave-trade; how were these efforts viewed by the continental powers; and what was the ultimate decision arrived at by the Congress?

3. What was the historical origin of Carbonarism, what were its political aims and influence, and who were its principal leaders?

4. It has been said that the chief pervading movement of English society during the first quarter of the present century was one of reaction against the ideas of the eighteenth century. Show that this was the case in the domain of poetry, and give the names, together with a brief sketch of the life and literary style, of the leading poets who wrote during the period referred to.

5. "I called the New World into existence," cried Canning when reproached with permitting the French occupation of Spain in 1823, "in order to redress the balance of

the Old." How was this expression verified by the political part played by Canning with respect to that invasion and the rising of the Spanish colonies for independence?

6. What were the principal stipulations of the Treaty of London (July 1827) regarding Greece; by what political considerations was the Government of England led to join Russia and France in mediating in the affairs of that country; why was Russia, after the battle of Navarino, left to fight Turkey alone (1828, 1829); and why did England in 1830 insist upon confining the territory of the new Hellenic kingdom within the narrowest limits possible?

7. Describe briefly the principal stages of the political movement which led to the final passing of the Reform Bill in 1832.

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

F. G. SELBY, M.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

1. How do you explain the importance which Greek theorists attached to the classification of forms of government?

2. In what special respects does the modern conception of the duty and function of the State appear to be wider than that of Plato and Aristotle? Give special consideration to the attitude of those two philosophers with regard to slavery and the barbarian world.

3. State and contrast the accounts of the Social Compact as given by Hobbes and Locke. Can the points of difference be accounted for by reference to the circumstances under which each wrote?

4. What is the distinction between sovereignty and government as drawn by Rousseau? What are the chief difficulties and contradictions in his political theory?

5. What do you consider to be the chief merits and defects of Montesquieu's *Esprit des Loix*? Illustrate the influence of the English constitution on his theories.

6. On what general grounds would you determine the proper limits of governmental interference? Answer with special reference to the question of compulsory education or of temperance legislation.

7. Do you consider that there are any special dangers to freedom in Governments of an extreme democratic type?

8. Do you consider the theory of the wages fund as stated by Fawcett to be satisfactory?

9. What are the assumptions of Political Economy? Consider the chief modifications which they require when applied to India, and show in what the importance of the required modifications consists.

10. What is the value of industrial exhibitions?

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

F. G. SELBY, M.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

1. Show by your reply to the following questions the peculiar nature and functions of Logic:—

(a) What is the etymological and historical origin of Logic? (b) what is the true subject-matter of Logic and Psychology; lies the precise difference between Logic and Psychology; (c) what is to be said for or against the definition of Logic as "the science of the necessary laws of thought" or "the science of the estimation of evidence"; (d) what is meant by formal and applied Logic, by the logical order, by distinction from the ontological order, by the Logic of facts?

2. What is the use and importance of the questions of Predicables and Predicaments or Categories? How are the former obtained, and which division of the latter do you prefer?

3. How would Darwin's theory on the origin of species, if true, affect the principles of natural classification?

4. What is meant by first principles; what kind of necessity and universality ought to be ascribed to them; whence do they derive these properties, and how may we be certain of their truth? In your answer to these questions, consider especially the principle of causality and mathematical axioms.

5. Discuss the truth of the theory of relativity of knowledge by examining the following statements: (a)

We can know nothing directly except our own mental impressions; (b) as we know objects only through the medium of our sense-impressions, we only know them as inferences from these impressions; (c) the real objective properties and essences of things material and immaterial are absolutely unknowable to the human mind.

6. Do the methods of Inductive Logic afford a conclusive argument against the possibility or probability of miracles, i. e., supernatural interferences with the laws of nature?

7. What is to be said concerning the statement that the employment of 'final causes' in physical inquiries should be repudiated, because final causes cannot be shown to exist and their investigation in times past has proved worthless?

8. Show what fallacies may be committed by the argument from analogy in the inductive sciences; and what precautions are to be taken in the use of statistics, especially when applied to moral or social problems.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

F. G. SELBY, M.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

1. Show, by tracing its development through the Myric, the Cyrenaic, and the Cynic schools, the different elements implied in the philosophic teaching of Socrates.

2. Sketch the history of the problem of "the one and the many" down to Plato's time. What was Plato's solution of it? Take note of the more important contributions made by particular dialogues to the completion of his doctrine.

3. Illustrate and explain the importance which Plato attached to classification and definition. Can you trace the influence of Socrates in this respect?

4. Show how Plato's Ethics and Politics rest upon his Metaphysic. Answer with special reference to the account of "the idea of good" given in the Republic.

5. How does Aristotle distinguish between theoretical and practical science? Illustrate by reference to his mode of treating ethical and political questions.

6. State carefully the distinction which Aristotle draws between form and matter, and the creative and passive reason, and show the importance of it in his doctrine of existence and knowledge.

7. Give a summary of Aristotle's criticism of Plato's Republic. What are the most important characteristics common to the political ideals of Plato and Aristotle?

8. Give some account of the influence and progress of Stoicism in the Roman world.

9. State clearly the objects and method of Neo-Platonism, noticing the leading representatives of that school of thought.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

F. G. SELBY, M.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

1. How did the problem of philosophy present itself to Descartes? What seem to you to be the chief gaps in his solution of it?

2. Explain Spinoza's conception of substance. Did he succeed in establishing a necessary connection between it and the world of phenomena, and, if not, how far is his failure connected with his adoption of the geometrical method?

3. What does Spinoza mean by calling mind the idea of body, and what, according to him, are the ascending stages of morality?

4. What distinction does Locke draw between the primary and the secondary qualities of objects? How does the question affect the reality of our knowledge and the consistency of Locke's account of knowledge?

5. State carefully the nature of the demands of Leibnitz. Does he give a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which the philosophy of Spinoza on the one hand and that of Locke on the other had left unsolved?

6. What is the position of Berkeley relatively to Locke and Hume in the development of a purely sensationalist philosophy?

7. Show how Kant's philosophy was affected by the School Logic, and illustrate his tendency to isolate and hypostatise mental faculties and processes.

8. What is Kant's Transcendental Deduction of the Categories? What is the importance of it on his system? Answer with special reference to Hume's account of the origin and nature of the idea of causation.

9. Show the importance in Kant's eyes of the question of synthetic propositions a priori. Answer with reference to the question of the existence of God.

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

T. C. LEWIS, M.A.; FARDUNJI MASCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have also the angles contained by those sides equal to one another, they shall also have their bases or third sides equal; and the two triangles shall be equal, and their other angles shall be equal each to each, namely, those to which the equal sides are opposite.

Show that a triangle made to revolve in the same direction about its three angular points in a proper order through angles double of the angles of the triangle at the same angular points will return to its original position.

2. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle by twice the rectangle contained by the side on which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle, between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.

In AB , the diameter of a circle, take two points C, D , equally distant from the centre, and from any point E in the circumference draw EC, ED ; shew that the sum of the squares on EC and ED is constant for all positions of E .

3. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference on the same base, that is, on the same arc.

If the hypotenuse AB of a right-angled triangle ABC be bisected in D , and ED, FD drawn perpendicular to AB , and DE, DF cut off each equal to DA , and CE, CF joined; prove that the last two lines will bisect the angle at C and its supplement respectively.

4. Describe a circle about a given triangle.

Describe a circle which shall touch a given straight line at a given point, and bisect the circumference of a given circle.

5. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane, from a given point without it.

Give a geometrical construction for drawing a straight line which shall be equally inclined to three straight lines meeting at a point.

6. If the tangent to a parabola at P meet the directrix in R , PR subtends a right angle at the focus.

PSp is a focal chord of a parabola. RDr the directrix meeting the axis in D ; Q is any point on the curve; prove that if PQ, pQ produced meet the directrix in R, r , half the latus-rectum will be a mean proportional between DR, Dr .

7. If PN be the ordinate of any point P on an ellipse, prove that $PN^2 : CA^2 - CN^2 :: BC^2 : CA^2$.

If Q be another point on the curve, draw $AQ, A'Q$ meeting PN in R and S , and prove that $NR \cdot NS = PN^2$.

8. Prove that in an ellipse the feet of the perpendiculars from the foci on any tangent lie on the auxiliary circle.

If two ellipses having their major axes equal can be inscribed in a parallelogram, the foci of the ellipses will be at the corners of an equiangular parallelogram.

9. The intercepts on any chord of a hyperbola cut off between the curve and the asymptotes are equal to one another.

If from the extremities of any diameter AB of an equilateral hyperbola, lines be drawn to any point P in the curve, they will be equally inclined to the asymptotes.

10. What are they principal properties of the hyperbola relating to conjugate diameters?

Given a pair of conjugate diameters of a hyperbola, find geometrically the position of the axes.

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

T. C. LEWIS, M.A.; GARDENJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

1. Prove the law of formation of the successive convergents to a given fraction.

If $\frac{p}{q}$ be the r^{th} fraction converging to $\frac{m}{n}$, and n' be the r^{th} remainder in the process of finding the successive quotients, prove that

$$\frac{m}{n} \approx \frac{p}{q} + \frac{n'}{q^2}$$

2. Find the number of solutions in positive integers of the equation $ax + by = c$. How many positive integral solutions has the equation $ax - by = c$?

A man who was robbed of his apples was asked how many there were. He said he only knew that when he divided them into twos there was one over, when into threes there were two over, when into fours there were three over, when into sixes there were four over, when into sevens there were five over, when into eights there were none over; and that there were more than five hundred, but less than a thousand. How many apples had he?

3. Find the sum of the cubes of the first n natural numbers.

Find the sum of the cubes of n consecutive terms of an Arithmetical Progression; and show that it is divisible by the sum of the corresponding n terms of the Arithmetical Progression.

4. If the series $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots$ and $b_0 + b_1x + b_2x^2 + \dots$ be convergent and equal to one another for all values of x , prove that $a_0 = b_0$, $a_1 = b_1$, $a_2 = b_2$, &c.

Prove that if $a < 1$,

$$(1 + ax)(1 + a^2x)(1 + a^4x) \dots = 1 + \frac{ax}{1-a^2} + \frac{a^2x^2}{(1-a^2)(1-a^4)} + \frac{a^4x^3}{(1-a^2)(1-a^4)(1-a^8)} + \dots$$

5. Prove that the product of any n successive integers is divisible by n .

Show that if m is a square number,

$$\frac{m^4}{120} + \frac{m^3}{60} - \frac{m^2}{120} + \frac{m}{60}$$

is an integer.

6. Investigate expressions for the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle, the sides of which are given.

Prove that the area of the triangle of which the vertices are the points of contact of the inscribed circle is to the area of the original triangle as the radius of the inscribed is to the diameter of the circumscribed circle.

7. Sum the series

$$(i) \cos a + c \cos 2a + c^2 \cos 3a + \dots + c^{n-1} \cos na$$

$$(ii) c \cos a - \frac{1}{2} c^2 \cos 3a + \frac{1}{4} c^4 \cos 5a - \dots \text{ad infinitum.}$$

8. Prove De Moivre's property of the circle.

The circumference of a circle is divided into n equal arcs at A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n ; and let B bisect the arc A_1A_n . Prove that if r is the radius of the circle

$$BA_1 \cdot BA_2 \cdot BA_3 \dots BA_n = 2^{n-1} r^n$$

9. State Napier's rules for the solution of a right-angled spherical triangle, and prove them for the case in which one of the sides containing the right angle is the middle part.

In a spherical triangle ABC the arc AB is a quadrant, and CD is the arc drawn perpendicular to AB ; prove that

$$\cot^2 CD = \cot^2 A + \cot^2 B$$

10. Find the radius of the small circle inscribed in a given spherical triangle.

Three great circles are drawn on a sphere, and of the triangles formed by them four are selected which lie on the same hemisphere. If in one of these triangles r_1 be the angular radius of the inscribed small circle, s_1 half the sum of the sides, and r_2, s_2, r_3, s_3 corresponding quantities for the other three triangles, prove that

$$\tan r_1 \sin s_1 = \tan r_2 \sin s_2 = \tan r_3 \sin s_3 = \tan r_4 \sin s_4$$

BRIDGE, 20th NOVEMBER.

(M.A.M. to P.M.)

NEWTON'S PRINCIPLES AND ASTRONOMY.

C. H. LINDLEY, M.A.; MARSHALL MANCHESTER, M.A.

1. Illustrate and prove Newton's First Lemma.

If a fixed line intersects a curve in the point P ; a point Q on the line is joined with two fixed points A, B ; QA, QB meet the curve in R, S . Find the limiting ratio of QR to QS as Q moves up to P and ultimately coincides with it.

2. Illustrate and prove the tangential lemma.

What is the form of the curve of construction, if the space described in a given small element of time ultimately varies inversely as the time which has elapsed since the beginning of the motion?

3. Illustrate and prove the first proposition of Newton's Second Section.

Two particles describe the same ellipse about a centre of force in one of the foci starting simultaneously from opposite extremities of the transverse axis. When will they be moving with equal velocities?

4. Given the velocities at three points of a central orbit, determine the position of the centre of force.

If the velocities are proportional in magnitude to the sides of the triangle formed by their directions, the centre of force will coincide with the centre of gravity of the triangle.

5. When a body revolves in an ellipse under the action of a force tending to the focus, find the velocity at any point of its orbit, and the periodic time.

If, on arriving at the extremity of the minor axis, the force has its law changed, so that it varies as the distance, the magnitude at that point remaining the same, the periodic time will be unaltered, and the sum of the new axes is to their difference as the sum of the old axes is to the distance between the foci.

6. How is the rotation of the Earth affected?

The greatest range of a random gun being 12½ miles, prove that when placed to fire north or south at an angle at this distance in a latitude λ , a lateral deviation of 308 sin λ feet must be made to allow for the unaccounted rotation of the Earth. Is the allowance to be made towards the East or towards the West?

7. Explain the changes in the length of day at Bombay during the passage of the Sun from Libra to Aries.

Describe the position of the Earth in its orbit to-day, and the position of Bombay upon it at nine o'clock this morning with reference to the ecliptic and the position of the Sun.

8. Describe the apparent path of the Moon with reference to the Earth and the Sun, showing by a figure the direction of curvature of the absolute path; and show how many lunar eclipses can occur in a year.

What distance of the Moon would, with the same inclination of the orbit, have ensured an eclipse at every opposition?

9. Define a sidereal, a solar and a mean solar day, and explain from what causes their lengths differ.

Assuming the length of a sidereal year to be 365 d. 6 h. 9 m. 10.7 s. of mean solar time, find approximately the difference between a sidereal and a mean solar day.

10. Explain aberration, and determine the numerical value of the constant of aberration.

Prove that at a place on the Tropic of Cancer the stars in the ecliptic are not affected by aberration in their time of rising.

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 A.M. to 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

T. C. LEWIS, M.A.; FARUQJI MANCHEJI DASTUR, M.A.

1. If the equation $Ax^2 + 2Hxy + By^2 = 0$ represent conjugate diameters of the conic $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 1$, show that $aB + bA = 2hH$.

Pairs of tangents are drawn to the conic $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 1$, so as to be always parallel to conjugate diameters of the conic $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 1$; show that the locus of their intersection is $ax^2 + by^2 + 2hxy = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{y}$.

2. Investigate the most general form of the equation to a conic touching another conic $S = 0$ at a given point.

If a rectangular hyperbola pass through the centre of the ellipse $b^2x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^2b^2$, touch it at a point P whose eccentric angle is ϕ and intersect it in Q, R , prove that the tangents to the ellipse at Q, R , intersect on the straight line

$$b^2x \cos \phi + a^2y \sin \phi + ab(a^2 + b) = 0.$$

3. Explain the principle of reciprocal polars. Find the polar curve of one conic with respect to another.

The conic $b^2x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^2b^2$ is reciprocated with respect to a point. Show that if the reciprocal be always similar to the original conic, the point must lie on the curve

$$a^2b^2(x^2 + y^2)^2 = (a^4 - b^4)(b^2x^2 - a^2y^2).$$

4. Deduce Taylor's Theorem from Maclaurin's.

If $\theta = \log x$ and $u = f(\theta)$, show that

$$x \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \dots = \log 2 \frac{du}{d\theta} + \frac{(\log 2)^2}{2} \frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + \dots$$

5. Investigate the analytical conditions for the existence of multiple points in the curve $\phi(x, y) = 0$.

Prove that if $\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2\phi}{dy^2} = 0$, at a double point, the co-ordinates of which are x, y , the two branches of the curve

cut each other at right angles, and that, if the point be the origin, the equation of the tangents to the branches will be

$$(Y^2 - X^2) \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} + 2XY \frac{d^2\phi}{dxdy} = 0$$

where X, Y are current co-ordinates of the tangent.

6. If from a fixed point O a perpendicular be drawn to a tangent at a point P of a curve to meet it in F , show that

$$PF = \frac{dp}{d\psi} \text{ and the radius of curvature at } P = p + \frac{d^2p}{d\psi^2},$$

where OF is p and ψ the angle made by the tangent with a fixed line.

If at every point of a curve straight lines be drawn making a constant angle α with the tangent at that point, prove that the radius of curvature of the envelope is $p \cos \alpha \pm p' \sin \alpha$, p, p' being the radii of curvature of the curve and its evolute at the corresponding points.

7. Prove that the limiting value of the series

$$1 + \alpha \left\{ \phi\left(\frac{1}{n}\alpha\right) + \phi\left(\frac{2}{n}\alpha\right) + \dots + \phi\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\alpha\right) \right\},$$

when n is indefinitely increased, is $\phi(\alpha) - \phi(0)$ where

$$\frac{d}{dx} \phi(x) = \phi'(x).$$

An arithmetical and a geometrical progression have each the same number of terms and the same first and last terms a and l ; if the sums of their terms be s_1, s_2 , show that when the number of terms is indefinitely increased

$$\frac{s_2}{s_1} = \frac{l + a}{l - a} \log \frac{l}{a}.$$

$$8. \text{ Prove that } \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{n-1}}{x+a} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin n\pi} a^{n-1}$$

where $n > 0 < 1$.

Hence, by substitution of impossible quantities for constants, show that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin nx}{1 + 2x \cos a + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin na} \sin na$$

$$\text{and } \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{1 + 2x \cos a + x^2} = \frac{\pi}{\sin na} \sin (1-n)a$$

α being less than $\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $n > 0 < 1$.

9. How is the Integral Calculus employed to find the volumes of solids?

A parabola and a semi-ellipse of eccentricity e have the same focus and latus-rectum, the parabola being terminated by the minor axis of the ellipse; prove that if the two figures revolve about their common axis,

volume generated by the parabola : volume generated by the ellipse = $3(1 + 2e - e^2)^2 : 8$.

10. If $f(x)$ be finite for all values of x between l and $-l$, shew that, whatever be the form of the function,

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(z) dz + \frac{1}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{-l}^l f(z) \cos \frac{n\pi(z-x)}{l} dz \right\},$$

for all values of x included between the given limits.

Deduce *Fourier's Theorem*.

WEDNESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

T. C. LEWIS, M.A.; FARJUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

1. A rectangular board of weight W is supported in a horizontal position by vertical strings at three of its angular points; a weight $5W$ being placed on the board, the tensions of the strings become $W, 2W, 3W$; prove that the weight must be at one of the angular points of a hexagon whose opposite sides are equal and parallel and whose area is to that of the board as $3 : 25$.

2. If a system of forces in one plane be reducible to a single resultant, and if the forces be turned about their points of application through any given angle, shew that the resultant will at the same time revolve through the same angle round a fixed point. What is this fixed point called?

A system of coplanar forces whose components are $(X_1, Y_1), (X_2, Y_2), \dots$ act at the points $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots$ and are equivalent to a couple; shew that there will be equilibrium if each force be turned about its point of application in the same sense through the angle θ such that

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sum (Xy - Yx)}{\sum (Xx + Yy)}$$

3. Investigate the co-ordinates of the centre of gravity of a plane area.

If a planet be spherical and ϕ be the angle at the planet between the Earth and the Sun, and a the radius of the sphere, prove that the distance of the centre of gravity of the planet's apparent disc from its true centre is $\frac{8a}{3\pi} \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}\phi$,

when the planet is gibbous and $\frac{8a}{3\pi} \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}\phi$, when the planet is crescent.

4. Find the tension at any point of a heavy string resting in limiting equilibrium on a rough plane curve.

A uniform inextensible string whose length is l hangs in limiting equilibrium on a fixed rough cylinder of radius a whose axis is horizontal; shew that the lengths of the portions which hang vertically are

$$\frac{l - \pi a}{1 + e^{\mu\pi}} + \frac{2\mu a}{1 + \mu^2} \text{ and } \frac{l - \pi a}{1 + e^{\mu\pi}} - \frac{2\mu a}{1 + \mu^2}$$

where μ is the co-efficient of friction.

5. Shew that a system of rigid bodies under the action of no force but their weights, mutual pressures and pressures upon smooth fixed surfaces will be in equilibrium, if placed upon the centre of gravity is in the lowest or highest position it can possibly attain by moving the system consistently with the connexion of its parts with one another. State when the equilibrium in this case is stable and when unstable.

A number of uniform thin rods, all equal and similar, are freely jointed together at their middle points, so that they

form the generators of a right circular cone symmetrically placed about the axis. Within the cone thus formed is placed a smooth sphere, and round the rods a smooth thin ring of the same weight and radius as the sphere. The whole is placed on a smooth horizontal plane, so that the ring is below and the sphere above the vertex of the cone; prove that the semi-vertical angle θ of the cone in one position of equilibrium is given by

$$2 \sin \theta + \sin 2\theta = \frac{Pr}{(P+W)a}$$

where W is the weight of the rods, P that of the sphere and ring together, $2a$ the length of each rod and r the radius of the ring or sphere.

6. Show that Newton's Second Law of Motion provides a direct method of comparing the magnitudes of two forces.

A particle of mass m slides down a smooth wedge of mass M and inclination α which is free to move on a smooth horizontal plane. Prove that the path of the particle is a straight line and that its vertical acceleration is

$$\frac{g(M+m)\tan^2\alpha}{M+(M+m)\tan^2\alpha}$$

7. A point moves in a plane curve; express its component accelerations at any instant along, and perpendicular to, the radius vector.

A particle is placed in a straight tube which revolves uniformly in a vertical plane about its lowest end. Supposing the particle to have no initial velocity relatively to the tube, and that initially the free end of the tube is vertically above the fixed end, determine its path and show that when the time becomes very great, it is an equiangular spiral. Also prove that the velocities of the particle along the tube when the tube returns successively to its initial position, are proportional to

$$\frac{2\pi}{c} - \frac{2\pi}{c}, \frac{4\pi}{c} - \frac{4\pi}{c}, \frac{6\pi}{c} - \frac{6\pi}{c}, \dots$$

8. Investigate the equations of motion of a particle acted on by any number of forces.

A particle, attracted with a force which varies directly as the distance, moves uniformly in a given straight line in a given plane; determine the motion of another particle which is in the given plane, the initial circumstances of the latter particle being given.

9. A particle being acted on by a central force, determine the polar equation of the path.

A particle moves in an orbit about a luminous centre of force, and casts a shadow on the inverse of the orbit with respect to the luminous point; the shadow moves as if in an orbit about the luminous centre: show that the orbit is a circle whose centre coincides with the centre of force.

10. Enunciate and explain D'Alembert's Principle.

If the weight P , on a wheel and axle, suspended from the wheel, preponderate over the weight W suspended from the axle, show by this principle or otherwise that the acceleration of P is $\frac{a^2P - abW}{b^2W + a^2P}$, where a and b are the radii of

the wheel and axle, the inertia of the wheel and axle being neglected.

WEDNESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

T. C. LEWIS, M.A.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

1. Find the resultant pressure on any surface of a fluid at rest under the action of gravity.

Three equal cylinders are placed in contact upon a horizontal plane, sufficiently rough to prevent sliding; find how much water must be poured into the space between them in order to disturb equilibrium.

2. Obtain the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating in a heterogeneous liquid.

A circular lamina rests with a diameter in the surface of a fluid, the density of which varies as the depth; show that the density of the solid is to the density of the fluid at the lowest point of the lamina as 4 is to 3.

3. Find the metacentre of any solid of revolution when floating with its axis vertical.

If the floating solid be a cylinder, with its axis vertical, the ratio of whose specific gravity to that of the fluid is σ , prove that the equilibrium will be stable, if the ratio of the base to the height be greater than $\{2\sigma(1-\sigma)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

4. Investigate in absolute scale the relation between the pressure, density and temperature of an elastic fluid.

A piston of weight w rests in a vertical cylinder of transverse section k , being supported by a depth a of air. The piston rod receives a vertical blow P , which forces the piston down through a distance h ; shew that

$$(w + \pi k) \left\{ h + a \log \left(1 - \frac{h}{a} \right) \right\} + \frac{P a^2}{2w} = 0.$$

5. Investigate the general equation of equilibrium for a fluid revolving uniformly and acted upon by forces of any kind.

A given mass of elastic fluid, contained in a cylindrical vessel, revolves uniformly about its axis; determine completely the pressure at any point and the surfaces of equal pressure and density.

6. A small pencil of rays is incident obliquely on a plane refracting surface; find the distances of the primary and secondary foci from the point of incidence of the axis of the original pencil.

An eye, placed close to the surface of a clear still pond of uniform depth, looks at an indefinite number of little pebbles of the same colour, lying at the bottom; prove that the locus of the secondary foci of the pencils, by which the pebbles are seen, is an oblate spheroid.

7. If ϕ , ψ be the angles of incidence and emergence of two parallel rays passing through a prism in a principal plane, d_1 , d_2 the distances between those rays before incidence

and after emergence, shew that $\frac{d_1}{d_2} = - \frac{d\psi}{d\phi}$ where $d\phi$ is any small change of ϕ and $d\psi$ the corresponding change of ψ .

Hence shew that the position of minimum deviation is that of most distinct vision through a thin prism.

8. A ray passes from one medium into another; prove that when the difference of refractive index is small, the deviation varies as the tangent of the angle of incidence.

Light is incident upon a refracting medium, the index of refraction at any point of which is a function of the distance from a fixed plane; investigate the differential equation of the path.

9. A pencil of rays is directly refracted through a series of lenses separated by finite intervals a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1} , the axes being coincident. Show that if $\frac{1}{f_1}, \frac{1}{f_2}, \dots, \frac{1}{f_n}$

be the focal lengths of the lenses, the geometrical focus will be given by the equation

$$u = \frac{1}{f_n} + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{f_{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{u}$$

A system of $2n$ convex lenses of equal numerical focal length f are placed with their axes in the same straight line and their centres at a distance $4f$ apart, except the two middle ones which are at a distance $8f$ apart. Shew that the focal length of a lens, which must be placed midway between the two middle ones in order that the image of a bright point at a distance $4f$ in front of the first lens may be formed at an equal distance behind the last lens, is $\frac{2(n+1)}{2n+1} f$.

10. Explain the phenomenon of the Secondary Rainbow.

Shew that if α be the angular radius of the Secondary Rainbow corresponding to any value of μ ,

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{(\mu^2 - 1)(9 - \mu^2)^2}}{8\mu^3}$$

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Discuss fully the various theories regarding the origin of species. 20
2. Give a full account of the two groups of Zoantharia in which a corallum is present, noting particularly their structural differences. 16
- State what you know regarding the production of oysters.
3. Trace the life-history of any species of Tania, and describe fully the reproductive organs. 15
4. Describe the anatomy of the common Barnacle (*Lepas anatifera*). Compare the reproduction of the Barnacle with that of the Lepididae. 18
5. Give an account of the various respiratory organs of the Arthropoda. 16
6. Describe fully the mouth organs of the Insecta. 15

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the mode in which the shell is formed in the Gastropoda, from its earliest appearance. Describe the ordinary univalve shell, and compare it with the various modifications found in the same class. 15
2. Describe the anatomy of a typical Cephalopod, and contrast its structure with that of the rest of the Mollusca. 15
3. Into what groups is the class of Fishes divided? Indicate the characteristics of each group. 20

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Compare cellulose with starch and lignine, both in respect to composition and the parts they respectively play in the plant economy. What is cotton? 15
 2. Describe the course of fluid circulation in the stems of Dicotyledons. Distinguish between crude and elaborated sap, and describe the process of assimilation in plants. 15
 3. What is the office of pith? How is the silver-grain in oak obtained? 8
 4. What are saphides, and what are they usually composed of? 10
 5. Explain the nature of the chemical changes which take place during the germination of seeds. What conditions are essential to germination? 20
- Describe some well known instances of variability in the power of germination in seeds.
6. How do you explain the ripening of fruits and the deciduous character of some leaves? 12
 7. State what you know of the vitality of the individual *Protococcus*. 12
 5. What are adventitious roots? Give examples. 8

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. ;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe in detail the mode of reproduction in Ferns. 25
2. Give a brief account of the changes which have taken place in the vegetation of the globe in the course of geologic time. 10
3. Explain in detail the so-called Natural System of Classification. Who were the originators of the system of classification at present adopted by Botanists? 10
4. Give the distinguishing characters, geographical distribution, and properties and uses of the following Natural Orders:—Malvaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Musaceæ, Solanaceæ. 21
5. What is *delicance*? Describe its principal varieties. How does it effect the classification of fruits? 10
6. Mention what you know of the influence of different temperatures on the vital phenomena of plants. 20

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[20 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. ;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a scientific classification of the varieties of food in daily use among the native inhabitants of Bombay. 15
2. Explain the office of the liver in the processes of digestion and assimilation. What kinds of food are digested in the stomach and small intestines respectively? 15
3. What are the proofs that the blood is a circulating fluid? Give its organic and chemical composition. 15

4. How is the internal heat of the body produced? 10

5. Explain how the constancy of the body temperature is maintained in the healthy adult under varying conditions of climate. Describe the nature and office of perspiration; and discuss the question as to whether or not the possession of a black skin tends to increase the capacity for endurance in a labourer under a tropical sun.

6. What are the effects of the inspiration of carbonic oxide on the animal economy? 10

7. State what you know of the nature of the urinary excretion in man (healthy or unhealthy). Is the excretion of urea a necessary vital process? 15

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. ;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe one or more experiments (and the apparatus used) for demonstrating (a) the contractility of muscle, and (b) the conductivity of nerve. What effect is produced when *curets* has been previously introduced into the system of the animal used in these experiments? 20

2. Describe the *membrana tympani*, and its position and attachments; the relations of the tympanic ossicles, and the manner in which they are moved by sound; and the functions of the tensor tympani and stapelina muscles, the fenestra ovalis and rotunda, and the Eustachian tube. 20

3. Give an account of the effects producible on the respiratory centres (a) by volition; (b) by excitement of afferent nerves; (c) by variations in the gases of the blood. 20

4. What is *Electrotonus*? Describe in detail the arrangements you would make in order to demonstrate *Electrotonus*. 20

5. Give an account of the functions of the *Medulla Oblongata*, and note the differences between them and those of the *Spinal Cord*. 20

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER I.

YASHVANT VASDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;
L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.; L. P. RUSSELL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Roman Civil Law, Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.

VIII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF LAWS, 1888-89.

EXAMINERS.

YASHVANT VASDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.

L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.

L. P. RUSSELL, Esq.

1. Enumerate briefly the chief causes which contrib- 10
uted to the growth of International Law. What view does
Kent take of the contributions to International Law contain-
ed in the institutions of Greece and Rome?
2. What are the principal rules as to the inviolability 10
of neutral territory and property? What decision was
arrived at in the case of the *Texas* *Gebrüders*?
3. Discuss the status of a cruiser furnished with a com- 10
mission from two different powers.
4. What are the main provisions of the English Foreign 10
Enlistment Acts? In what particulars does the English
differ from the American legislation on the subject?
5. How many parties are there to every legal right? 10
Define the term *duty*. Markby says, "Every right be-
longs to a person other than the sovereign body which creates
it." Comment shortly on this proposition.
6. How does Justinian classify *servitudes*? How could 10
they be constituted?
7. Explain fully any four of the following terms:— 10
Quidam, *res cedit*, *causa liquida*, *beneficium* *competen-*
tis, *plus petitio*, *liberalis causa*, *actio Publiciana*.
8. What was the liability of a *paterfamilias* for the con- 10
tracts and delicts of those under his authority?
9. What different kinds of *peculium* were known to 10
Roman Law? How did they differ from one another?
10. What varieties of partnerships were recognised in 10
Roman Law? How could they be dissolved?

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;

L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.; L. P. RUSSELL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

1. How is a will affected by the subsequent marriage of its maker in the case of (a) a European by birth owning immoveable property in India but not domiciled in this country, (b) a native Christian, (c) a Parsi, (d) a Jain, and (e) a Shia Mahomedan? State also what law will govern the devolution of property belonging to the maker of the will dying after such marriage. 12

2. How far is the simultaneous succession of a plurality of heirs sanctioned amongst Hindus and Parsis? 8

3. State the conditions and the extent of succession between the husband and the wife to each other, in the case of a Hindu, a Mahomedan, a Parsi, and a Jain. 10

4. State the principal points of difference between the provisions of law applicable to a Parsi and a Mahomedan in regard to succession. 8

5. What defences are open to a Mahomedan female against whom a suit for restitution of conjugal rights has been lodged? 7

6. A document is executed to the following effect:— 12
“I hereby make you the owner of my landed estate at Rampur. So long as I live I shall enjoy the same without selling or making a gift of it to any one. After my death you are not to alienate it out of your family.”

How far will such a disposition of property be upheld in the case of a Mahomedan, a separated Hindu, and a united Hindu? Give reasons for your answer.

7. In what cases will an alienation of immoveable property by a Hindu widow be upheld after her death? 12

8. Within what limits can the Hindu law be said to recognize the English rule of survivorship? 10

9. State the different views in regard to the character of the property inherited by a Hindu female, and how they affect the questions of her power of alienation over it, and of the line of its devolution after her death. 15

10. State and compare the laws of majority applicable to a Hindu and to a Mahomedan. 6

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER III.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B. ;

L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.; L. P. RUSSELL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Contracts and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.

1. What are the provisions in the Indian Contract Act regarding contracts which need not be performed? Discuss those provisions shortly. 9

2. Distinguish between a condition precedent and a warranty; and state what are the remedies in respect of non-performance or breach of them respectively. 9

3. What is the legal maxim regarding ratification of a contract? How is the subject dealt with in the Indian Contract Act? What is requisite for the ratification of a contract? 9

4. When and under what circumstances will the Court imply covenants in deeds or conditions in contracts? Refer to decided cases in support of your answer. 9

5. What are the relations between themselves of the drawer, acceptor, indorser, and indorsee, respectively, of a bill of exchange? 9

6. How does the Indian Contract Act deal with the distinction which the English Courts have drawn between a penalty and liquidated damages? How has this subject recently been dealt with by the Courts in India? 9

7. State shortly the position and rights of a surety towards his principal. 9

8. What are agreements of imperfect obligation? How are they dealt with in Pollock on Contracts? 10

9. What are the usual covenants in an ordinary deed of sale of immoveable property? 9

10. A (the vendor) and B (the purchaser of immoveable property) agree that B shall take such title as A can give. It turns out that A has no title to the property. What are the rights and obligations of A and B respectively? Refer, if possible, to recently decided cases in support of your answer. 9

11. What is the true legal position of the original lessor and each successive assignee of a lease towards each other and towards the lessor as regards breaches of covenant committed by them during the currency of the lease? 9

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER IV.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;

L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.; L. P. RUSSELL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgage and other Securities for Money, and Specific Relief.

1. Discuss shortly the "equitable doctrine of notice." 9

2. Under what circumstances can a party to a contract be relieved therefrom on the ground of a mistake made by him, with reference thereto? 9

3. What are the various forms of relief which the Court will grant against a trustee or other person who has made a purchase which is improper according to the principles laid down in *Fox v. Mackreth* (1 W. and T. L. C.) and similar cases; and upon what terms will such relief be granted? 9

4. What is meant by (a) a constructive and (b) by an implied trust? 9

5. What are the principles according to which notice will be imputed to a legal mortgagee so as to postpone him to a prior equitable mortgagee who has the title deeds? 9

6. What is the true effect of the purchase by a mortgagee of the mortgaged premises under his power of sale? 9

7. What (if any) exceptions have been made to the rule that a mortgagor cannot, by any contract made with the mortgagee, give up his right of redemption or fetter it in any way? 9

8. What equitable principles were laid down in *Huguenin v. Basey*? How have those principles been dealt with in recent cases? 9

9. What was decided in *Wollem v. Hearn* (2 W. and T. L. C.)? Discuss shortly the note thereto. 9

10. When will the Court (a) grant compensation, or (b) enforce rescission, for or in respect of a breach of a contract or any part thereof? 9

11. State generally the principles which govern the Courts in directing specific performance— 10

(a) of contracts respecting immoveable property;

(b) of contracts respecting moveable property;

(c) of contracts respecting personal acts,

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER V.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;

L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.; L. P. RUSSELL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Torts and Crimes.

1. Is privity necessary to support an action in tort? 10

A buys a lamp from B, who warrants it to be safe. C uses the lamp, which owing to faulty construction explodes and injures him. Would C have a good cause of action against B on these facts? If not, what additional circumstances must exist in order to enable him to succeed in his action?

2. What limitations are there to the maxim "respondet superior"? 10

A master gave strict orders that his workmen were not to leave their horses or go home during the dinner hour. One of them went away leaving his horse and cart unattended. The horse ran away and before it was stopped injured the plaintiff's property. Had the plaintiff any right of action, and, if so, against whom?

3. Explain the maxims—*Injuria sine damno*; *damnum sine injuria*; *volenti non fit injuria*; *omnia presumuntur contra apothecarium*; *actus Dei nemini facit injuriam*. Illustrate your answers by examples. 10

4. A having hired a piano sent it to an auctioneer to be sold. The owner demanded the piano from the auctioneer, who refused to deliver it up until he was paid his expenses. Discuss shortly the rights and liabilities of the parties. 10

What is the measure of damages in actions founded on cases of this nature?

5. A descended in a balloon into the plaintiff's compound. His neighbours rushed in, partly to render help and partly to see the balloon. The plaintiff's fences and plants were much injured thereby. Could he recover damages and from whom and on what principles? 10

6. Enumerate the contracts the breach of which is declared an offence under the Indian Penal Code. What are the exceptions named in the Code, and which of such contracts, if any, are required to be in writing? 10

7. If a judge at the conclusion of a trial is doubtful as to which of two or more offences has been committed by a prisoner, what course should he pursue? 10

Can a prisoner be convicted who has sworn to two contradictory statements, there being no evidence as to which of them is false?

8. How far can ignorance or mistake be urged as an answer to a criminal charge? 10

9. Define Forgery, and state what offence, if any, was, in your opinion, committed in each of the following cases:— 10

(a) A clerk having committed criminal breach of trust subsequently made false entries in an account book with the intention of concealing such previous offences.

(b) A plot of land, the sale of which was in dispute, was described in the deed of sale by a wrong number. A altered the number, substituting the correct one, and used the deed in evidence in the course of the suit. The alteration was discovered by comparison with the registered copy.

(c) A. makes entries containing the false statement that a person was alive, in order to enable his pension to be drawn.

10. Discuss shortly the criminal liability of A. under the following circumstances:— 10

(a) A. instigated B. to help him to rob B.'s master C. C. in order to catch A., told B. to help A. to remove his (C.'s) property. A. was arrested after the property had been removed by him with B.'s assistance.

(b) A., in order to obtain more than his proper wages, over-stated the amount of work he had done. His master paid him his demand, though he knew his statement to be untrue.

WEDNESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER VI.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;

L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.; L. P. REYNOLDS, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure including Limitation, and Criminal Procedure.

1. Under what circumstances and for what purpose are former statements of present witnesses relevant? State, with reasons, whether a conviction based solely upon such statements would be legal. 5

2. State fully the law relating to the relevancy of judgments. In what cases will a judgment in a criminal case be relevant in a civil proceeding? 7

3. Under what circumstances and to what extent would the following admissions be evidence of the facts admitted?— 5

- (a) A statement made after the dissolution of partnership by one of the partners, that certain goods had been delivered to the firm.
 - (b) A recital in a deed that the amount of consideration mentioned therein had been paid.
 - (c) In a suit by A against B for the value of certain goods, a statement by C that he had received such goods.
4. State the extent of protection accorded to communications between clients and their legal advisers.
5. State, with reasons, whether or not the following orders are legal :-
- (a) Where the accused has been convicted of taking a bribe, the Magistrate directed a refund to the owner of money produced by a witness and said to have been given as a bribe.
 - (b) A gets into the house of B in his absence by breaking open a lock placed upon it by B. The Magistrate convicts A of criminal trespass and orders a restoration of possession to B.
 - (c) Upon a report by a police officer that a person is a vagabond engaged in thieving and has been several times convicted of house-trespass, a Magistrate of the first class directs that person to execute a personal recognizance and supply securities for his good behaviour for five years.
6. State fully the provisions of law about the joinder of charges.
7. State the law governing the execution of the sentence of whipping passed in addition to that of imprisonment.
8. State what Court has jurisdiction to entertain the following suits :-
- (a) A contract for the sale of land in Poona was entered into in Poona. A promissory note for the purchase money was made and given in Satara. The vendor brings a suit owing to the note not having been paid.
 - (b) A, residing in Ahmedabad, publishes in Bombay statements defamatory of B. B wishes to sue for damages.

9. What remedies are available for the enforcement of an adjustment of a suit by a compromise effected out of Court, when one of the parties refuses to abide by that compromise?
10. State briefly the procedure applicable in the case of a resistance to the execution of a decree for the possession of immoveable property.
11. In what cases will a foreign rule of limitation be allowed as a defence to a suit in British India?
12. In what cases is an exception made to the rule that when once limitation has begun to run, it will be continuous? Answer the question fully.
13. Mention the different kinds of suits relating to immoveable property for which a limitation has been provided by the Indian Limitation Act.

IX

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.	} In Chemistry and Practical Chem- istry.
Inst.C.E. KAIKHORRU RASTANJI VIRAJI, M.D., L.M.	
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. (Edin.).	} In Botany. Ma- teria Medica and Pharmacy.
Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.). L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	

MONDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.;

KAIKHORRU RASTANJI VIRAJI, M.D., L.M.

1. What is the chemical nature of alum? Mention some of the common varieties of alum, and give the formula of each. How would you prepare a specimen of chrome-alum?
2. Briefly indicate the principles involved in the operations of conducting a quantitative analysis by the volumetric method. Mention some of the applications of the chromates of potash in volumetric analysis.
3. How is oxalic acid prepared? What are its principal properties and uses? What is the nature of the decomposition which oxalic acid undergoes when treated with sulphuric acid?
4. What reactions are necessary in order to transform alcohol into chloral and alcohol into chloroform or iodoform? Indicate them by symbols, and note the analogy between each of these reactions.
5. Mention the names of the several classes of oxygen derivatives yielded by a hydrocarbon such as methane or ethane, and show how they are chemically related to each other. Show the connection between the different classes of compounds by symbols.
6. Describe the preparation of the chlorides of mercury. Explain the action of corrosive sublimate when used as a preservative for wood and other materials.
7. Give the average composition of pure country air. What other substances would you expect to find in the atmosphere of Bombay, and by what tests would you identify them?
8. Describe the principal characters of the blow-pipe flame. What are the different functions of the component parts of the flame? Give the blow-pipe reactions of the salts of zinc, manganese and aluminum.

MONDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. (Edin.);

Surgeon K. R. KHITIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

1. Name the different parts of a permanent, exogenous stem, and describe the histological structure, from within outwards, of a transverse section.

2. What are *stomata*? Describe their structure, varieties and functions, and mention where they are found.

3. Describe (a) the aerial and (b) the subterranean modifications of the stem and branches, giving an example of each.

4. What is *dehiscence*? Describe the various ways in which dehiscence takes place. Describe also the principal kinds of dehiscence in syncarpous fruits with axile or central placentation.

5. Give a brief description of the different kinds of superior syncarpous fruits, dehiscent and indehiscent, giving an example of each.

6. Describe the general characters of the Natural Orders, Cucurbitaceae, Rubiaceae, and Compositae. State their respective diagnostic characters, and name the *official* plants in each order.

TUESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. (Edin.);

Surgeon K. R. KHITIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Name the official preparations of mercury, and of its subchloride and perchloride. Mention the doses of those given internally, and state the actions and uses of the metal and the compounds named.

2. What is 'Creosote'? Name its official preparations, 12 and describe the action and uses of the drug.

3. What are the official preparations of Belladonna and 20 Conium? Describe their physiological and therapeutical properties, and compare them with those of Opium.

4. What is Cantharides? Give its official preparations 16 and their doses, and give an account of its therapeutic uses.

5. Describe the action and uses of Hydrochlorate of Apo- 12 morphine, stating the doses in which the drug should be used.

6. Name the official plants belonging to the Natural 20 Order Liliaceae, with their respective preparations, their doses and their uses.

X.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

W. K. HATCH, M.B., F.R.C.S.
M. COLLIE, M.B.

In Anatomy. Descriptive and Practical.

ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc. }
K. N. BAHADHURJI, M.D., B.S. (Lond.) } In Physiology and Histology.

MONDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

W. K. HATCH, M.B., F.R.C.S.; M. COLLIE, M.B.

1. Describe the inguinal canal and its relations and contents. What are the common abnormalities of the epigastric artery?

2. How is the collateral circulation carried on when the following operations are performed?—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Ligation of the axillary artery in the third part of its course. | |
| (b) Do. common femoral. | |
| (c) Do. carotid. | |
| (d) Do. external iliac. | |

3. Where is the Gasserian ganglion situated, how is it constituted and what are its branches? Describe fully the ophthalmic division of the 5th nerve.

4. Give the dissection necessary to expose the under surface of the prostate gland.

5. Having removed the brain, give the dissection, from above, necessary to expose the 3rd ventricle and fully describe that space.

N. B.—Only four of the above to be answered, including either Nos. 4 or 5.

MONDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.;
K. N. BAHADHURJI, M.D., B.S. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Contrast histologically (with diagrams) and physiologically *non-striated* with *striated* voluntary muscle. How does the *heart-muscle* differ from each in its structure and mode of action? 14

2. What is the action of *gastric juice* on milk? In what respects does it differ from that on other proteids? 8
3. Give the physical, chemical and physiological processes which occur in the small intestines, after a meal of mixed diet has left the pylorus; and then follow minutely the *destiny* of the proteids of the meal. 20
4. Describe carefully the arrangement, structure and supposed mode of action of the auriculo-ventricular valves. Discuss the question of their influence in the production of the first sound of the heart. 14
5. What do you understand by *reflex action*? Describe three experiments to illustrate your answer. 10
6. Contrast the refracting powers of the cornea and the crystalline lens. Explain physically this difference and the physiological superiority of the lens as a refracting medium. Sketch the microscopic appearances of cornea preparations with silver nitrate and gold chloride methods respectively. 14
7. Identify the specimens under the microscopes, specifying their histological peculiarities. 10

XI.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L. M. & S.

EXAMINERS.

G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
H. W. B. BOYD, F.R.C.S.L., ...	
Surgeon-Major S. O'B. BANKS, F.R.C.S.I., M.K. & Q.C.P.I. ...	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
B. BAKER, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.L., L.M. ...	
...	
J. ARNOTT, M.D., C.M. ...	In Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. T. GRAY, L.R.C.P., A.K.C. ...	
L. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C. ...	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.
SORABJI KHARSEDDJI NARIMAN, M.D., B.Sc., L.V.S. ...	

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.P. (Lond.);

H. W. B. BOYD, F.R.C.S.L. M.K. & Q.C.P.I.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is Lardaceous Degeneration? Mention the commoner causes, the chemical tests, and its mode of progress when it attacks the liver, spleen and kidneys. 20

2. In what form of Bright's Disease do you find the large white kidney? Describe its microscopical appearance. Mention the symptoms of the disease and the principles of treatment. State in detail what you would do if urgent uræmic symptoms should occur. 20

3. Describe the differences between Crepans and Catarrhal Pneumonia as regards symptoms, physical signs, morbid anatomy, duration and termination. 20

4. Describe the general treatment and give prescriptions 20 in full for the following diseases:—

(1) Acute Bronchitis, first stage.

(2) Acute Dysentery.

(3) Angina Pectoris.

Explain the therapeutic action of the remedies you prescribe.

5. What form of Hemiplegia is most commonly associated with Aphasia? Where is the brain lesion situated? What are the most common causes and the most common after-effects when the Hemiplegia remains permanent? What general treatment would you adopt if called to a case where these symptoms have suddenly appeared? 20

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY, AND
OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

Surgeon-Major S^r O'B. BANKS, F.R.C.S.I., M.K. & Q.C.P.I.

R. BAKER, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.L., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the history and symptoms of a case which would lead you to suppose you had to deal with an abscess of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. Enter fully into the treatment. 20

2. Give the causes and treatment of retention of urine. 20

3. Describe minutely the operation of Lithotomy. 20 Mention the advantages it possesses over other operations for relief of stone.

4. Under what circumstances is Laparotomy justifiable? 20 Describe the operation and subsequent treatment.

5. Give the various conditions necessitating Iridectomy. 20

TUESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Surgeon-Major JAMES ARNOTT, M.D., C.M.; J. T. GRAY,
L.R.C.P., A.R.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the third stage of labour and your management of it, making special reference to such accidents as may occur and how they may be prevented. 20

2. Enumerate the different deformities of the pelvis with their diagnosis and what operations are required in different degrees of contraction. 20

3. What circumstances justify the induction of premature labour and how would you induce it? 20

4. What are the varieties and treatment of the different forms of dysmenorrhœa? 20

5. Give the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Diarrhœa in infants. 20

TUESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;

SORABJI KHARSUDJI NARIMAN, M.D., B.Sc., L.V.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State shortly how from an examination of a dead body you would endeavour to determine the time of death. In what cases is the determination of this question likely to prove of special importance? 10
2. On what points would you chiefly rely in diagnosing between (a) cholera and irritant poisoning, (b) apoplexy and poisoning by opium, and (c) tetanus and strychnia poisoning? 12
3. Give a short account of the criminal use of Dhatura in India, and describe the symptoms-of, and treatment in cases of poisoning by this drug. 15
4. How do the *post-mortem* appearances of death by hanging-differ from those of death by strangulation? What are the main points bearing on the presumption of homicide, suicide or accident in these modes of death? 15
5. State shortly the law of India in regard to (a) the criminal responsibility of insane persons, (b) the presumption of death, and (c) dying declarations. 12
6. What statistical-enquiries are essential in determining the health of a locality? What are the usual ways of recording the results arrived at? 9
7. What are the characters of good milk and good bread? How would you detect the more common adulterations of milk? 15
8. Describe any three good forms of ventilation inlet. What must be the least total size of the inlets of a lecture room seating 100 persons, the wind velocity being 10 miles per hour? 12

XII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M. ... | } In Physic. |
| G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E. ... | |
| R. MANSER, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. ... | } In Surgery. |
| R. BAKER, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.L. ... | |
| JAMES ARNOTT, M.D., C.M. ... | } In Midwifery. |
| Surgeon-Major D. N. PARAKE, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. | |

MONDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIC.

G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.P. (Lond.);
G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.

1. Give briefly the conditions conducive to Tuberculosis, the earlier evidence of its presence and the means, therapeutic and otherwise, for the arrest of its progress. 25
2. Discuss the Etiology of Dysentery, its relation to hepatic disorder and the treatment most effective for its cure, in the acute, subacute and chronic form of the disease respectively. Special attention must be paid in the answer as to the connection between this disease and cholera and malarial fever. 25
3. Describe chronic mercurial poisoning. With what diseases may it be confounded? Describe shortly how you could distinguish them. 25
4. Give the points of diagnosis between Hæmoptysis and Hæmatemesis, and mention the diseased conditions by which either may be caused. Describe fully how you would treat a case of severe Hæmoptysis in an adult, and write prescriptions in full. 25

MONDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY.

R. MANSEY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.;
R. BAKER, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the account of the principles by which you would be guided in the systematic treatment of wounds, and the means you would take to accomplish your ends. 20
2. Enumerate the various causes of the persistence of symptoms of obstruction after reduction of a hernia. How would you treat such a condition? 20

3. Mention the various affections of the kidney for which surgical aid may be requisite. Give the diagnostic features of each affection, and indicate the nature of the operation you would recommend in each. 20

4. Give the various methods of cyst formation, and trace the various changes which such structures may undergo, indicating the position in which each variety is most generally to be found. 20

5. Give the grounds for a correct diagnosis in a case of brachial monoplegia due to cerebral tumour, and describe any operative measures you would recommend for the relief of this condition. 20

TUESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY.

JAMES ARNOTT, M.D., C.M.;
Surgeon-Major D. N. PARAKH, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Hydatidiform Mole. 20
2. Discuss the merits of the modern improvements in the construction and use of the Forceps. 20
3. Describe the various operations for removing a child by abdominal section, and state which you would prefer, giving your reasons for such preference. 20
4. Mention the causes of sudden death during labour. What measures would you adopt to prevent such an occurrence? 20
5. How would you adapt the surgical antiseptic system to Midwifery? State what benefits have resulted from its adoption in England and Germany or in Bombay. 20

XIII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(UNDER OLD RULES.)

EXAMINERS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.	In Mathematics.
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.	
KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. J. JAYE, M.A.	
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Inorganic Chemistry.
KAKHOSR RASTAMJI VIKAJI, M.D., L.M.	
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G. S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.	In Heat and Frictional Electricity.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	In Engineering.
Khan Bahadur MANCHERJI KA- VANJI MURZBAN, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	

*FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. :

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. :

KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. ; J. JAYE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks].

1. A contractor sends in a tender of Rs. 5,000 for a certain work ; a second sends in a tender of Rs. 4,850, but stipulates to be paid Rs. 300 every 3 months ; find the difference of the tenders, supposing the work in both cases to be finished in 2 years, and money to be worth 4 per cent. simple interest. 7

2. If 4 men and 14 women can do a piece of work in 5 days, which 5 men and 7 children can do in 8 days, or 5 women and 4 children can do in 14 days ; find (i) how many men, (ii) how many women, (iii) how many children, can do the work in one day. 8

3. The present value of Rs. 672 due in a certain time is Rs. 126 ; if compound interest at $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent. be allowed, find the time. Given $\log 2 = .30103$ and $\log 3 = .47712$. 12

4. Simplify $\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} + \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}$. 8

Prove that the product of any 4 consecutive even integers, increased by 16, is a perfect square.

5. Show how to obtain the sum and product of the two roots of a quadratic equation in terms of the co-efficients and the last term. 7

If the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ be in the ratio of $m : n$, then will

$$mn b^2 = (m + n)^2 \times ac.$$

6. Define proportion and joint variation. 12

If $6x^2 + 6y^2 = 13xy$, what is the ratio of x to y ?

If x varies as the sum of the cubes of two quantities y and z whose sum is constant, find the value of x when $y = 2$, it being given that when $x = 3$, $y = 3$ and $z = 3$.

7. Find the sum of an infinite Geometrical Progression, 12
the common difference being less than unity.

(a) If $S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_p$ are the sums of infinite geometrical series, whose first terms are 1, 2, 3, ..., p , and whose common ratios are $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{p+1}$ respectively, prove that $S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + \dots + S_p = \frac{1}{2} p(p+3)$.

(b) In a geometrical progression, if the $(p+q)^{\text{th}}$ term is m , and the $(p-q)^{\text{th}}$ term is n , find the p^{th} and q^{th} terms.

8. Find the number of ways in which it is possible to 7
make an arrangement of r things out of n , when in each permutation any of the things may be repeated once, twice, ..., r times.

There are 3 candidates for a professorship, and one is to be elected by the votes of 5 men; in how many ways can the votes be given?

9. Find the greatest term in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, 11
where n is positive.

Find the greatest term in $\left(1 + \frac{2}{3}\right)^{\frac{31}{5}}$.

10. If $(1+x)^n = c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots + c_nx^n$, 16

show that $c_1 + 2c_2 + 3c_3 + \dots + nc_n = n \times 2^{n-1}$,

and $c_0 - \frac{1}{2}c_1 + \frac{1}{3}c_2 - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{c_n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1}$.

and $c_0 + c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_n = 2^n$.

SATURDAY, 17th NOVEMBER
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

JAMHEDI ANAND DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

YASHOJI MANGESHIJI, M.A.

KAVANJI JAMHEDI BARIANA, M.A.; J. JACCH, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a parallelogram and a triangle be on the same base and between the same parallels, the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle.

A point P is taken outside the parallelogram $ABCD$ between AE and DC produced. Show that the sum of the triangles PAB, PBC is equal to the difference of the triangles PBC, PAD .

2. State and prove Euclid's proposition expressing the relation which exists between the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle and the squares on the other sides of an obtuse angled triangle.

ABC is a triangle of which B is an obtuse angle; H is drawn perpendicular to AB and BE perpendicular to AC ; show that the difference between the rectangle contained by AC, CE and the rectangle contained by AB, BD is equal to the square on BC .

3. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

If AB is a fixed chord of a circle and CD a chord of constant length but variable position, find the locus of the intersection of the straight lines AD, BC .

4. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to both the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

5. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point without it.

Show that equal straight lines drawn from a given point to a given plane are equally inclined to the plane.

6. Prove that $\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$.

If $\cos(x-y) + \cos(y-z) + \cos(z-x) = \frac{3}{2}$,

show that $(\cos x + \cos y + \cos z)^2 + (\sin x + \sin y + \sin z)^2 = 0$.

Hence prove that

$$\cos^2(x + \theta) + \cos^2(y + \theta) + \cos^2(z + \theta) - 3 \cos(x + \theta) \cos(y + \theta) \cos(z + \theta)$$

vanishes whatever be the value of θ .

7. Obtain general formulae for determining the signs of

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{A}{2} \text{ and } \sin \frac{A}{2} - \cos \frac{A}{2}.$$

Determine the limits between which A must lie in order that $2 \sin A = -\sqrt{1 + \sin 2A} + \sqrt{1 - \sin 2A}$.

8. Prove that in any triangle the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

In a triangle ABC , OA , OB , OC are so drawn that the angles OAB , OBC , OCA are each equal to θ . Shew that

$$\cot \theta = \cot A + \cot B + \cot C.$$

9. Prove all the formulae necessary for completely solving the triangle ABC when the sides b , c and the included angle A are given.

$$\text{If } b = 91, c = 125, \tan \frac{1}{2} A = \frac{17}{6}, \text{ find } a.$$

10. Express the relation

$$\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

by means of the inverse notation.

$$\text{If } \sin^{-1} m + \sin^{-1} n = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ prove that}$$

$$m \sqrt{1-n^2} + n \sqrt{1-m^2} = 1.$$

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.;

KAVARJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.;

J. JACK, M.A.

[The same as that set for the First B.A. Examination, see pages cviii—cx].

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.;

KAVARJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.;

J. JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a line a^3 feet long be taken as the unit of length, find how many seconds should be taken as the unit of time, in order that the acceleration of gravity may be denoted by 50/32 being its measure when a foot and a second are units.

2. The time of falling from rest down a chord of a vertical circle drawn through its lowest point is constant.

The sides AB, BC, CA of a triangle are 3, 4, 5 feet long respectively, and BC is horizontal; find a point in AC from which the time of descent to the point B may be the least possible, and find this time.

3. Enunciate the Second Law of Motion; and prove hence that the path of a projectile moving under the action of gravity alone is a parabola.

A bullet is fired towards another equal bullet which is let fall at the instant of firing; prove that the two will meet; and that, if they coalesce, the latus rectum of the new path will be $\frac{1}{2}$ of that of the path of the first bullet.

4. Distinguish between Mass and Weight; and shew that if a force F act on a body of mass M , the acceleration may be measured by $\frac{F}{M}$.

A railway train weighing 105 tons and moving on a level at the rate of 23 miles per hour, is stopped by the uniformly exerted friction of the rails in 5 minutes; find the force of friction, g being 32.2.

5. When two bodies collide, what is the nature of the action between them? Determine the velocity of an imperfectly elastic ball after impact on a fixed smooth plane.

6. Equal volumes of three fluids are mixed, and the mixture separated into three parts; to each part is then added its own volume of each of the original fluids severally, and the densities of the mixtures so formed are found to be as 3, 4, 5; prove that the densities of the fluids are as 1, 2, 3.

7. Two liquids meet in a bent tube; prove that their common surface is horizontal, and that the heights of the upper surfaces above this common surface are inversely proportional to their densities.

8. Find the resultant pressure of a liquid on the surface of a solid immersed in it; and the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

A cylinder is filled with water to a height $2h$; find how much liquid, of specific gravity 2, must be poured into a second weightless cylinder, whose base has the area of that of the first, in order that when it floats in the water the distance between the bases of the cylinders may be h .

9. Enunciate the laws of Boyle and Charles.

A cylindrical vessel, closed at both ends and placed with its axis vertical, is half filled with mercury at 0°C ., the remaining space being occupied by air at the same temperature. The expansion of mercury between the temperatures 0°C . and 100°C . being $\cdot 018$ of its original volume, and that of air $\cdot 006$ of its original volume, show that if the temperature of the vessel be raised to 20°C . the pressure of the air will increase very nearly in the ratio $1\cdot 0772 : 1$.

10. Describe the Condenser and its gauge.

In the receiver of a condenser is placed a cylindrical tube one foot long, with its upper end closed and its lower end open and in contact with mercury in a basin; the space occupied by the air in it after two strokes of the piston is 6 inches. Show that after the third stroke the air will occupy 4.7 inches nearly, the barometer standing at 30 inches.

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
KAIKHOSEJI RASTAMJI VIKAJI, M.D., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How do you account for constancy in the composition of air? What reasons can you give to show that oxygen and nitrogen are mixed together in the air and not chemically combined?

2. What facts demonstrate the absorbing and decolorizing power of charcoal, and to what uses in the arts is charcoal put in consequence?

3. How can oxygen be converted into ozone and ozone reconverted into oxygen? What changes in weight and volume accompany such conversions?

4. To a flask containing sufficient dilute sulphuric acid to dissolve all zinc put in it, how much zinc should be added to obtain 500 litres of hydrogen gas measured dry at 0°C . and 760 mm.?

5. Enumerate the characteristic properties of iodine and state by what tests can it be detected when in a combined state.

6. A sample of water contains nine hundred milligrammes of total solid matter per litre. How much does this correspond to in grains per gallon?

7. Note the similarity of chemical behaviour between sulphur and oxygen.

8. What is understood by the term 'specific heat'? Show how it constitutes one of the means of arriving at the atomic weight of a body.

9. Explain and illustrate the meaning of the equations

$$W = V \times \text{Sp. gr.}$$

$$V = W \div \text{Sp. gr.}$$

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10. Define an acid, a normal and a basic salt. Give 12
examples of each kind with symbols.
11. A quantity of carbon is burnt in 22.4 litres of 9
oxygen at N.T.P. Calculate the volume and weight of
carbon dioxide gas produced.

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

I. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What requirements should be fulfilled by a good 10
thermometer? Discuss the relative advantages and dis-
advantages of the mercurial and the air thermometer. De-
scribe the construction of a mercurial thermometer, its
calibration, graduation and the determination of the fixed
points.

2. Describe the weight-thermometer and show how it is 10
used to determine the relative expansion of mercury.

A weight-thermometer contains 650 grammes of mercury
at 0° C. : to what temperature must it be raised so that 9.85
grammes of mercury may flow out?

3. Describe Regnault's method of determining the 14
tension of aqueous vapour above and below 100° C. and
explain the connection between boiling point and pressure.

4. Describe any one method of determining accurately 14
the specific heat of a substance.

200 grammes of copper at 100° C. were immersed in 150
grammes of water at 15° C. contained in a copper calori-
meter weighing 80 grammes. The temperature of the water
rose to 24.15° C. Find the specific heat of copper, assuming
that no interchange of heat took place except among the
substances mentioned. Find also the water-equivalent of
the calorimeter.

5. Four cubic metres of dry air at 15° C. and 76.2 centi- 10
metres pressure absorb moisture to such an extent that the
hygrometric state becomes 0.63. What space will the moist

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air occupy at the same temperature and pressure, the maxi-
mum pressure of aqueous vapour at 15° C. being 1.27 centi-
metre.

6. Describe the gold-leaf electroscope and state clearly 14
what happens (a) when an excited glass rod is brought near
the disc of the electroscope and moved away again; (b)
when the rod is allowed to touch the disc and then removed;
(c) when the disc is touched for a moment by the finger
while the rod is near the electroscope and when, after the
last operation, the rod is removed.

7. Explain what is meant by specific inductive capacity 14
and show that resin has a higher specific inductive capacity
than air.

8. Show that the work done in charging a condenser 14
and the energy of its discharge = $\frac{1}{2} QV$, where Q is the
quantity of electricity and V its potential.

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD WORKS.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Inst. M.E. :
Khan Bahadur MANCHERJI KAVASJI MURZBAN,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In a valley bounded on two sides by sloping hills, a 20
reservoir is to be formed for the storage of water. State
how you would make a survey of it and take its levels to
ascertain the area of ground that would be required to be
enclosed to impound a certain quantity of water and to
determine the heights of the dams at the upper and lower
ends of the valley. Take an imaginary case and illustrate
your answer by sketches.

2. The boundaries of a large tract of country have been 10
fixed by a trigonometrical survey and it is required to fill
in the interior with accuracy. State how you would do this.
Take an imaginary case and illustrate your answer by
sketches.

3. Describe the Dumpy and Y levels and their adjustments. Illustrate your answer with sketches of each. 10
4. What is the best method of avoiding errors in leveling with an instrument, the adjustments of which have not been tested? 6
5. Why is the Dumpy more generally used than the Y level? 6
6. Describe the water-level and mason's level. In what class of works are these generally used? 6
7. Describe at least two different methods of copying with accuracy a drawing upon a reduced or enlarged scale. 6
8. What is meant by errors of curvature and refraction? From what do they arise and how are they corrected? 10
9. Describe the adjustments of an Everest's Theodolite and the method of measuring horizontal and vertical angles with it. 10
10. Define what is meant by compound and simple level. Give an example of each. 6
11. What length of chain is most convenient for general use? What description of chain is best adapted for obtaining acreage and how is the accuracy of a chain tested? 10

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MASONRY.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem.Inst.M.E.;
Khan Bahadur MANCHERJI KAVASI MURZBAN,
Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the term *foundation* as used in masonry. State the two great principles to be kept in mind in preparing foundations where the nature of the soil is at all of a doubtful character. 8
2. Into what three classes are soils usually divided? How would you prepare the foundation for a firm soil where the original surface has a considerable slope? 8

3. Define the terms *arris*, *band*, *chisel-draft*, *header*, *quoin*, *drischer*, *through*. 6
4. Describe and illustrate with neat sketches the following kinds of masonry:—Ashlar, coursed rubble, random rubble. State the general principles to be observed in the construction of all classes of stone masonry. 12
5. Describe with a sketch the moveable derrick crane used in setting mason's work. 10
6. In constructing a light-house in an exposed position, show by sketches how you would bond the masonry. 10
7. Give a short specification for first class brick-work. 12
8. What is meant by the curve of equilibrium? What considerations determine the proportion of rise to span of an arch? Also the thickness of the arch at the crown? Are all arches of the same thickness throughout? 14
9. What is vaulting? What is the difference between the Roman-style and the Gothic ribbed vaulting? 10
10. What are the precautions which have to be attended to in the construction and building of a structure intended to have a vaulted roof? 10

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem.Inst.M.E.;
Khan Bahadur MANCHERJI KAVASI MURZBAN,
Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Arrange the different kinds of stone used in building and engineering under the classification given in your text-book. 8
2. Explain briefly how the durability of a stone is affected by its chemical composition and by its physical structure. 8

3. Explain the considerations which would influence you in selecting the position of the blast-holes in quarrying, and state the rule usually employed for determining the amount of the charge.

4. Describe the three classes of brick-earths. What is the action of the following bodies when present in clay used for brick making, (1) in moderation, and (2) when in excess:—(a) Sand, (b) Lime, (c) Iron?

5. Describe the method of making coloured bricks by dipping.

6. Give a brief account of the slaking and setting of the following limes:—(a) Rich lime, (b) poor lime, (c) hydraulic lime, (d) cement.

7. What is concrete? Mention some of its uses. If broken stone be used as an aggregate, what is the best size and shape to be employed?

8. What is standing timber, rough timber, and converted timber? In selecting timber for building purposes, what are the chief blemishes to be avoided? Name the several processes which have been tried with a view to prevent decay in timber, and describe fully the one which has hitherto proved the most successful.

9. Enumerate the foreign substances commonly present in pig-iron. How are they eliminated? If not entirely removed, what effect have they upon the wrought-iron and steel made from the metal?

10. Describe the manufacture of cast-steel from wrought-iron.

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ROADS AND EARTHWORK.

JAMES SCORRER, F.C.S., Mem.Inst.M.E.;
Kham Bahadur MANCHERJI MAVASI MURZBAN,
Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Which are the safest and worst materials for embankments. Why should all earthworks be well drained and what property does sand assume in a badly drained embankment.
2. To what are land-slips chiefly owing. Describe some of the usual methods of preventing land-slips.
3. If the foundation of an embankment were bog, what precautions would you take to prevent settlement.
4. What considerations determine the inclinations of side slopes in excavations; and what measures should be adopted to give stability to their surfaces? What should be the inclination of side slopes on soils such as garden loam and other mixtures of clay and sand.
5. What precautions should be taken when the soil is full of water springs which would endanger the stability of the side slopes.
6. What are the necessary measures to be taken when a road runs through a swamp resting upon a firm substratum and what when a road runs over deep marshy soil.
7. Describe and illustrate by sketches some of the best methods of effectively draining roads over marshy ground subject to daily overflow from the tides.
8. What are the considerations which determine the suitability of stone for road metal; what examinations would you make and what tests apply to determine the quality of the stone.
9. What are the maximum desirable gradients on metalled roads on a flat country and what on roads on hill sides. On road curves would you increase or decrease the gradients, and why?

10. What should be the minimum radius of curves to roads on hill sides. Should the cross section of the surface of a road on a sharp curve be the same as that usually adopted on straight portions. If not, what section should be given to surfaces at such curves. Give your reasons if you recommend the adoption of two different sections.

11. In long ascents would you make the gradients similar all through or would you make any difference between the gradient at the lower portion of the road and that at its summit. Give your reasons if you think it would be advantageous to adopt two different gradients.

XIV.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL
ENGINEERING.

(UNDER NEW RULES.)

EXAMINERS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. ...	} In Mathematics.
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ...	
KAVANJJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. ...	
J. JACK, M.A. ...	} In General Physics, Heat and Acoustics.
T. COOKE, M.A., M.T., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst.C.E.I. ...	
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. ...	
JAMES SCORRIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng. ...	
Khalil Bahadur MANCHERJI KAVANJJI MARZBAN, Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E. ...	} In Engineering.

FIRST EXAM. IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1888-89.

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

JAMSHEDJEE ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. :

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. :

KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. ; J. JACK, M.A.

[The same as that set for the First B.A. Examination,
see pages cx—cxi.]

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESHIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. :

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. :

KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. ; J. JACK, M.A.

[The same as that set for the First B.A. Examination,
see pages cxiii—cx.]

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GENERAL PHYSICS, HEAT AND ACOUSTICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I. ;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The same as that set for the Second B.A. Examination,
see pages cxiii—cxix.]

FIRST EXAM. IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1888-89.

• SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

THE NATURE, PRODUCTION AND USES OF THE
MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem.Inst.C.E. :

Khan Bahadur MANCHERJI KAVASJI MURZBAN, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The same as that set for the First Examination in Engineering
(Old Rules), see pages cxcvii—cxcviii.]

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem.Inst.M.E. :

Khan Bahadur MANCHERJI KAVASJI MURZBAN,
Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a neat skeleton sketch of a prismatic compass. 10
State how the circumference of the card is usually divided
and with what degree of accuracy can angles be measured
with a prismatic compass.
2. Give a rough skeleton sketch of a Y level and ex- 10
plain the construction and use of its principal parts.
3. In the Y level, explain how to set the axis of the 10
telescope at right angles to the vertical axis.
4. Describe the method of surveying and plotting with 10
a plane table and state for what class of surveying this
instrument is suitable.
5. Describe the method of chaining a straight line over 10
undulating ground.
6. Give an imaginary plot of ground to be surveyed and 10
explain by illustration how you would survey it with a chain
only.

7. Explain how you would survey the above plot with a prismatic compass. 10
8. Describe the T-square and the semi-circular protractor and the manner in which they are used for plotting a traverse. 10
9. Describe a levelling staff. What is generally its length? How is its face divided and how is it used? 10
10. A distance of two miles is represented on a map by eight inches. Construct a scale for this map showing furlongs. 10

XV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
L.C.E.

EXAMINERS.

JAMSHEDJEE ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.	} In Mathematics.
FARDONJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.	
KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.	
J. JACK, M.A.	} In Heat, Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism.
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.	
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.	} In Inorganic Chemistry and in Metallurgy.
KALIHOSRU RASTAMJI VIRAJI, M.D., L.M.	
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.	} In Botany.
Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	
Khan Bahadur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc.Mem.Inst.C.E.	} In Geology, and in Mining and Meteorology.
M.C.G.B.	
Major-General J. H. WHITE, R.E.	} In Engineering and in Architecture.
H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.	
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem.Soc.Eng.	} In Mechanical Engineering.
W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.	

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS.

JAMSHEDI ARDEUR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. ;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ;

KAVANJI JAMSHEDI SANJANA, M.A. ; J. JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A circular road whose breadth is 10 feet covers 8 acres. Find the area of the space surrounded by the road.

2. State Simpson's rule for finding the area of curvilinear figures approximately, and prove the rule when there are three ordinates.

Find the area of the following curvilinear figure :-

Ordinates : 0, 9, 11, 10, 12, 15, 21, 24, 29, 22, 17, 15, 14, 12, 9, 6, 0.

Base : 106.

[The dimensions are in feet.]

3. Find an expression for the area of a regular polygon of n sides.

The alternate sides of a regular polygon of n sides are produced to meet and the points of intersection are joined. Find the ratio of the polygon thus formed to the original figure.

4. Three equal circles touch each other ; show that the area of the space between them is $\pi \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) r^2$, r being the radius of the circles.

5. Given

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

show how this can be applied to find the volume of a sphere in terms of the circumscribing cylinder.

The weight of a cubic foot of iron is 441 lbs. Find the weight of a spherical shell $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, the internal diameter being 3 feet.

6. The volume of a right cone, having the radius of the base equal to a and its altitude equal to b , is $\frac{1}{3}\pi a^2 b$. Find an expression for the volume of the frustum of a cone made by a plane parallel to the base in terms of the radii of the circles bounding it and its altitude, and show how it can be divided into four equal parts by planes parallel to the base.

7. If an infinite series of spheres be placed in a hollow inverted circular cone, each sphere touching the conical surface and the sphere immediately below it, and the highest touching the plane of the base of the cone ; show that

$$\frac{v}{v'} = \frac{2 \cos^2 a}{3 + \sin^2 a}$$

v being the volume of all the spheres, v' the volume of the cone and $2a$ its vertical angle.

8. A railway embankment is made on ground which falls 20 feet in a mile in the direction of the rails ; and the rails themselves fall 1 in 700. The embankment is straight for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; the breadth at the top 20 feet, the slope of the sides 1 in 1, and the height at the upper end 3 feet. Find the number of cubic yards of earth required for the embankment.

9. Find at what distance asunder two mountains, one 15,000 feet and the other 31,004 feet high, cease to be visible from each other, the diameter of the earth being 7,920 miles.

10. A pitcher is to be made to contain 10 gallons in gallon = 277.274 cub. in.). The diameter of the base is to be to the diameter of the top as 5 to 6, the depth being 12 inches. Find the diameters of the base and top.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY
OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

JAMSHEDJI AMESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. :

FARDUSJI MASCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. :

KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. : J. JACK, M.A

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If PG , the normal at P , meet the axis of a conic in O , then $SG : SP :: SA : AX$. 10

From any fixed point in the axis, a line is drawn perpendicular to the tangent at P , and meeting SP in R ; the locus of R is a circle.

2. If QVQ' be an ordinate to the diameter PT of a parabola, the circle described through the three points P, Q, Q' will intersect the parabola in a fourth point, which depends only on the position of P . 5

Hence show that if PR be drawn equally inclined to the axis with PT , it will meet the parabola in the point where the circle of curvature at P intersects the parabola.

3. Show that in an ellipse the sum of the distances of any point on the curve from the foci is constant; and that the major axis is the longest, and the minor axis the shortest line through the centre, in an ellipse. 10

Two ellipses, whose major axes are equal, have a common focus. Prove that they intersect in two points only.

4. In an ellipse, if QV be any ordinate to the diameter PCP' , and CD be conjugate to CP , then 11

$$QV^2 : PV \cdot PV' :: CD^2 : CP^2.$$

If lines drawn through any point of an ellipse to the extremities of any diameter meet the conjugate CD in M and N , then $CM \cdot CN = CD^2$.

5. If through any points Q and Q' of an hyperbola a line $RQQ'R'$ be drawn in any direction, meeting the asymptotes in R and R' , then will $RQ = R'Q'$. 11

The chord $RPP'F$ of an hyperbola intersects the asymptotes in R and R' . From the point R a tangent RQ is drawn

meeting the hyperbola in Q . If $PH, QK, P'H'$ be drawn parallel to one asymptote, meeting the other in the points H, K, H' , then $PH + P'H' = 2QK$.

6. Find the form of the equation to a straight line which is perpendicular to a given straight line. 9

Find the equations to the diagonals of the parallelogram formed by the straight lines

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1, \quad \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2, \quad \frac{x}{b} + \frac{y}{a} = 1, \quad \frac{x}{b} + \frac{y}{a} = 2,$$

and show that they are at right angles.

7. Show what an homogeneous equation, of the n^{th} degree, between two variables, represents. 10

Find the angle between the two straight lines represented by the equation $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 0$. When will these lines be at right angles?

8. Determine when the general equation of the second degree, between two variables, represents two straight lines. 13

For what value of μ does the equation

$$12x^2 - 10xy + 2y^2 + 11x - 5y + \mu = 0$$

represent two straight lines? Prove that the angle between the lines will be $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7}$. 9

9. Find the equation to the circle referred to any oblique axes. 9

Find the equation to the circle, when the origin is on the perimeter, the axes are inclined at 120° , and the parts of them intercepted by the circle are k and k' respectively.

10. Find the polar equation to a circle, the initial line being a diameter. 9

Find the locus of the middle points of all chords cut off by the circle, from straight lines drawn from the pole to cut the circle.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.
[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.:

FARDUNSI MANCHERJI DANTUR, M.A.:

KAVASI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.; J. JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Demonstrate the *Parallelogram of Forces* with respect to the magnitude of the resultant. 17

AC , CB are chords at right angles in a circle; P is any point on the circumference; PA , PB , PC represent forces; find the locus of the extremity of the straight line that represents their resultant.

2. Find the resultant and centre of two like parallel forces, and extend your investigation to a system of parallel forces. 10

Three parallel forces act at the points A , B , C and are to one another as $b+c$; $c+a$; $a+b$, where a , b , c are the lengths of the sides of the triangle ABC ; prove that their resultant passes through the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle whose corners bisect the sides of the triangle ABC .

3. If the algebraical sums of the moments of the forces acting on a rigid body in one plane round three points in the plane not in the same straight line are equal, show that the forces are either in equilibrium or equivalent to a couple. 6

4. Investigate the condition of equilibrium in the first system of pulleys, the weights of the pulleys being taken into account. 12

If W be the weight supported, and w_1 , w_2 , w_3 , w_n the weights of the moveable pulleys, reckoning from the highest, show that there will be no mechanical advantage unless

$$W - w_n + 2(W - w_{n-1}) + 2^2(W - w_{n-2}) \dots \dots + 2^{n-1}(W - w_1)$$

is positive.

5. A given weight W is sustained on a given rough inclined plane by a force P acting in a given direction. Find the

greatest and least values of P . When will a body placed on a rough inclined plane topple over?

A right cone is placed on its base upon a rough inclined plane, the inclination of which is gradually increased; investigate the condition that a motion of rolling and sliding may take place simultaneously.

6. Prove the formula $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$. 5

A body begins to move with the velocity u and at equal intervals of time an additional velocity v is communicated to it in the same direction; find the space described in a such intervals. Hence deduce the above formula.

7. Explain the theory of Atwood's Machine. 14

In a single moveable pulley with vertical strings, if P be the weight attached to the moveable pulley and Q that to the other end of the string, prove that the tension of the string during the motion is $\frac{3PQ}{P+4Q}$; and that the acceleration

of the moveable pulley is $\frac{2Q-P}{P+4Q}g$; the friction and inertia being neglected.

8. Determine the position of the focus and the directrix and the length of the latus-rectum of the parabola described by a projectile. 6

9. A body impinges obliquely on a fixed smooth plane; find the velocity after impact, the elasticity being imperfect. 12

A heavy ball is thrown horizontally from A so as to hit a point B after one rebound from a horizontal plane C . Supposing e to be the co-efficient of elasticity and the height of B from the plane to be e^2 times that of A , the height of A being such that a body would drop from it to the plane in 1 second, show that the point C where the ball must hit the plane divides the horizontal distance between A and B into two parts which are as 1 : e .

10. Show that the velocity which a simple pendulum of length l must have at its lowest point that when it reaches its highest point the rod may have no tension, is $\sqrt{3gl}$. 10

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDERSI DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUSJI MANCHEHJI DASTUR, M.A.;

KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.; J. JACK, M.A.

[The same as that set for the Second B.A. Examination.
see pages clxvii-clxviii.]

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;

KAIKHOUSHI RASTANJI VIRAJI, M.D., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the composition of magnetic oxide of iron, and how is it artificially prepared? 4
2. What steps are necessary in order to get chlorine from common salt? Explain the chemical changes in Deacon's process for the commercial manufacture of chlorine. 12
3. Compare the action of copper on sulphuric acid with that of copper on nitric acid and note the analogy between the two cases. 10
4. Give the percentage composition and chemical formula of chloride of zinc. How is it prepared? What are its properties and uses? 12
5. What is the difference in composition between ferrous and ferric compounds and by what tests can they be distinguished from each other when in solution? Explain the action of each test. 12
6. What is soluble glass? How is it prepared and what are its uses in industry? 12
7. Mention the means employed for the detection and estimation of nitric acid when in combination. 10

8. What are the chemical and physical properties of the metal aluminium, and to what uses is it put in the arts? 12

9. How is coal gas purified of its sulphuretted hydrogen and carbon disulphide? 12

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT, VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANS, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mayer deduced the mechanical equivalent of heat from the ratio of the specific heat at constant volume to its specific heat at constant pressure. Give the calculation. 12
2. If I hold a plate of rock salt and a plate of glass near a fire, the former will not be heated while the plate of glass will soon be warmed. Again, if I hold a hot plate of rock salt at a little distance from my face it scarcely warms it, while a hot plate of glass produces a considerable sensation of warmth. Explain these effects. 10
3. State Newton's law of cooling.
If the temperature of a room be 70° F. and a substance at the temperature 130° F. cools down in the room to 130° in one minute, what will be its temperature after another minute? 12
4. A train weighing 100 tons and travelling at the rate of 15 miles per hour runs into an immense mass of rock which has fallen on the Ghats and is suddenly stopped. How many units of heat in pound degrees Fahrenheit will be produced? 12
5. Describe a form of apparatus by which the conductivities of liquids may be compared. 10
6. An electric current is employed to decompose acidulated water, and the volume of mixed gases evolved in a second is 860 cubic centimetres. The current at the same time passes through a tangent galvanometer and gives a 13

Deflection of 45° . What deflection will be produced in the galvanometer when the volume of the mixed gases is 1 cubic centimetre?

7. How do you determine the resistance of a circuit consisting of several branches?

Two points in a circuit are joined in multiple arc by wires whose resistances are 20, 30 and 40 ohms respectively. Find the resistance of the circuit.

8. Compare the currents which the same electromotive force is capable of producing in two conductors of the same material, whose lengths are as 6 to 1 and cross sections as 5 to 3.

9. Describe the dip circle and the mode of using it.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOLOGY.

Khan Bahadur RAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S.,
Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Briefly describe the prevalent theories to account for the formation of coal. Mention some of the important coal basins of India and their extent. What arguments can be adduced for the existence of a greater portion of Co_2 in the Carboniferous epoch than at present?

2. Apply the Nebular hypothesis to the Solar system to show more particularly its bearings upon the science of Geology.

3. Give a general summary of the characters of aqueous and igneous rocks, illustrated by examples.

4. Describe the following rocks and minerals:—*Gneiss, Diorite, Hornblende, Gypsum, Sand-stone, Obsidian*, and *Lignite*.

5. State Durocher's theory of the formation of igneous rocks.

6. What do you know of the action of rain, springs, sea, rivers, and glaciers on the earth's crust?

7. Mention the chief trap rocks. What is the geological age of the *Basaltic trap*? Describe in general terms the physical aspects of a *granitic district*.

8. Give a comparative table of the distinctive features of *escarpments* and *cliffs*.

9. Describe briefly the nature and composition of the chief materials ejected from volcanic vents.

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD AND OFFICE WORK.

Major General J. H. WHITE, R.E. ;
H. I. B. HARRIS, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Construct a scale of 6 inches to the mile showing 10 paces. What is the representative fraction of this scale?

2. Describe the two kinds of chains most generally used. Show how to measure a chain and how to correct the error in your work if you find that the chain has lengthened.

3. Explain how to use the prismatic compass. Does this instrument show angles or bearings? Explain why.

4. What are the three adjustments for the theodolite? When these adjustments are completed, what are you to do if the vernier of the vertical arc does not read zero? And in taking angles of elevation, how do you neutralize any error that may exist in the line of collimation?

5. Show how to find the distance of an inaccessible object by means of a rhombus.

6. In the hints for levelling, what are the points to be attended to, 1st, when the line of levels crosses a water-course; 2nd, in fixing the staff; 3rd, in setting up the level; 4th, as regards the measuring chain; 5th, as regards fixing bench-marks?

7. Describe the adjustment of the sextant. To what accuracy can you read on the graduated arc; and what is the chief objection to it as a surveying instrument?

8. Explain the process of measuring a base line with the theodolite. What is the meaning of *well-conditioned tri-angles*?

9. What is *contouring*? Describe the French water level and how to use it for contouring.

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Major-General J. H. WHITE, R.E.;

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a few neat sketches of some of the joints used for lengthening timber ties and struts.

2. How would you calculate the strength of a joint in a timber tie? Accompany your answer with an example.

3. State some of the most efficient means for protecting iron-fastenings from decay.

4. Give, according to your text-book, the several methods for constructing built-beams of timber. Accompany your answer with neat sketches and necessary instructions for building up the beams. To what length of span are beams of this kind applicable?

5. Define the following terms:—'Limit of elasticity,' 'working stress,' 'factor of safety' relative to the limit of elasticity and to the ultimate strength. In determining the above, how should the load be applied?

6. Find the dead load in tons that will compress a vertical post of timber $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in 15 feet, the post being 9 inches square and the co-efficient of elasticity 800 tons.

7. The intensity of safe working stress on a sample of timber is one ton per square inch. Find what load a cantilever of that material, 10 feet long from point at which it is held and one foot square, will support safely—

1st, When loaded at the end.

2nd, When uniformly loaded.

Find also the load a beam of the same material, 10 feet long between supports and one foot square, will safely carry—

1st, When loaded in the middle.

2nd, When uniformly loaded.

8. Write the formula given in your text-book for finding the thickness of a vertical wall for retaining earth level on top. How should it be modified so as to retain water pressure only? Design a vertical retaining wall to uphold a bank of earth 20 feet in height, level on top, weight of earth to masonry being as 1: 14, angle of repose of earth being 35°. What addition would you give to the calculated thickness when the material was considered "treacherous"?

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BRIDGES.

Major-General J. H. WHITE, R.E.;

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the usual conditions that determine the site of a bridge of any importance?

2. What is understood by the term "river-training"? When is it necessary? Give examples from your text-book.

3. How is the water-way for a bridge spanning a large river determined? Accompany your answer with an example.

4. Calculate graphically the strain on the members of a Warren's girder of 8 bays of 7' 6" each in length on the lower boom and 6' 6" in depth between centre of pins, so as to carry a uniformly distributed load of 2 tons to the foot run of girder.

5. What is a rivet and for what purpose is it used? Calculate the diameter, number and pitch of rivets required for a single riveted "lap joint" to connect a pair of $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

wrought iron plates subject to a direct pull of 45 tons, holes to be drilled. Limit of working stress to be as follows :—

Tension 5 tons per square inch.

Shearing 4·5 " " "

Bearing 8·0 " " "

Give a sketch of the joint showing rivets and width of plate.

6. In what class of structures are pins used? How are they proportioned? Give a sketch of the head of a link and the proportion for the parts as given in your text-book. 10

7. A wrought-iron rolled beam of double-tee section has to span an opening of 20 feet and carry a uniformly distributed load of one ton per foot run and a concentrated moving load of 10 tons. Give a sketch, with dimensions, of section required where the strain is greatest; working stress in tension and compression = 4 tons per square inch. 12

8. State Professor Rankine's empirical rule for determining the depth of the keystone of an arch, 1st, when single. 2nd, when forming one of a series. 4

9. Discuss fully, according to your text-book, the comparative merits of deep and shallow foundations. 10

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

IRRIGATION AND HARBOUR.

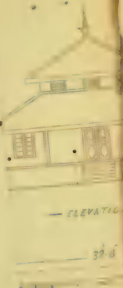
Major-General J. H. WHITE, R. E. :

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe and draw the machine for raising water from a well in Bengal. How many men and machines are required to water from 3rd to 6th of an acre daily? 8

2. Why are there generally no head works to control the supply of water of inundation canals; how is it that no tax is usually levied for the use of the water; and what particular points should you attend to for improving these canals? 10



3. Why should the slope of the main channel be less than that of the branches? What slope would you give in alluvial soil to the main channel? State the two disadvantages to which an inundation canal is subject when it is unprovided with a regulating work at its head. 9
4. State in detail how the observations were taken to find the discharge of the Ganges Canal channels, and describe the instrument used. 8
5. Where falls are not used, how is the change of level accomplished, as on the Baree Doab Canal, and to what velocities is such a system applicable when mortar is not used? Is there any objection to using brick work? 8
6. Describe an open dam in detail, its piers, its flooring, and the construction of its flanks. 13
7. State the six indications most favourable to the construction of a tank embankment. 12
8. Give a description of the Ekrook tank and dam near Sholapur, showing how the waste weir is designed. 15
9. What is a calingula and how is it constructed? 8
10. Define Tor and Dal irrigation; and explain how water-rates are assessed in the North-West Provinces, and under what conditions they vary. 8

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SPECIFICATION AND ESTIMATING,

Major-General J. H. WHITE, R. E.;

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. From the drawings of the building herewith, prepare a specification and estimate. Material to be brick, teak timber and ordinary double tiling. 80
2. Draw up a specification for creosoted pine sleepers for a broad gauge line. 20

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

RAILWAYS.

Major-General J. H. WHITE, F. R. S.

H. I. B. MARSHALL, M.A., F.R.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. To what is the resistance to motion of a loaded carriage on a level railway proportional; how is this proportion generally expressed; and of what two parts is the resistance composed? 10

2. State a method of determining the resistance of a railway carriage. What is the friction of an ordinary goods wagon? Give in detail the formula for the resistance to be overcome on a gradient. At what would you estimate the adhesion of the locomotive? 12

3. What is the ruling gradient on the Rhod' Ghat incline and the sharpest curve; what class of engines do they mostly use on this incline; why do they use such engines; and wherein do they differ from the engines on the level portions of their line? 12

4. Describe a bogey truck. What is the advantage of the "bogey" engine or of the "bogey" truck as applied to passenger vehicles? Give a rough longitudinal elevation of the frame and wheels of a long passenger car built on "bogies." 10

5. What is the object of ballast? What is a good ballast for pot sleepers? Give a section of a pair of pot or bowl sleepers, with the permanent way laid into the chair. 8

6. What is the English, the Indian and the narrow gauge; what is the approximate weight of rail per yard on the Indian and the narrow gauge; and why is the narrow gauge, apart from the narrowness of the road, generally cheaper than the broad gauge? 8

7. How will you reverse the direction of a train when there is no turn-table? Define a traversing platform and its use. 8

8. What are "points"? What is the use of the guard rail and what is the object of connecting a small semaphore or disc with the working of the switch handle? 9

9. State the general qualifications required in any system of permanent way; and describe in detail the permanent way used on the E. I. Railway, giving the approximate numbers, weights and lengths of the materials employed. 11

10. What is the object of brakes and how do they attain that object? What number of brakevans are used on the Rhod' Ghat incline with ordinary passenger train, what is their weight, and how are they placed on the ascending and descending trains? Explain the working of the continuous brake on the B.B. & C. I. local trains or on any other train. 12

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

JAMSHEDI ARDER DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANSHEDI DASTUR, M.A.;

KAVASI JAMSHEDI SANJANA, M.A. ; J. JACK, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of a curve of the second degree. Prove that all chords of a conic section which subtend a right angle at a given point of the curve intersect on the normal at that point. 12

2. In a parabola the sub-tangent is equal to half the latus-rectum. 8

P is any point on a parabola, A the vertex; through A is drawn a straight line perpendicular to the tangent at P , and through P is drawn a straight line parallel to the axis; the straight lines thus drawn meet at a point Q ; show that the locus of Q is a straight line. Find also the equation to the locus of Q' , the intersection of the perpendicular from A and the ordinate at P .

3. If the straight line $y = m(x - a)$ meets the parabola at (x', y') and (x'', y'') , show that 10

$$x' + x'' = 2a + \frac{4a}{m^2}; \quad x'x'' = a^2;$$

$$y' + y'' = \frac{4a}{m}; \quad y'y'' = -4a^2.$$

A circle is described on a focal chord of a parabola as diameter; if α be the tangent of the inclination of this chord to the axis of x , the equation to the circle is

$$x^2 - 2ax \left(1 + \frac{2}{\sin^2 \alpha} \right) + y^2 = \frac{4a^2}{\sin^2 \alpha} - 3a^2 = 0.$$

4. Given the co-ordinates of one extremity of a diameter of an ellipse, find those of either extremity of the conjugate diameter. 10

PT, pt are tangents at the extremities of any diameter Pp of an ellipse; any other diameter meets PT at T' and its conjugate meets pt at t' ; also any tangent meets FT' at T'' and pt at t'' ; show that $PT' : PT'' :: pt' : pt$.

5. Find the co-ordinates of any point on an ellipse in terms of the axes and the eccentric angle of the point. 10

If ϕ be the eccentric angle of a point P of an ellipse, of which Bb is the semi axis minor and S, s the foci, and if α be the inclination of Bb to CS , prove that a circle passing through P, S, s will intersect the ellipse in two points on the other side of the major axis, provided that $\sin \phi > \tan^2 \alpha$.

6. Find the polar equation to a chord of an ellipse, the focus being the pole; hence deduce the polar equation to the tangent. 14

Determine the locus of the intersection of tangents drawn at two points P, Q , which are taken so that the sum of the angles ASP, ASQ is constant.

7. Find the value of CS in the ellipse and the hyperbola. 8

An ellipse and an hyperbola have the same foci; show that they will intersect each other at right angles.

8. Find the equation to the hyperbola referred to the asymptotes as axes. 14

Chords of an hyperbola are drawn through a fixed point. Show that the locus of their middle points is an hyperbola similar to the original hyperbola or its conjugate.

9. What do the following equations represent? :— 8

$$3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 - 18x - 22y + 50 = 0.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = k^2 (Ax + By + C)^2.$$

10. Find, by turning the axes through an angle of 45° , the centre and axes of the curve $x^2 + y^2 - xy - 3(x+y) = 0$. 7

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. ;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ;

KAVASHI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. ; J. JACK, M.A.

(The same as that set for the Second B.A. Examination, see pages clixii—clxiv.)

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

OPTICS.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. ;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ;

KAVASHI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. ; J. JACK, M.A.

(The same as that set for the Second B.A. Examination, see pages clixix—clxxi.)

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. ;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ;

KAVASHI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. ; J. JACK, M.A.

(The same as that set for the Second B.A. Examination, see pages clixii—clxxii.)

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE.—PAPER I.

Major-General J. H. WHITE; R. E.

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a plan and section of the tomb of Atreus at 12
Mycena. Show the construction of the chamber and point
out where the similarity exists between this tomb and Jain
architecture in India.
2. How does Fergusson refute the idea of the Doric 9
pillar being copied from a wooden post? How would you
designate the Parthenon at Athens? Give the ratio of the
height to the diameter for the front pillars, and state how
Fergusson believes the building to have been lighted.
3. Give a hands sketch of a Doric arcade as used by the 12
Romans in what Fergusson calls the true Roman order.
Explain this order and why the columns had to be mounted
on pedestals.
4. Give a short description of the Pantheon at Rome. 12
State the dimensions of the dome and how the building is
lighted.
5. What is the design of the exterior of the Colosseum? 8
What does Fergusson suppose was the object of the addition
of the upper storey? Give the approximate height of the
three storeys and the size of the arena.
6. Define Romanesque, Gothic, and Byzantine. 8
7. What are the distinctive ornaments used in the hollow 12
mouldings of the Norman, Early English and Decorated
periods? Draw them. Wherein lies the difference between
the foliage employed in the Norman and the Early English
styles?
8. State the styles which prevailed in the 11th, 12th, 7
13th, 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, and to which style
the buildings built in the last ten years of a century
generally belong.
9. Draw a broach spire showing the squinches connecting 12
the angles of the square tower with the octagonal spire.

10. To what styles do the following buildings belong —
La Sainte Chapelle, Salisbury Cathedral, Canterbury Cathed-
ral, Notre Dame Cathedral, King's College Chapel, Henry
the Seventh's Chapel, Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois,
Choir and Transepts of Westminster Abbey?

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE.—PAPER II.

Major-General J. H. WHITE, R. E.;

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In what class of conception do the architects of the 8
East surpass those of the West?
2. Give a sketch of the interior of the mosque El-Aksah. 10
State what you know of its history and construction.
3. Give a description of Amroun's mosque with a sketch 9
of a portion of the outer wall and any deductious that may
be derived from a study thereof.
4. Give a neat sketch of window in the mosque of Ibn 10
Touloun. What is peculiar about this window?
5. What is exceptional about the Giralda at Seville? 9
Give a neat sketch of it.
6. What feature of Saracenic architecture is entirely 8
lost in Spain? What are the reasons assigned for it?
7. Draw a map of India showing approximately the 10
distribution of Hindu architecture. Accompany it with
a description of the different styles.
8. Give a sketch of the Lat at Allahabad and the orna- 9
ment round its capital; also of the capitals of the Lats at
Tirhout and Jankissa. What inferences are to be drawn
from a study of these monuments?
9. Under how many heads are the monuments of the 9
Buddhists' religion classed?
10. With respect to the use of the arch, how do the 9
Buddhists differ from the Hindus and Jains? Accompany
your answer with neat sketches.

11. Eastern and western nations differ considerably in their notions of dome construction. Exemplify this by sketches, and give your opinion, with reasons therefor, as to which class of nation could build the largest dome.

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the different parts of the bark of an Exogenous stem. 15
2. What is (a) Alburnum and (b) Duramen? Tell what you know of their structural and physical characteristics. 15
3. Mention the various kinds of venation in leaves, and state in what divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom particular kinds are found. 15
4. Describe the various forms of gamopetalous corolla, and give an example of each kind. 15
5. Describe the general characters of the Natural Orders, Euphorbiaceae, Aurantiaceae, and Myrtaceae, and state how they are distinguished from any orders closely allied. 20
6. Describe the plants placed before you numbered 1, 2. 20

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY.

Khan Bahadur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D.,
F.C.S., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the origin of dew? How is it formed? State the circumstances favourable for its formation. How is dewpoint determined? 11

2. Explain and illustrate the laws that govern the climate of a country, and some of the numerous circumstances upon which it depends. 14

3. State briefly what you know of the beneficial effects of drainage on the temperature of the soil, and the influence of forests on the rainfall of a district. 12

4. Give any general rules for prognosticating changes in the weather by means of the Barometer. Why does the Barometer show two daily maxima? 10

5. State the three important causes which contribute to the production of wind. What is a Hurricane? Describe its nature. At what times and locations do Hurricanes most frequently occur? 11

6. How do clouds, fog, and mist differ? How are clouds formed? How do winds affect them? 9

7. How does the amount of moisture constantly present in the atmosphere of any country exercise an important influence upon the physical system of the inhabitants? 9

8. What are the influences of latitude, elevation above the sea, winds, and proximity to a mountain, on the annual rainfall at any locality? 14

9. Mention any facts which have established the connection between meteorological changes and changes in terrestrial magnetism. 10

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Inst. M.E.; W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a sketch of a Plummer block or Pedestal. On what does the length of a bearing depend? 10

2. What are keys? Give examples of the three common methods of fixing wheels and pulleys on shafts. 9

3. What is combustion? Find the theoretical evaporative power of a sample of coal, having the following composi- 12

tion :—Carbon 75½, Hydrogen 4½, Nitrogen 16, Oxygen 4½. And find the amount of air necessary for its complete combustion.

4. What is meant by the total heat of evaporation? 10
Distinguish between *superheated* and *saturated* steam. What is the object of a steam jacket?

5. In what kind of boilers and for what parts of them is copper used? What advantages are claimed for copper, in these cases, over wrought-iron and steel? 10

6. Sketch a section through a Cornish boiler, with a fire-grate inside the tube. Show the manner in which the shell is strengthened by gusset stays. 10

7. What is the essential difference between jet and surface condensation? Why is surface condensation necessary in steam navigation? How is it that when a steamer enters warmer climates more water is required to condense the steam? 11

8. Define the horse-power of an engine. Find the horse-power of a locomotive engine which can draw a train weighing 100 tons (including its own weight) along a level road at 30 miles an hour, the train resistance being taken at 10 lbs. per ton of load. 12

9. Why are pulley rims generally rounded? What is the use of a loose pulley? 8

10. What is the use of stepped cones? Why are endless belts sometimes open and sometimes crossed? 8

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MINING.

Khan Bahadur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S.,
Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How would you distinguish *crystals of felspar* from those of *rock salt* and *blende* by *cleavage* alone? 6

2. State the principal theories advanced to explain the phenomena of *Mineral Veins*. Give some suggestions which 16

you esteem among the first of importance for the *Exploration of Mineral Veins*.

3. Sketch and describe any most generally adopted form of coal-washing machine. 9

4. Describe any two of the satisfactory methods adopted for directing the *air currents* in large underground works. 11

5. By what leading principles would you be guided in sinking for coal through any of the *secondary formations*? And how may a knowledge of fossils be turned to practical use in some kinds of mining? Describe a method of working a highly inclined coal seam. 15

6. Describe the essentials of *good fuel*, and mention any practical methods that have been suggested for utilizing small coal, which is to a great extent wasted. 11

7. Describe any *hydraulic* method of working auriferous gravels. 10

8. State briefly what you know of the extent of iron ores and iron industry in India, noticing the mining characters of any two districts producing rich magnetic ores. 14

9. What are the chief varieties of tin ore? What minerals are generally associated with them? In what parts of India are rich tin deposits believed to exist? 8

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METALLURGY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
KAINKHORU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, M.D., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain carefully the distinction between the 'calorific power' and the 'calorific intensity' of a sample of fuel, giving numerical illustrations. 15

2. Describe the different varieties of coal, coke and charcoal, and explain the special application of each variety in metallurgical operations. Contrast the chemical composition of wood with that of ordinary coal. 15

3. Calculate the theoretic percentage of metal in the following ores of iron :—Magnetic iron ore, red hematite, specular ore, brown hematite, spathic ore, iron pyrites. What objections are there to the use of the last-named mineral as an ore of iron? 20

4. Describe the ores of copper, giving their approximate chemical composition. 15

5. Describe the English process for the extraction of zinc, giving a sketch of the furnace employed. State also the chief useful purposes to which the metal is applied in the arts. 10

6. Describe the preliminary treatment of mercurial ores and give a sketch of the Aludel furnace as employed in the extraction of metallic mercury. Mention the useful applications of the metal. 10

7. How is the spherical form given to small shot? Why does antimony render lead unfit for rifle bullets? 5

8. How are leaden pipes protected from the corrosive action of water? 5

9. What is the composition of the current bronze coin? 5